

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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VOLUME 1.

J. A. GREEN & E. B. OSBORNE,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

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MISCELLANY.

From the New Yorker.

LUCY CARROL.

Take back the bowl—take back the bowl—
Reserve it for polluted lips,
I would not have a stainless soul
Beneath its dark and foul eclipse.

'Lucy, my child,' said Mrs. Carrol, 'do you know it is whispered that George Durwood is forming habits of dissipation? I would not grieve you, Lucy, yet it is well to warn you of danger; and when Durwood's friends are forced to acknowledge that he is altered, we have reason to fear that our ingenious and high-minded friend is indeed listening with a charmed ear to the voice of that siren, the end of whose song is destruction. You have heard these reports, my child?'

A slight quiver came over the lip of the young girl—who stood silent before her mother, as pale, and certainly as beautiful, as the most exquisite statue. Lifting her moistened blue eyes to her mother, while an unvoiced energy kindled them, she exclaimed—'Yes, mother, Durwood's enemies have not been slow in coining such reports for my ear. I know—I have heard them all; but I do not believe them.'

Lucy—the innocent, the lovely, the confiding Lucy, spoke but as she thought. In her heart of hearts she could not believe that he whose nature was so noble, so generous—who evinced so many correct feelings and principles, and who possessed in an eminent degree all manly qualifications—she could not think that he, by any possible temptation, could yield to the baneful insinuations of the destroyer, and degrade the dignity of manhood below the beasts that perish.

And why was it, that amid the censures and harsh judgment of the world, the regret of friends and open attacks of foes, Lucy shrank deeper in her heart the image of her lover? She loved him—and her heart—enshrined in the mantle of devotion, clung with increased tenacity to its object; and the light of affection glowed warmer and brighter as the shadows of evil closed darker around her beloved.

Constancy is a striking and peculiarly beautiful trait in the character of woman, and in love like Lucy's there is surpassing strength. It has nothing gross or earthly in its yearnings, for its source is in the purest fountains of the heart. Alas for the sumless riches laid on the altar of love! It is seldom worthy of its offerings.

I was present at that bridal: for Lucy did become the wife of George Durwood. I marked the smile of conscious triumph and exulting love, as before God's altar he pledged that deep vow to be her husband, comfort, and protector forever. And she—the gentle being by his side—I saw her look of entire confidence when she gave her hand to him with whom she had chosen to tread life's crowded path. I watched that widowed mother, too, when she gave up her only darling to an untied guardianship. There was sorrow in the tones of her fond and tearful blessing on that fair young bride, who was thus in her tenderest years leaving the shelter and guidance of a mother's love forever. And I heard, too, the solemn injunction she gave, as she committed her precious charge into other hands—that he should deal truly and kindly with her as he hoped God's blessing.

I heard all, and I turned aside to conceal the tears which were unconsciously creeping into my eyes. An ill-omened melancholy came over me, but I strove to banish it, for why should I dim that fairy picture of happiness with my tears?

I have said that Lucy Carrol became the wife of Durwood—and, alas! she became his victim also. The blight fell early on the rose, and the worm revelled amid its leaves. We need not trace George Durwood on his erring path of folly and dissipation; enough that he did bow down his high spirit at the unholy shrine of intemperance.

But Lucy—she who in the trusting earnestness of her pure heart, had thrown all on the 'venture of his vow'—she was made to feel, in its most refined bitterness, the keen and withering blight of disappointment, when she looked on him she called her husband.

For a long time Lucy's believing spirit sustained her under this heavy trial: for one hope clung even as an anchor to her soul—the hope that he would reform; for he loved her too well, she thought, to make her unhappy. Alas, deceived woman! Love may be strong, but the love of the wine cup hath a mightier power.

But the truth came at last. That which Lucy had thought it a sin to think on, now stood before her a lamentable and sure reality—her husband was an irreclaimable drunkard!

Lucy died early—but not before the last ray of hope was quenched in that stricken bosom, and a death-like withering came over her heart; not until every beautiful flower of affection had drooped and fallen away, and all her generous and devoted feelings had given place to loathing and indifference. Her last moments were unsmoothed by the voice of a husband's affection—though at times, indeed, a bloated visage, with haggard, expressionless eye, would bend over her cold couch, and mutter words of ineffectual and disgusting fondness; but with a look of abhorrence she motioned him away who had once been her blessing and delight.

Let woman—devoted and confiding woman—avoid the 'appearance of evil.' Let her beware of the revel, the wine-cup, the feast—for vice and intemperance are ever found in the train. Let her remember, that uniting her destiny with that of a drunkard's, she is drawing on herself a fearful doom, and incurring the heaviest curse of heaven. It is linking truth with perdition—the dove with the vulture; it is the wedlock of purity and pollution—beauty and pestilence. Let woman beware of the intemperate!

Translated for the Patriot.

THALES.

Thales, a Milesian, originated from Phenicia, and descended from Cadmus, son of Agenor. The hatred which his parents cherished against the tyrants who oppressed men of wealth, obliged them to quit their country. They established themselves at Miletus, city of Ionia, where Thales was born in the first year of the 35th Olympiad. He was the first man to whom the glorious title of sage was applied, and the author of Ionic philosophy, so called, from the name of the country where he was born.

He passed some years of his life in the magistracy, and having discharged with honour the principal employments, a desire to study the secrets of nature, induced him to retire from the trouble which attends public affairs.

He travelled into Egypt, where the sciences at that time flourished, and spent many years in conversing with the priests who were the doctors of the country; he studied into the mysteries of their religion; but applied himself particularly to Geometry and Astronomy. He never attached himself to any master, excepting his intercourse with the Egyptian priests during this journey. The learning with which he has enriched philosophy, belongs only to his experience and profound meditations. Thales possessed a cultivated mind, spoke little, but reflected much; he neglected his own private interest, but was ever zealous for that of the republic.

Juvenal, speaking of men who believed that revenge was more desirable than even life itself, said that these sentiments were very different from those of Chryseus and of the mildness of Thales.

When Thales returned to Miletus, he lived in great solitude, and reflected only upon heavenly things. So great was his love of wisdom that he preferred a life of celibacy, to the cares which accompany marriage. When he was twenty three years of age Cleobolus, his mother, urged him to accept an advantageous offer that presented. When one is young, replied Thales, he has no time to marry, when old it is too late; and a man between these two ages ought not to have sufficient time to choose a wife. Some say that late in life he married an Egyptian lady.

One day some strangers from Miletus, passing near the Island of Co, bought of some fishermen whatever they should take in their net, that they had just thrown into the sea. They drew up their net, which enclosed a tripod* of massive gold, that they said Hellen, in returning from Troy, had thrown in that place, to the cause of an ancient oracle, which he remembered. The fishermen disputed the right of the strangers to the tripod, whereupon the different cities interested themselves for their people, and a civil war seemed inevitable, when both parties agreed to abide by the decision of the oracle. They sent to Delphos; the oracle replied that it was necessary to send the tripod to the first of the wise men. They bore it to Thales, who referred it to Bias. Bias through modesty remitted it to another, and that other, to some other, who finally sent it to Solon. Solon said that no one was wiser than God; he then bore the tripod to Delphos and consecrated it to Apollo.

Some young men of Miletus reproached Thales on account of his learning being so sterile that it left him in poverty: Thales wished them to know, that if wise men did not amass great wealth, it was in consequence of a pure contempt for riches, and that it was easy for them to acquire those things which they thought of no consequence.

He foresaw by his astronomical observations, that the year would be very fertile. He bought, early in the season, all the fruit of the Olive tree, which was in the vicinity of Miletus. The harvest was very abundant, and Thales derived considerable profit from it, but as he was wholly disinterested, he caused to be assembled all the merchants of Miletus, and distributed to them what he had gained.

Thales frequently thanked the gods for three things, viz: in being born a reasonable being

* A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess Apollo delivered oracles.

rather than a beast; a man rather than a woman; a Greek rather than a barbarian.

He believed that the world had been disposed of in the manner as we see it, by an intelligence which had no beginning, and which will never have an end. He was the first of the Greeks who taught that the soul was immortal.

A man once enquired of him, if we were able to conceal our actions from the gods. Our thoughts, even the most secret, replied he, will never be unknown to them.

He said that the greatest thing in the world, was as, as it included all others; the strongest necessity, as it happens to all; that the mind was the quickest, as it surveys the universe instantaneously; that the wisest was time, as it discovered things the most concealed; but the sweetest and most agreeable, was the will. He often said that talking much was not a mark of sense. That one ought to remember his friends equally, whether present or absent. That it was necessary for one to assist his parents, in order to merit assistance from his own children. That there was nothing so troublesome as to see a tyrant grow old. That which consoles us in our misfortune, is in knowing that those who torment us are as unhappy as ourselves. That we ought to refrain from that which might cause a reprimand from others. That true happiness consists in the enjoyment of perfect health; a moderate competence, and in not living a life of indolence and ignorance. He believed that nothing was so difficult as to know ourselves; he invented that wise maxim, which was engraved on a plate of gold, and consecrated in the temple of Apollo: *Know thou thyself.*

He maintained no difference between life and death; and when asked why he did not die, it is, replied he, because whether living or dying, being the same thing, nothing can induce me to take either side. He sometimes amused himself with poetry, and it was said that he invented hexameter verses.

A man justly accused of adultery, demanded of him if he could be allowed to justify himself by an oath. Thales answered in mockery, Is perjury a crime less than adultery? Mandrette of Priene, who had been his pupil, went to see him at Miletus, and said to him, What reward shall I give you O Thales, to testify my gratitude for those wise precepts, for which I am indebted to you? When an opportunity gives you an occasion to teach them to others, said Thales, tell them I am the author of that doctrine: this will be a modest praise for you, and for me a precious reward.

Thales was the first among the Greeks who studied medicine and astronomy. He believed that water was the first principle of all things: that the earth was only condensed water, and the air rarefied water; that all things are perpetually changing their form, until they are finally converted into water. That the universe was animated and filled with invisible beings, which fly without cessation in every direction; that the earth was in the middle of the world, and moved around its own centre which was the same as that of the universe, and that the waters of the sea, upon which she rested, gave to her a certain impulse which was the cause of her revolution.

The wonderful effects of loadstone and amber, and the sympathy existing between things of the same nature, was to him a conclusive evidence of an animated principle in all things. He believed that the inundation of the Nile, was caused by the trade winds, which blowing from the North to the South, arrest the progress of the current, which runs from the south to the north. He was the first man who predicted the eclipses of the sun and moon. He believed that the sun was a luminous body, whose size was one hundred and twenty times greater than that of the moon; and the moon an opaque body, reflecting the light of the sun from only one half of her surface; and upon that supposition he founded the different phases of the moon. He was the first who discovered the cause of the winds, the matter of the clouds, and the cause of thunder and lightning. He was the first who discovered the manner of measuring the height of towers and pyramids, by their shade falling to the south when the sun was in the equinox.

He limited the year to 365 days, and regulated the order of the seasons, he gave to each month 30 days, and at the end of twelve months, he added five days to make the year complete. He derived this method from the Egyptians. He gave the Phenicians some knowledge of the little bear, which served them as a guide in their voyages. One evening as he departed from his house to observe the stars, he accidentally fell into a ditch, an old servant seeing him fall, ran to his assistance, and, having dragged him out, jocosely said, What! Thales! you believe to be able to discover what passes in the heavens, and unable to see what lies at your feet!

Thales was highly distinguished, during his life; he was always consulted upon the most important affairs. Cresus having commenced a war against the Persians, advanced at the head of a large army, even to the banks of the river Halis; over this he was unable to pass, having neither bridges or rafts, and the river was not fordable. Thales, who happened to meet him, assured him that he would furnish him with the means of crossing the river with all his army, without bridges or rafts. He employed the soldiers in digging a deep ditch, in the form of a cross, which began at one end of the field and terminated at the other. The river divided itself by this means into two parts, which were equally fordable, and the whole army passed over without trouble. Thales ur-

ged the Milesians to make an alliance with Cresus, who eagerly sought them. The Milesians followed his advice, and preserved their country. Cyrus, victorious over the Lydians, sacked all the villages which had entered into conspiracy with them, and spared Miletus, which remained neutral. Thales being very old, requested to be carried out upon the terrace, in order to see the combats of the amphitheatre. The heat of the sun was so powerful that it caused his immediate dissolution. This was in the 555 Olympiad, and the 92d year of his age. The citizens of Miletus bestowed great honors upon his remains.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

It is well known to our readers that among the many natural curiosities found in the extensive caves and grottoes in the vicinity of the Great Laurel Ridge, (Cumberland Mountains,) many human skeletons and bones of animals have been discovered, some of them in a petrified state. These caves abound in prodigious vaulted apartments and chambers, which, when viewed by torch light, exhibit scenes of gloomy grandeur which astonishes the beholder. Several petrified trees have also been discovered on the banks of the river near this ridge, as also bones of mammoths, and other animals whose races are now extinct.

But the most remarkable discovery that has ever been made in this part of the country—if not the greatest natural curiosity in the world, was brought to light on Sunday, 24th Jan., by two scientific gentlemen with whom we are acquainted, and who are now in town. They have been several weeks exploring the caves above alluded to, and gathering such curiosities as they wished to carry away with them. They are provided for this purpose with a boat of gum elastic, and capable of buoying two persons. With this boat, and other conveniences procured for the purpose, they will, undoubtedly, before they leave their task, penetrate every accessible hole in the West Cumberland mountain—for they are determined to spend the whole season among them.

The wonderful discovery which will now shortly be presented to the public, is *three petrified bodies entire*, one of a dog, and two human bodies, one of them holding a spear. It is believed by these gentlemen that all three of the bodies may be removed from their position in a perfect state—though the dog, being in a lying posture upon a flat rock, it will undoubtedly be a difficult task to remove it uninjured. The human bodies appear to be those of men—probably hunters. Their clothing can hardly be distinguished—but still it is evident that that too was in a measure turned into stone. They are described thus—one sitting, with the head leaned as it were against a projecting rock, and the other standing with a spear balanced in his hand, as though he was surprised, and had just started on a quick walk. The dog lies as if crouched in terror, or about to make a spring—but the features, or body is not distinct enough to determine which position.

This wonderful formation cannot be accounted for in any other way than that these persons were buried by some terrible convulsion of nature. The cave in which they were found is full 125 feet into the mountain, and is situated about a mile and a half beyond what is called Mammoth Grotto, in a direct line. The entrance to the place is difficult, and it is thought that it was never before attempted at all. At the foot of the entrance of the cave is a considerable brook of water, which appears to gather from all parts of it. There is also a valley thence to the river. The gentlemen who have made this interesting discovery are making active preparations to bring away the bodies, which they intend to have forwarded to New York.—*Hamilton, (Tenn.) Observer.*

THE GOODNESS OF GOD.

While we contemplate the declining sun, while we weep over the bier of nature, and hear the winds of winter desolating the earth; what is it that this annual revolution teaches even the infant mind? Is it that the powers of nature have failed, and the world waxeth old, and that the night of existence is approaching? No! it is that the reign of gloom and desolation will pass, that spring will return, and that nature will re-assume her robe of beauty. In the multitude of years that have gone before us, this mighty resurrection has been annually accomplished. To our fathers and the ancient time before them, the yearly beneficence of heaven has been renewed, and while the night of winter has sunk in heaviness, joy has uniformly attended the morning of spring.

A GIPSEY.

The Leeds (Eng.) Times gives an account of a very singular character, existing at present in the neighborhood of Leatherhead, in the person of a boy, known commonly as Jack, the gipsy. He is about fifteen years of age, and his activity is surprising; he will commonly follow the hounds on foot, and nineteen times out of twenty comes in at the death. He leaps fences and hedges actually as high as himself, never wears shoes or stockings, and has several times run upwards of forty miles right out. He frequently amuses himself by running for miles on the turnpike road, beside the coaches or the mail. He has lately been backed to run against the Leatherhead coach from that place to London, to rest until the afternoon, and then run back; the odds are in favor of the boy. He is a wanderer by nature, and cannot be tamed down to the habits of civilized life. His greatest luxury is in roving when and where he pleases.

POETRY.

"In many poems there is more of truth than in many histories and philosophic theories. The fictions of genius are often the vehicles of the sublimest verities, and its flashes often open new regions of thought, and throw new light on the mysteries of our being. In poetry, when the letter is falsehood, the spirit is often profoundest wisdom. And if truth thus dwells in the boldest fictions of the poet, much more may it be expected in his delineations of life; for the present life, which is the first stage of the immortal mind, abounds in the materials of poetry, and it is the office of the bard to detect this divine element among the grosser labors and pleasures of our earthly being. The present life is not wholly prosaic, precise, tame, and finite. To the gifted eye it abounds in the poetic. The affections which spread beyond ourselves and stretch far into futurity; the workings of mighty passions, which seem to arm the soul with an almost superhuman energy; the innocent and irrepressible joy of infancy; the bloom, and buoyancy, and dazzling hopes of youth; the throbbings of the heart, when it first wakes to love, and dreams of a happiness too vast for earth; woman, with her beauty, and grace, and gentleness, and fulness of feeling, and depth of affection, and blushes of purity, and the tones and looks which only a mother's heart can inspire;—these are all poetical. It is not true that the poet paints a life which does not exist. He only extracts and concentrates, as it were, life's ethereal essence, arrests and condenses its volatile fragrance, brings together its scattered beauties, and prolongs its more refined but evanescent joys. And in this he does well; for it is good to feel that life is not wholly usurped by cares for subsistence, and physical gratifications, but admits, in measures which may be indefinitely enlarged, sentiments and delights worthy of a higher being. This power of poetry to refine our views of life and happiness, is more and more needed as society advances. It is needed to withstand the encroachments of heartless and artificial manners, which make civilization so tame and uninteresting. It is needed to counteract the tendency of physical science, which being now sought, not, as formerly, for intellectual gratification, but for multiplying bodily comforts, requires a new development of imagination, taste, and poetry, to preserve men from sinking into an earthly, material, epicurean life."—*Dr. Channing.*

A SISTER.

He who has never known a sister's kind ministrations, nor felt his heart warming beneath her endearing smile and love-beaming eye, has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be wondered if the fountains of pure feeling flow in his bosom but sluggishly, or if the gentler emotions of his nature be lost in the sterner attributes of manhood.

"That man has grown up among kind and affectionate sisters," I once heard a lady of much observation and experience remark.

"And why do you think so?" said I.

"Because of the rich development of all the tenderer and more refined feelings of the heart, which are so apparent in every action, in every word."

A sister's influence is felt, even in manhood's later years, and the heart of him who has grown cold in its chilling contact with the world, will warm and thrill with pure enjoyment, as some incident awakens within him the soft tones and glad melodies of his sister's voice. And he will turn from purposes which a warped and false philosophy has reasoned into expediency, and even weep for the gentler influences which moved him in his earlier years.

CHRISTIANITY.

A gloomy mind cannot keep company with a religious spirit—Christianity is cheerful. Christ invites to rest: rest is an exile from the breast where melancholy dwells. Could the Saviour of the world himself more highly recommend the blessedness of a cheerful heart, than when he said "Be of good cheer," "Let not your hearts be troubled," "My peace I leave with you, and," "My Father will send you another comforter."—When therefore you see a professor of Christianity dejected, and refusing to be comforted, pity him and pray for him; but do not believe that depression of spirit can be the natural result of Christianity.—The cheerful and pious Bishop Horne, whose writings have soothed many an afflicted soul, delights us with the following brilliant remarks.—A celebrated writer on the side of scepticism and irreligion, in a book published since his death, to produce atheism in the world, has been pleased to say 'that all devout persons, he had ever seen were melancholy.' "This might very possibly be," said the Bishop, "for in the first place it is likely that he saw very few, his friends and acquaintances being of another sort; and secondly, the sight of him would make a devout person melancholy at any time."—*Dr. Busfield.*

AMERICAN BOYS.

An American of ten or twelve years of age, is as much of a young man as an European of sixteen; and when arrived at that age, he is as useful in business, and as much to be relied on, as a German at twenty-four, or a Frenchman at fifty. Something similar to it may also be found in England; but neither climate nor education promote it to the same extent as in America. From the earliest period of his life, a young American is accustomed to rely upon himself as the principal artificer of his fortune.

—*Grand's Observations.*

Painting, Glazing, &c.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last six years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c.

Imitation of WOOD and STONE, of all kinds, done in a workmanlike manner.

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, and other Stock in his line of business, constantly on hand, and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other establishment.

JOSIAH HAYWARD.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexplored axils and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—will furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American Landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The *Biography* of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers in giving interesting facts on the laws of science, and will be cultivated of flowers be cultivated.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc. will be freely discussed. The *Antiquities*, *Monuments*, *Relics*, *Scenery*, etc. of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *Miscellany* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to enrich it to its extensive patronage.

As a sort of pantheon for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And when it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its aid and support will be liberally extended to their labors.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and Villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forthcoming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADBENT & Co., Publishers.

Boston, Jan. 7.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. POSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an efficient remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 204, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adjust his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to describe, after examining the rupture, what is now the best and most adapted to the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be found elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. P. manufactures, as well as repairs, many different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Circular Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have, if he do all the different cases fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Special; Randall's; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Houtzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and he doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. POSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Wrought Muslin Collars.

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1837.

LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS.

WASHINGTON, March 18th, 1837.

To the editors of the Patriot:

SIR—I am unwilling to occupy an undue proportion of the columns of your paper, and especially upon a subject which may be unwelcome to a large portion of your readers. The efforts of anti-slavery societies, prematurely to agitate and urge upon the Congress of this Union the exercise of their power for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, have met with no favor in Quincy, and with very little in the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts. Far from favoring them myself, if there is any part of my conduct as a public man, which upon rigorous self-examination has been less satisfactory to my own deliberate judgment than the rest, it is the discontentment that I have invariably given to all petitions for the abolition of slavery. I have never even favored the Colonization Society, the professed object of which, at least when levying contributions upon the benevolence and humanity of the North, has been the ultimate abolition of slavery. I resisted to the utmost of my power, the concession of the right of search for slaves, stipulated and then rejected by our slave-holding statesmen, in negotiation with Great Britain. I protested with earnest sincerity, against that most absurd and inconsistent law which makes the slave trade piracy, punishable with death, for bringing a slave from Congo to Charleston, South Carolina, and a lawful trade to be maintained and defended by this nation, even at the expense of a war with Great Britain, for carrying the same slave from Charleston to Bermuda, or the Bahama Islands. All my political opinions, concerning the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade, have been so far from partaking of enthusiasm or over-zeal, that if there has been any error in my conduct upon the whole subject, it has been that of extending too far those obligations contracted by the bond of our national union, which restrain the free states of the confederation and their citizens, from the indulgence of those fervent aspirations for universal emancipation, and the extinction of slavery upon earth, so congenial to the history of our revolution and to the progressive improvement of moral principle throughout the world.

But my respect and reverence for the right of petition had been bred in the bone. By the law of nature—preceding all formation of constitutions of government—preceding even the institution of civil society—the right of human weakness to implore relief from human power, was the last of the natural rights of man which, in my opinion, could be denied. The history of our revolutionary struggle—the memory, that the disregard and contempt of this right, had been the loudest and bitterest of the reproaches with which our fathers had unsheathed the sword of Independence, had riveted in my affections, and mingled with every pulsation of my heart, the right of petition. I had seen it always respected in our Legislative Assemblies and especially in Congress. For three years after I became a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, every petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, had been received and referred to some appropriate committee, and reported upon like other petitions. In 1834, the first attempt had been made to lay such petitions on the table, without reference to a committee, and had failed. In 1835, the same attempt had been renewed and succeeded. In 1836, the first struggle to suppress the right of petition upon all subjects relating to slavery and the slave trade occurred, and then I felt myself called upon, by the most indispensable obligations of my duty, not to support the prayer of the petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, but to defend from practical abolition, the right of petition itself.

That right is yet in the most imminent danger of being suppressed. At two successive sessions of Congress, resolutions have been adopted by the House of Representatives, that no petition, memorial, or paper, relating to slavery or the abolition of slavery, shall be read, printed, or referred: to which have now been added resolutions, that nearly three millions of native Americans, our countrymen, and represented by one hundred members on the floor of the House, have in no case whatever the right of petition. These enormous abridgements—first, of the objects which may be petitioned for; and secondly, of the persons entitled to petition—will not satisfy the slave holders. They will never be satisfied till the House shall formally refuse to receive any such petition; and till every member of the House shall be prohibited from offering to present one, upon pain of expulsion.

At an early period of the late session, I received petitions, signed by nearly one thousand women, mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of my immediate constituents. Had I refused or neglected to present them, I should have been unworthy of representing the freemen of Massachusetts, in any assembly upon earth. Yet it was upon the question whether these petitions should be received, that the whole day was consumed in debate, not by me, but by the slave representation against me and against the petitioners.

I foresaw what the fate of their petitions would be, and resorted to your paper to give them notice of it. I had then no anticipation that I should so soon be put upon my own defence against charges of felony and treason, for the bare exercise of my rights as a member of the House. This soon after occurred. A series of seventeen resolutions, all having for object a vote of censure by the House upon me, consumed three days of the time of the nation, and then sustained a signal defeat. But the suppression of all petitions for the abolition of slavery was not abandoned. I have been compelled repeatedly to address all my constituents, in justification of my own conduct, and to give them warning of the designs which are impending over the exercise of their most precious rights. For this purpose, I have again to ask the publication in your paper of the enclosed Address, and of another by which it is to be followed. I may perhaps desire to publish also in your paper an address to the petitioners, in other parts of the Commonwealth and of the Union, who thought proper to commit their petitions to my charge; but of this hereafter, and as may best suit your own views and wishes.

In the meantime, I remain, respectfully,

Your fellow-citizen and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

WASHINGTON, 13th March, 1837.

To the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS—When the cooling potion administered by Mr. Patton, to the burning thirst for my punishment, of the members from Alabama and South Carolina, began to take effect, I rose and enquired of the Speaker how it happened that a direct Resolution of the House, which had been passed, had been calling for instantaneous censure upon me, had been substituted for the Resolution offered by Mr. Patton, and which he had obtained, by a vote of two thirds of the House, the suspension of the Rules to enable him to offer—which Resolution was that the Petition from the nine women of Fredericksburg, which had been laid on the table under the order of the 15th of January, should be taken up and returned to me. The Speaker said that it was by the well known parliamentary rule that a question of privilege, supersedes all other subjects of debate, and takes precedence of all others.—I told him I was satisfied, for I knew it would be in vain to remonstrate. But the Speaker well knew there was no ground for a question of privilege, and it was his duty to arrest the resolution of censure at its first presentation. But if there had been such ground, the Resolution of censure could not be offered as an amendment to a Resolution which involved no question of privilege. When Mr. Thompson offered an amendment to it, the Resolution of direct censure upon me, the Speaker's duty was to reject it as not in order, and he would have saved three days of very useless debate. The Speaker, whether from incompetency or unwillingness to discriminate between the questions of privilege, and the unprivileged questions in this case, continued to confound them together throughout the whole of these discussions, and contributed thereby to render the whole debate as ridiculous as it was disorderly. The whole proceeding hitherto had been such a scene of blind precipitancy and fury, that I had not had a moment of time to interpose and stay the whirlwind. I had compassion upon Messrs Thompson and Lewis, and told them, that if they intended to bring me to the bar, to receive the censure of the Speaker, they must amend their Resolution, and then intimated to them, that their specification of my crime must be, that I had in my possession a petition from Slaves, praying for that which they themselves most ardently desired—namely, my expulsion from the house, if I should persist in presenting abolition Petitions. The fact was so—but the ludicrous position into which they had floundered was that of calling down censure upon a member of the house for they knew not what—for phantoms of their own imagination—for the contents of a petition which they had not suffered to be read, and which no one but myself knew.

You will readily conceive that this explanation was not altogether satisfactory to those whose passions had so far outstripped their reason. Mr. Mann, a somewhat distinguished member from the state of New York supplied them with cold comfort, by a long discourse against abolition and fanaticism—intreating the gentlemen from the south not to make themselves uneasy about their slaves; nor to take too much to heart my exceedingly improper conduct in presenting week after week these abolition petitions; but to consider that I was a venerable superannuated person, who in my better days would not have done so; and that now some mischievous persons had been trifling with me, and I had been trifling with the house.

But the gentlemen from the South, were not to be so appeased. They very justly thought that this was no joking matter. Mr. Thompson of South Carolina now thought my conduct worse than he had thought before—and instead of one Resolution he was now prepared to offer three.

1. That the Hon. John Q. Adams by an effort to present a petition from slaves has committed a great contempt of this house.
2. That the member from Massachusetts above named, by creating the impression, and leaving the house under that impression, that the said petition was for the abolition of slavery, when he knew that it was not, has trifled with the House.
3. That the Hon. John Q. Adams receive the censure of the house for his conduct referred to in the preceding resolutions.

Here you see, instead of one crime, I had committed two—first, by an effort to present a petition from slaves, which was a great contempt of the House. Secondly, by creating an impression, and leaving the House under it, that the petition was for the abolition of slavery, when I knew it was not—this was trifling with the House, and for these crimes I was to be censured. An effort to present a petition, a great contempt of the House! Creating an impression and leaving the House under that impression, trifling with the House! In the annals of Parliamentary deliberation were such offences ever heard of before? Where, but in an assemblage of slave drivers and slaves, would you have believed that such resolutions could be offered and entertained and discussed hour after hour. Yet there they stand, recorded on the Journals of the House of Representatives of the United States. They consumed all the remnant of the day. The gentlemen from the South had all the argument to themselves, and went on creating impressions and leaving the house under them, till at evening twilight came on, Mr. Cambreleng told them that he was himself a native of a Southern State, and held the abolitionists in proper abomination. That he did at first intend to vote with them for censuring me, till he discovered that the petition was not for the abolition of slavery but the reverse—It was evidently a hoax, played upon me by a Southern man; and there might be members in the House who knew something about it. That I, to be sure had been very troublesome by presenting so many abolition petitions; but I had made atonement for that by declaring my opinion against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and more than five years since he had heard me say that the remedy was worse than the disease. The gentlemen from the South, were exasperated by these cool and cutting sarcasms, gravely delivered by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, till he was called upon for personal explanations. Some of them were for transferring the resolutions of censure for trifling with the House, from me to him; and some for joining him with me as an accomplice in the offence. In this temper the House adjourned; not a word having been said by me, or by any one in my behalf, since the new batch of censorial resolutions had been brought forth. Towards the close of the day, Mr. Haynes, the gentleman who at first did not know, whether it would not be giving too much importance to a petition from slaves

to object to receiving it, moved as an amendment to the three resolutions of Mr. Thompson, the following.

Resolved, That John Quincy Adams, a representative from the State of Massachusetts has rendered himself justly liable to the severest censure of this House, and is censured accordingly, for having attempted to present to the house the petition of slaves.

And this resolution came on the next morning, immediately after the reading of the Journal, and its correction, which was amended at my motion.

The question before the House was thus much simplified, and my crime now consisted only in attempting to present to the House a petition from slaves. But Mr. Jenifer, a very spirited slave-holding gentleman from Maryland, who had taken the floor at the close of the session of the day before, now announced that he wanted more specific information, before he should vote upon this resolution, and in something of an over-seer's tone, called upon me explicitly to declare whether a statement in the Globe of that morning, of what I had said the day before was or was not correct—or whether I had attempted to present a petition from slaves. I answered his enquiry without delay; by stating that I had made no such attempt. That the report in the Globe was correct. That I had merely told the Speaker that I had a paper purporting to be a petition from slaves, which I was requested to present. That I had enquired of the Speaker whether it came within the resolution of the 15th of January, to which question I was yet waiting for an answer. And if that answer should be that it did, I should present the petition. For the gentleman from Maryland must understand, that if slaves were laboring under grievances, and afflictions, not incident to their condition as slaves, but to their nature as human beings, born to trouble, as the sparks fly upward, and it were within the power and competency of the House, to afford them relief, and they should petition for it—if the house would permit me I most assuredly would present their petition, and if that avowed deserved the censure of the house, I was ready to receive it—for petition was prayer—it was the cry of the suffering for relief; of the oppressed for mercy. It was what God did not disdain to receive from man, whom he had created, and to listen to prayer—to hearken to the groan of wretchedness, was not merely a duty; it was a privilege—it was an enjoyment—it was the exercise of a godlike attribute, I would therefore not deny the right of petition to slaves—I would not deny it to a horse or a dog, if they could articulate their sufferings, and I could relieve them. If slaves should petition for any thing improper, unreasonable, or which ought not to be granted, I might pause, or refuse to present their petition—but if the object prayed for was just and reasonable in itself and I had the power to grant it—I would, unless forbidden by the House, I would present it.

For earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

From this time, Mr. Jenifer was ready to pass any censure upon me without hesitation. He was sure I was the only man in the house who believed that slaves could in any case whatever have the right to petition, and he gave me up as a reprobate spirit, worthy of any punishment that could be inflicted upon me—only regretting that I had not presented the petition, that he might have the opportunity to vote for my expulsion from the House.

Still, it was obvious on the state of facts that I had not attempted to present to the House a petition from slaves. The resolution of Mr. Haynes therefore could not be made to suit the master's appetite of revenge, till at last Mr. Dromgoole of Virginia brought himself of suggesting to Mr. Waddy Thompson, as a substitute for his three resolutions, the following

Resolved, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, a member of the House, by stating in his place that he had in his possession a paper, purporting to be a petition from slaves, and inquiring if it was within the meaning of a resolution heretofore adopted, (as preliminary to its presentation) has given colour to the idea that slaves have the right to petition, and of his readiness to be their organ; and that for the same, he deserves the censure of this house.

Resolved, That the aforesaid John Quincy Adams receive a censure from the Speaker, in the presence of the House of Representatives.

Here I must do Mr. Dromgoole the justice to admit, that the facts were for the first time stated with correctness and precision. I had given colour to the idea, that the right of petition is confined to no colour, and of my readiness to be the organ of slaves petitioning for redress of grievances which they only could suffer, and of which no voice but their own could complain. This was my offence, and this I had more readily avowed, at the requisition of Mr. Jenifer, because in the peremptory bluster of his manner I had perceived the disposition to alarm me out of the admission, as in the taunting confidence of his reply, that I was the only man in the House who entertained that opinion, I saw at once the exultation of his reliance upon numbers to put me down, and the disappointment of his failure in the attempt to intimidate me into a recantation or apology. And so satisfactory to the master-spirit of the South were the resolutions of Mr. Dromgoole, that Mr. Waddy Thompson accepted them as a modification of his own; and Mr. Haynes with a view to speedy action, withdrew his proposed amendment, and left them in the possession of the field.

And thus my crime of giving colour to an idea, was bandied about among the gentlemen from the South, till two of the slave representation themselves, men of intelligent minds and of intrepid spirits, fairly revolting at the senseless injustice of all these resolutions of censure upon me, dared to come out and declare their resistance to any resolution of censure upon me, for what I had done. The first of these was Mr. Robertson of Virginia—who thought indeed my course in persisting to present abolition petitions very offensive; and my avowal that I did believe slaves to possess in any case a right to petition, an aggravation of all my preceding offences—but who could not consent to join in trampling under foot the freedom of speech of the members of the House. Mr. Robertson was also the first who assigned a reason for denying to slaves the right of petition, which was, that Congress having no right to interfere in the law of slavery at all, could not grant the prayer of any petition from slaves. This was begging the question; but it was argument and not frenzy. From this time, all hope of carrying a vote of direct censure upon me was forlorn. Mr. Thompson complained of the instability of his brother slave-holders in the House, but yesterday so fiercely bent upon punishment, that they had spurred him on and thought his resolutions not severe enough, now dropping off one by one, and flinching even from a vote of disapprobation against me. He however was not to be found so pliable. He would adhere inflexi-

bly to his resolutions, though he should be left to vote for them alone, and would comfort himself with the reflection that the smaller the number who should support him, the greater the honor.

This was the last flickering of the flame which had burnt so intensely for nearly two days. Mr. Robertson's speech had broken the spell of slave-holding unanimity into which they had been constantly spiriting and lashing one another against me, and against the abolitionists and against the North. To cover their retreat Mr. Bynum of North Carolina, one of the warmest champions of the South, after a long and bitter speech, moved as a substitute for Mr. Waddy Thompson's third modification of his resolutions, the following.

Resolved, That any attempt to present any petition or memorial, from any slave or slaves, negro or free negro, from any part of the Union, is a contempt of the House, calculated to embroil it in strife and confusion, incompatible with the dignity of the body; and any member guilty of the same justly subjects himself to the censure of the House.

Resolved, further, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the fact whether any such attempt has been made by any member of the house, and report the same as soon as practicable.

The whole doctrine of contempts, as borrowed from the practice of the British Parliament, is a law of tyranny, in which the House is at once accuser, party, judge, and executioner. Mr. Bynum's resolutions improve upon this system, by adding to these complicated attributes of the House, that of a retrospective Legislator. Mr. Bynum dropped all mention of direct censure upon me, but he proposed expost facto, to declare to be a contempt of the House, that which no one before had even dreamt to be such. To attempt to present a petition not only from any slave, but from any free negro in any part of the Union was by Mr. Bynum's resolutions, not made a contempt for the future, but declared to be so already; and his second resolution proposed the appointment of a Committee to inquire and report to the house whether such an attempt had been made by any member of the House.

Now the Journals of the House bear record of repeated instances of petitions from free negroes and people of colour, received, referred to Committees and reported upon, like others with out question of the right of the petitioners. The Constitution of the United States prohibits Congress from passing any Law, abridging the right of petition, and here, Mr. Bynum proposes, without law, by a mere resolution of the House, to abridge the right of petition, by declaring it a contempt of the House to attempt to present one—and then he institutes a court of enquiry, with himself at its head, and associates appointed by the master-Speaker, to ascertain and report whether such an attempt had been made by any member.

By the propositions of Mr. Bynum, the House by resolution would have made a law constituting a crime ex post facto; and then raised a Committee to ascertain and report, whether any member had broken the law before it was made.

At this new turn of the debate, Mr. Graves of Kentucky, following the example of Mr. Robertson, declared himself explicitly opposed to any resolution of censure upon me. He went further, and avowed the opinion that Congress have power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, though well aware that by this avowal he hazarded the displeasure of a great part of the slave representation in the House—and of many of his own constituents. Mr. Graves, like Mr. Robertson, was severe in his animadversions upon my course as a presenter of abolition petitions, and I should have felt with deep mortification the reproach of men so intelligent, fair-minded, and honorable, as I know them to be, had I not acted throughout the whole of these transactions under an impulse of a higher duty than it is in the competency of human approbation to command or to reward. They hazarded much in the hand of slavery, even in showing by their deeds and words that they knew what freedom is. I honor them for their spirit; I thank them for their defence of the freedom of speech in the House of which they were members—a defence the more creditable to them, inasmuch as it was the defence of their adversary against their allies; and I regret, that refusing to join in a vote of formal censure upon me by the House, they should have thought it necessary to express their individual censure upon my exercise of a right which they could not deny! and would not refuse.

Immediately preceding the offer of Mr. Bynum's resolutions, Governor Lincoln spoke the first word in my defence which had been uttered in the House. His speech has been well reported, published in several newspapers and in a pamphlet, and has, I presume, been generally read by you. On the manner in which he spoke of me, it would not become me to remark. Of that in which he vindicated your character and honor, his hearers will long retain the memory; nor will it ever be forgotten by me.

Mr. Phillips represented to the Speaker that Mr. Bynum's resolutions, not being within the question of privilege, could not be moved as an amendment to the resolutions of censure; but the Speaker decided that they were in order, and Mr. Phillips had no alternative but to submit.

Mr. Patton tried his hand again. He moved as an amendment to Mr. Bynum's amendment of Mr. Waddy Thompson's third set of censorial resolutions, all moved as amendments to Mr. Patton's resolution, that the petition from nine women of Fredericksburg should be taken up from the table and returned to me, and all decided by the Speaker to be perfectly in order. Mr. Patton now moved the following:

Resolved, That the right of petition does not belong to the slaves of this Union, and that no petition from them can be presented to this House without derogating from the rights of the slave-holding states, and endangering the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That any member who shall hereafter present any such petition to the House, ought to be considered as regardless of the feelings of the House, the rights of the South, and an enemy to the Union.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams having solemnly disclaimed all design of doing any thing disrespectful to the House, in the inquiry he made of the Speaker, as to the petition purporting to be from slaves, and having avowed his intention not to offer to present the petition, if the House was of opinion that it ought not to be presented: therefore all further proceedings in regard to his conduct now cease.

These resolutions of Mr. Patton were one step further backward behind those of Mr. Bynum. The first of them declares that the right of petition does not belong to the slaves of this Union, and thus far it approached my question to the Speaker, but did not answer it; and to the negation of the right of the slave it added a new offence to the criminal code, which, taken in connection with the second resolution, amounted to nothing less than constructive treason.

The second resolution endeavors, indeed, to elude the prohibition by the constitution of the enactment of ex post facto laws, by confining to future time the declaratory law of treason. Nor does it provide a punishment for this atrocious crime. It only says that any member who shall hereafter present any such petition to the House, ought to be considered as regardless of the feelings of the House, the rights of the South, and an enemy to the Union.

Now the constitution of the United States declares that treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort: but here is a resolution declaring that a member of the House ought to be considered as an enemy to the Union—for presenting a petition.

The constitution of the United States, gives to each House of Congress the power to determine the rules of its proceedings, to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member. The power of punishment by the House is limited to the offence of disorderly behavior. If this resolution had been adopted, and any member should hereafter have presented a petition from slaves, what could they have done with him? There is not a word or syllable in the constitution or laws of the United States, which prohibits slaves from petitioning, or a member of either House of Congress from presenting their petitions. There is an express provision of the constitution that Congress shall pass no law, abridging the right of petition, and here is a resolution, declaring that a member ought to be considered as regardless of the feelings of the House, the rights of the South, and an enemy to the Union, for presenting a petition.

Regardless of the feelings of the House? what have the feelings of the House to do with the free agency of a member in the discharge of his duty? One of the most sacred duties of a member is to present the petitions committed to his charge; a duty which he cannot refuse or neglect to perform without violating his oath to support the constitution of the United States. He is not indeed bound to present all petitions. If the language of the petition be disrespectful to the House, or to any of its members—if the prayer of the petition be unjust, immoral, or unlawful—if it be accompanied by any manifestation of intended violence or disorder on the part of the petitioners, the duty of the member to present it ceases; not from respect for the feelings of the House, but because these things themselves strike at the freedom of speech and action, as well of the House as of its members. Neither of these can be in the slightest degree affected by the mere circumstance of the condition of the petitioner, nor is there a shadow of reason why the feelings of the House should be outraged by the presentation of a petition from slaves, any more than by petitions from soldiers in the army, from seamen in the navy, or from the working women of a manufactory.

Regardless of the rights of the South? what are the rights of the South? what is the South? As a component portion of this Union, the population of the South consists of masters, of slaves, and of free persons, white and colored, without slaves. Of which of these classes would the rights be disregarded by the presentation of a petition from slaves? Surely not those of the slaves, themselves; the suffering, the laboring, the producing class. Oh, no! there would be no disregard of their rights in the presentation of a petition from them. The very essence of the crime consists in an alleged undue regard for their rights; in not denying them the rights of human nature; in not classing them with horses, and dogs, and cats. Neither could the rights of the free people, without slaves whether white, black, or colored, be disregarded by the presentation of a petition from slaves. Their rights could not be affected by it at all. The rights of the South, then, here mean the rights of the masters of slaves, which, to describe them by an offensive word, I will call the rights of mastery. These by the constitution of the United States are recognized, not directly, but by implication; and protection is stipulated for them by that instrument, to a certain extent. But they are rights incompatible with the inalienable rights of all mankind, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence; incompatible with the fundamental principles of the constitutions of all the free states of the Union, and therefore, when provided for in the constitution of the United States, are indicated by expressions which must receive the narrowest and most restricted construction, and never be enlarged by implication. There is, I repeat, not one word, not one syllable in the constitution of the United States, which interdicts to Congress the reception of petitions from slaves; and as there is express interdiction to Congress to abridge by law the right of petition, that right upon every principle of fair construction, is as much the right of the South as of the North, as much the right of the slave as of the master, and the presentation of a petition from slaves, for a legitimate object, respectful in its language, and in its tone and character submissive to the decision which the House may pass upon it, far from disregarding the rights of the South, is a mark of signal homage to those rights.

An enemy to the Union! for presenting a petition! an enemy to the Union! I have shown that the presentation of petitions is among the most imperative duties of a member of Congress. I trust I have shown that the right to petition, guaranteed to the people of the United States, without exception of slaves, express or implied, cannot be abridged by any act of both Houses, with the approbation of the President of the United States—but this resolution by the act of one branch of the legislature, would effect an enormous abridgment of the right of petition, not only by denying it to one full sixth part of the whole people, but by declaring an enemy to the Union any member of the House who should present such a petition.

The third resolution, as if repenting of the concession that the presentation of petitions from slaves was not yet the heinous crime, which according to the second it was to be considered hereafter, graciously tendered to me a cessation of prosecution, for what was no offence, in consideration of my disclaimer of any intention to trifle with the House, and my promise not to present the petition if the House should refuse to receive it.

Yet these were the resolutions of a gentleman, who, upon every question disconnected with the color of the skin, is just, and fair, and intelligent, and inflexibly devoted to the principles of freedom.

These resolutions did not answer my question, but the first of them distinctly affirmed that the right of petition does not belong to the slaves of this Union. Mr. Patton assigned no reason for this avowal, nor is there anything in the constitution or laws to sustain it. In the debate which ensued, and which consumed the remain-

der of the day, Mr. Cushing, in a very eloquent and powerful manner, proved it to be utterly untenable, and the petition was a primitive inalienable right by the constitution of the United States, to itself, and guarded from abridgment, by one of its articles.

At this stage of the proceedings of the day for opening and counting the votes, the result of the Presidential election for four years then about to commence, into question for that day was suspended, and Thursday, the 9th of February, by an order from Mr. French, of Kentucky. This day, Judge, and made the only argument against slaves to petition, which was delivered of this three day debate. And what the main-stay of his argument? It was that should be abolished in the slave-holding would lose a part of their representation.

Mr. Milligan, the member from Delaware lay the whole subject on the table, but next remonstrance against this course of motion.

Mr. Evans, of Maine, took the floor, viewing and covering with ridicule the resolutions of censure upon me, was a full defence and vindication of the abolition and of the character of the petitioners, arrested by calls to order. The slave representation could not endure, and would the discussion of the question whether blessing to be perpetuated, or an evil to be removed, was not permitted to proceed by motions and conditions to which he would have yielded the floor to the masters' im-

Speaker.

Mr. Patton presented a new modification of motions, omitting the first, and reducing the following terms:

Resolved, That any member who shall present to the House any petition from slaves, ought to be considered as regardless of the feelings of the House, the right of the South, and an enemy to the Union.

The third resolution was left as it is on Tuesday.

This was the ultimatum, after three sessions, of which, at least, were of slave representation, in adjusting the terms they were to settle the principles of the law was the ultimatum of the law which now to dictate, and of the new offence were to circumscribe the freedom of members of the House from the free Union, with reference to petitions from slaves.

The avowal that the right of petition long to the slaves of this Union was with resolution, denouncing as a crime the presentation of any petition from the slaves of the South, so far mitigated, as to make it not quite member who should dare to present a petition to the House—not indeed of the rights of the right of the southern states—an absolutely an enemy, yet unfriendly to the Union.

This, I say, was the ultimatum of the session. Mr. Waddy Thompson accepted two resolutions, now presented, as his preceding modifications. Mr. Bynum proposed amendment, and Mr. Vandal, called for the previous question.

I had not yet been heard in my own defence, and I intended to withdraw my motion, which he did. However, by a vote of 109 to 73, he called him, and I had permission to speak.

The substance of what I said has been the National Intelligencer, and more fully the Daily Advocate. It has also been one of the newspapers within your district.

The previous question was then proposed, and separate questions were taken, by upon each of Mr. Patton's resolutions, which was rejected by a vote of 105 to 73, and by a vote of 137 to 21. Thirty who had voted upon the first resolution, all upon the second.

The first was the only question of with regard to the settlement of principles passed, it would have put an end to speech and action in the House, for it to declare that slaves have not the right to make it an offence against the House, and the Union, to present a petition applied, not to the right of the slave, but to the right of the member to present slaves.

The vote upon this resolution drew marcation between the free and the slave more closely than perhaps any other in the House. Of the ninety-two members for the resolution, thirteen only were slave-holding states; and in the following—six from New-York, two from Maine, Hampshire, one from Connecticut, two from one from Indiana, all politically devoted elect. Of the slave-holding states only voted against the resolution. To Delaware, almost a free state, two from one from Missouri.

Fellow citizens—Had the transaction have given you this tedious detail, be- liefs of personal concernment to me, merely desperate assaults upon my character, for the purpose of destroying your confidence in me as your representative have felt myself justified in asking you to excuse the narrative, in justification my conduct in your service. But big- impelled me to this appeal to yourselves.

Since the existence of the Constitution, there has never before been an attempt in the House of Representatives of its members, for words spoken by force of his duty. The utmost course of the House would be to regard such and to reprove the speaker of the them such. It is expressly provided, that for any speech or debate in Congress, no Senator or Representative tioned in any other place; but in this presentative was seriously, deliberately threatened, with a prosecution, by grand jury, and a sentence to the pen- cendiary, for asking a question of the House. I will not recur to the histo-

Letter received by the Quincy Patriot from John Quincy Adams the President of the United States representative in Congress from the Congressional District, dated April 1, 1837 in the Quincy Patriot, Quincy Mass.

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

THE REMEMBRANCE.

Bright emanation of the glittering mine,
Whose circling image shadows forth the past,
How many blighted hopes round thee entwine!
How many sad remembrances thou hast!

Memento of departed scenes, when Joy,
Around each coming hour a radiance threw,
Thy recollections tinge with Grief's alloy,
Hope's sunny light, and Feeling's golden hue.

Connecting link which life and death unite—
Bequest of one who silent sleeps below—
Over the fulness of thy former light,
Spectral visions all their darkness throw.

Dim through the vistas of departed days,
The shadowy forms of past delight arise,
And Memory, wandering back unbidden, strays
Thro' haunts once hallowed by affection's ties.

But tho' these hopes are shrouded deep in gloom,
And Sorrow's starless night doth o'er them reign,
Faith opens a passage through the narrow tomb
To a bright rest—we meet, we meet again.

E. B. O.

From the Union Annual.

THE FAMILY ALTAR.

P. 256. O come let us worship and bow down—let us kneel before the Lord our Maker.

Come to the place of prayer!
Parents and children, come and kneel before
Your God, and with united hearts adore
Him whose alone your life and being are.

Come to the place of prayer!
Ye band of loving hearts; oh come and raise
With one consent the grateful song of praise,
To Him who blest you with a lot so fair.

Come in the morning hour!
Who, who hath raised you from the dreams of night?
Whose hand hath poured around this cheering light?
Come and adore that kind and heavenly power!

Come at the close of day!
Ere wearied nature sinks in gentle rest;
Come, and let all your sins be here confessed;
Come, and for his protecting mercy pray.

Has sorrows withering blight
Your dearest hopes in desolation laid,
And the once cheerful home in gloom arrayed?
Yet pray—for He can turn that gloom to light.

Has sickness entered in
Your peaceful mansion? Then let prayers ascend
On wings of faith, to that all-gracious Friend,
Who came to heal the bitter pains of sin.

Come to the place of prayer!
At morn, at night—in gladness, or in grief,
Surround the throne of grace—there seek relief,
Or pay your free and grateful homage there.

So in the world above,
Parents and children, may you meet at last,
When this, your earthly pilgrimage is past,
To mingle there your joyful notes of love.

MEMORY.

Oh, there are hours, aye, moments, that contain
Feelings that years may pass and never bring;
Which, whether fraught with pleasure or with pain,
Can hardly be forgot; as if the wing
Of time, while passing o'er, had power to fling
A darkening shade, or tint of happier hue,
To which fond memory faithfully should cling
In after years. [Bernard Barton.]

ANECDOTES.

A NEW COMPLAINT. 'Ma'am,' said a quack of Long Island to a nervous old lady, 'your case is a scrumptiously complaint.' 'Pray, doctor, what is that?' 'It is the dropping of the nerves, ma'am; the nerves having fallen in the pizarinotto, the clist becomes moribund, and the head goes tizarzen, tizarzen.' 'Ah, doctor,' exclaimed the old lady, 'you have described my feelings exactly.'

A RIDE. A sailor having a mind for a ride, and being unacquainted with a horse's rigging, as he termed it, was very busy in dressing his nag, when he happened to place the saddle the contrary way. A person near to him observed his mistake, when Jack, looking steadfastly at him, and giving his quid a twist or two in his mouth, said, 'How do you know which way I am going to ride, when I set sail?'

A HINT. 'Milk is so dear,' exclaimed a young widow to her milk-maid, for the twentieth time at least; 'I wish I could afford to keep a cow of my own.' 'Wouldn't it be cheaper, ma,' replied her little daughter, 'to keep a milk-maid of your own?'

BASHFULNESS. 'Betty,' said a house mistress the other day to her newly acquired maid, 'why do you not rise early in the morning—have the fires made, and the breakfast prepared in better season?—it must be done.' 'What ma'am,' said Betty, leaving, 'to tell the truth, I'm dreadfully bashful, 'bout' peering afore folks—that's why, makes me so late.'

RETALIATION. 'Why are you running about in the snow, without your shoes or stockings?' inquired a kind father of his son. 'Because, sir,' answered the urchin, 'the shoemaker hasn't mended my shoes, according to promise, and I want to show the Yankee cobler proper resentment!'

A REVEREND SPORTSMAN. A clergyman was once boasting of his infallible skill in finding a hare. 'If,' said a quaker, who was present, 'I were a hare, I would take my seat in a place where I should be sure of not being disturbed by thee from the first of January to the last of December.' 'Why, where would you go?' 'Into the study,' was the reply.

IRISH SPORTSMEN. Two sons of Hibernia being a ducking, Pat discovers a large bed of ducks close by the shore. After having his piece levelled for about five minutes, his companion asked him why he didn't fire. Pat replied; 'By bounds I can never get aim at one, but there's another swimmer right between.'

A RETORT. Sheridan is once reported to have fallen into a coal cellar on his way home, after a good supper at Drury Lane, and his abuse of the vendor for not keeping a light in his cellar-door, was warmly retorted by the wife. 'Zounds,' cried Sheridan, who was not hurt, 'do you think I want to pocket your coals?' 'No,' retorted the wench, 'but your nose may set the coal-hole on fire.'

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commands itself to the attention of all persons within the above-mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description. Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.

JOSIAH SAVIL,
GEORGE VEAZIE,
if

Quincy, March 25.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS' PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail. The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE,
if

Quincy, March 4.

George Veazie

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and its vicinity, that he has purchased a Horse Power Machine, and intends to manufacture WINDOW FRAMES, SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS, and all kinds of PANEL WORK, and will execute all orders for TENANTING and MORTICING, such as Doors, Blinds, Spokes, etc., which he flatters himself that he can do to great advantage.

Also—SAWING, with the above machine, will be done with neatness and despatch.

For further particulars, call on him at the Old Mill Bridge, in School Street.

Quincy, March 25. if

Blacksmith & Machinist.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his shop, near the Stone Meeting-house.

AXLE-TREES, of all sizes, made at short notice, of as good a quality as can be obtained, and on reasonable terms.

He will also, execute every description of IRON TURNING, DRILLING and FINISHING; LATHE and JACK BUILDING, etc., etc.

The subscriber having added to his establishment a valuable SCREW CUTTING ENGINE will give particular attention to this branch of his business, viz SCREWS of all sizes and descriptions made to order.

JOSIAH SAVIL,
if

Quincy, March 25.

Notice.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support which he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage.

He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his establishment, all articles in his line of business.

ALL ORDERS FOR

PILOT BREAD

will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of this article can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

LLOYD G. HORTON,
if

Quincy, March 18.

Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

On Mr. Bent's Wharf, Quincy Canal, FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.

JOSIAH MARSTON, Clerk,
if

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Jeffrey R. Brackett,

IMPORTER

OF rich gold and silver WATCHES and TRIMMINGS, Watch Materials, Watchmakers and Dentists' TOOLS.

Superior gilt, ebony, and other Mantle CLOCKS. Watches, etc., REPAIRED and warranted.

No. 69 Washington Street, Boston, (well known as Benj. C. Frohisher's) three doors south of Court Street.

Also—A large assortment of fashionable JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c., &c.

Boston, March 11. 3t

Henry Bailey,

No. 15, Court Street, Boston,

HAT and CAP MANUFACTURER,

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of the latest fashions of HATS, black and drab, of all qualities and prices; CAPS, of all patterns, constantly on hand, and any pattern made to order in his store at short notice; GLOVES, a splendid lot, just received, kid, linen, silk, and cotton; silk and cotton UMBRELLAS; Gold and Silver LACE; Cords and Tassels; Cap Ornaments of all patterns; Hatters' Trimmings constantly on hand; Palm Leaf Hats, stiffened and trimmed, in good style.

For Gentlemen in want of a good BEAVER HAT will please 'drop in' at the old number, 15, Court Street, and see if they can't find one that will suit them.

Boston, Jan. 7. if

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARE, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc., at fair prices.

GEORGE SPEAR,
if

Quincy, March 18.

Gro. De Nap Gingham.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
if

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.

Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended.

Dorchester, Jan. 7. if

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,
JOHN WHITNEY,
if

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blankets.

ROSE and WHITNEY BLANKETS—an assortment of sizes—extra and common qualities—for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
if

Quincy, Jan. 7.

James M. Beckford,

TAILOR,

TENDERS his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal encouragement given him, and respectfully informs them that no exertions shall be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.

He has just received the latest London and New-York Fashions, and having several first rate workmen, flatters himself that he can execute all orders in his line with as much despatch and neatness as any of the trade in the town.

Particular attention paid to cutting, and all garments made by him warranted to fit.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
if

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Liniment Opedelcoe,

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gorkak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.

THOMAS DRAKE,
if

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
if

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humors. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gorkak. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier,
if

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Mixed Woollen Yarn.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mixed Woollen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
if

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humors. Dr. Gorkak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Carpeting & Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14. if

Accommodation Stable.

THE subscriber, at his stable adjoining French's Hotel, is ready to accommodate, at reasonable prices and on short notice, all such as choose to call upon him for HORSES and CARRIAGES.

Parties furnished with good conveyances, and on as fair terms as at any other establishment of the kind. The patronage of the public is solicited.

THADDEUS W. CROSS,
if

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirts and Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
if

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—entirely pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
if

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing.)

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, and all other kinds of Panel Work, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with despatch.

Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense to them for transportation from factory to paint shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.

Also—A good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.

Call and see.

Weymouth, March 4. if

J. A. HOBART.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point), where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 3mo

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.
Boston, Jan. 7. Iemo

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 3t

Camblets.

GOATS' HAIR and IMITATION CAMBLETS—blue, green and brown—for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
if

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 14.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Painting, Glazing, &c.

THE subscriber thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last six years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c.

Imitation of WOOD and STONE, of all kinds, done in a workmanlike manner.

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, and other Stock in his line of business, constantly on hand, and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

JOHN HAYWARD.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

Truss Manufacture.

J. F. POSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. P. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsed Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsed Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds of other manufactures, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Slater's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Hair; Jean's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. POSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Valuable Periodicals.

GREEN & OSBORN, having been appointed Agents for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c. &c.

WALTON'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including novels, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, and by the Rev. Mr. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reports of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Reviews.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be offered on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects in all bilious, cold, and nervous disorders of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, &c. &c.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Denoll—I am in want of a further supply of Dr. Denoll's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and have no more to say than they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Denoll, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (50 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Paulding, Bryant, Halleck, Payne, Mackenzie, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whittier. Mr. Seymour, Miss Gould, Leslie, &c. &c.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE, and published by CLARKE & EDSON. Subscriptions received at this office.

Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Mohair Coating.

Of good quality, just received, and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway. Milton. Weymouth. East Randolph. Hingham. GEORGE SOUTHER, Justin Spear. Hon. S. A. TURNER, } E. T. FOGG, } South Scituate. CHARLES LEFAVOUR, } Lynn. FREEMAN HUNT, } New-York City, 141, Nassau St. J. P. CALLENDER, }

MISCELLANY.

THE POOR WIDOW.

'Hoot away despair!
Never yield to sorrow,
The darkest day may wear
A sunny face to-morrow.

It was Saturday night, and the widow of the Pine Cottage sat by her blazing faggots with her five children by her side, endeavoring by listening to the artlessness of their juvenile prattle, to dissipate the heavy gloom which pressed upon her mind. For a year, her own feeble hands had provided for her family, for she had no supporter; she thought of no friend in all the wide, unfriendly world around. But that mysterious Providence, the wisdom of whose ways is above human comprehension, had visited her with wasting sickness, and her little means had become exhausted. It was now, too, mid-winter, and the snow lay heavy and deep through all the surrounding forests, while storms still seemed gathering in the heavens, and the driving winds roared amidst the bounding pines, and rocked her puny mansion.

The last herring smoked upon the coals before her; it was the only article of food she possessed, and no wonder her forlorn, desolate state brought up in her lone bosom all the anxieties of a mother, when she looked upon her children; and no wonder, forlorn as she was, if she suffered the heart swellings of despair to arise, even though she knew that He, whose promise is to the widow and orphan, cannot forget his word. Providence had many years before taken from her, her eldest son, who went from his forest home to try his fortune on the high seas, since which she had heard no note or tidings of him; and in latter time had, by death, deprived her of the companion and staff of her earthly pilgrimage, in the person of her husband. Yet to this hour she had been upborne; she had not only been able to provide for her little flock, but had never lost an opportunity of ministering to the wants of the miserable and destitute.

The indolent may well bear with poverty while the ability to gain sustenance remains. The individual who has but his own wants to supply, may suffer with fortitude the winter of want; his affections are not wounded, his heart not wrung. The most desolate in populous cities may hope, for charity has not quite closed her hand and her heart, and shut her eyes on misery. But the industrious mother of helpless and depending children, far from the reach of human charity, has none of these to console her. And such an one was the widow of the Pine Cottage; but as she bent over the fire, and took up the last scanty remnant of food to spread before her children, her spirits seemed to brighten up, as by some sudden and mysterious impulse, and Cowper's beautiful lines came unbidden across her hand:

'Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
But trust him for his grace;
Behind a frowning Providence,
He hides a smiling face.'

The smoked herring was scarcely laid upon the table, when a gentle rap at the door, and loud barking of a dog, attracted the attention of the family. The children flew to open it; and a weary traveller in tattered garments, and apparently in indifferent health, entered and begged a lodging and a mouthful of food; said he, 'it is now twenty-four hours since I tasted bread.' The widow's heart bled anew, as under a fresh complication of distresses; for her sympathies lingered not around her fireside. She hesitated not, even now; rest, and share of all she had, she proffered to the stranger.

'We shall not be forsaken,' said she, 'or suffer deeper for an act of charity.'

The traveller drew near the board, but when he saw the scanty fare, he raised his eyes towards heaven with astonishment; 'and is this all your store? and a share of this do you offer to one you know not? then never saw I charity before! But madam,' said he, continuing, 'do you not wrong your children by giving a part of your last mouthful to a stranger?'

'Ah,' said the poor widow, and the tear-drops gushed into her eyes as she said it, 'I have a boy, a darling son, somewhere on the face of the wide world, unless heaven has taken him away, and I only act towards you, as I would that others should act towards him. God, who sent manna from heaven, can provide for Israel, and he should I this night offend him, if my son should be a wanderer destitute as you, and he should have provided for him a home even as poor as this, were I to turn you unrelieved away.'

The widow ended, and the stranger, springing from his seat, clasped her in his arms. 'God indeed has provided for such a wandering son, and has given him wealth to reward the goodness of his benefactress; my mother! oh, my mother!'

It was her long-lost son, returned to her bosom from the Indies. He had chosen that disguise, that he might the more completely surprise his family; and never was surprise more perfect, or followed by a sweeter cup of joy. That humble residence in the forest was exchanged for one comfortable, and indeed beautiful, in the valley, and the widow lived long with her dutiful son, in the enjoyment of worldly plenty, and in the delightful employments of virtue; and at this day the passer-by is pointed to the luxuriant willow which spreads its branches broad and green above her grave, while he listens to the recital of this simple tale.—*Elmira Rep.*

MATILDA.

Matilda was married very young, to a Neapolitan nobleman of the first quality, and found herself a widow and a mother at the age of fifteen. As she stood one day caressing her infant son in the open window of an apartment, with a sudden spring leaped from her arms into the flood below, and disappeared in a moment. The mother, struck with instant surprise, and making an effort to save him, plunged in after; but, far from being able to assist the infant, she herself, with great difficulty, escaped to the opposite shore, just when some French soldiers were plundering the country on that side, who immediately made her their prisoner. As the war was then carried on between the French and Italians with the utmost inhumanity, they were going at once to perpetrate those two extremes suggested by appetite and cruelty. This base resolution, however, was opposed by a young officer, who, though their retreat required the utmost expedition, placed her behind him, and brought her in safety to his native city. Her beauty at first caught his eye—her merit soon after his heart. They were married; he rose to the highest posts, they lived long together, and were happy. But the felicity of a soldier can never be called permanent; after an interval of several years, the troops which he commanded having met with a repulse, he was obliged to take shelter in the city where he had lived with his wife. Here they suffered a siege, and the city at length was taken. Few histories can produce more various instances of cruelty, than those which the French and Italians at that time exercised upon each other. It was resolved by the victors upon this occasion, to put all the French prisoners to death; but particularly the husband of the unfortunate Matilda, as he was principally instrumental in protracting the siege. These determinations were, in general, executed as soon as resolved upon. The captive soldier was led forth, and the executioner, with his sword, stood ready, while the spectators in gloomy silence awaited the blow, which was only suspended till the general, who presided as judge, should give the signal. It was in this interval of anguish and expectation, that Matilda came to take her last farewell of her husband and deliver, deploring her wretched situation, and the cruelty of fate that had saved her from perishing by a premature death in the river Volturna, to be the spectator of still greater calamities. The general, who was a young man, was struck with surprise at her beauty, and pity at her distress; but with still stronger emotions when he heard her mention her former dangers. He was her son; the infant for whom she had encountered so many dangers. He acknowledged her at once as his mother, and fell at her feet. The rest may be easily supposed; the captive was set free, and all the happiness that love, friendship and duty can confer on each, was consecrated and enjoyed by all three.

TO YOUNG MEN.

There is no moral object so beautiful as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind him, and will beam again; the blaze of other's prosperity may outshine him, but we know that, though unseen, he illumines his own true sphere. He resists temptations not without a struggle, for that is not a virtue; but he does resist and conquers; bears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is the trial of virtue, but he heals the wound with his own pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion if it leads to sin; the atheist who says not only in his heart but with his lips, 'there is no God!' controls him not, for he sees the hand of a creating God, and he reveres it—of a preserving God, and he rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving counsel; old age is protected by its experience, and manhood by its strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world, like a self-balanced tower; happy he who seeks and gains the prop and shelter of morality.

Onward, then, conscientious youth; raise thy standard and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given the intellectual power, awaken it in that cause, never let it be said of thee, he helped to swell the tide of sin by pouring his influence into its channels. If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that drop into a polluted current. Awake, arise: young man! assume the beautiful garb of virtue! It is fearfully easy to sin; it is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength, then; let chivalry be aroused against error; let truth be the lady of thy love and defend her.—*Southern Rose.*

WHAT WILL FOLKS THINK?

"My dear," said Mr. A. to his wife, "it appears to me that we can dispense with the assistance of a hired girl this winter; the times are hard, my business in consequence less profitable than usual, and as there is only you and myself, I think we can be quite as happy."

"My heart! Mr. A! How do you suppose I'm to succeed? What under the sun, 'would folks think,' to see me rubbing the knocker on the front door? then suppose I am baking—my hands in the dough—somebody knocks; now just imagine me going to the door in that plight! If we lived out of the way, where we were not so much exposed, I should as leave as not, but here, in the heart of the village, I'm sure I can't."

The girl is kept, a dollar a week paid for her services, and one third more provision consumed—all for 'what folks think.'

We instil this idea into the minds of our children from their earliest infancy.

"Mother," said Harriet, a child six years old, "I do not like to wear these thick shoes; the girls call me Miss Clump, they make so much noise; and besides, they laugh at my frock because it is mended so much."

"Oh, my dear," said my mother, "you must not mind what the children say; you dress as well as your father can afford; he has, you know, a large family dependent on his exertions. Many of the scholars have rich parents, who can afford to dress their children as they please. If you look neat and clean, that is sufficient."

"You need not tell me not to care, mother; only think when you staid from Mrs. Hopkins' party, because father could not afford you a new dress. You said 'every body would think it strange to see you with that old fashioned silk of yours.' I feel as badly when the girls laugh at me, as you do when grown folks laugh at you."

"Emily, you was so awkward this evening, I felt ashamed of you."

"Well, mother, you gave me so many charges to behave well, because folks would notice me, that I could not act myself."

An honesty of purpose combined with independence of character, secure to their possessor a happy equanimity, which leads him to sit calmly and carries along with it, everything that comes under its power.

"Folks think very strange Mr. Howard, that you do not spend an evening out, now and then; you used to go a great deal, and was the life of your associates, but since your marriage you stay at home all the time, and sit like a cat in the corner."

"It matters but little to me, Mr. Williams, what folks think. I think I appear much better than I should be to be gadding from place to place every evening, hearing and telling all the news, leaving my wife and children at the desolate hearth stone, neither cheered or instructed by my presence and counsel."

Mr. Williams hung his head in deep mortification, for he was an inveterate gad-about. "Don't you think very queer that the Wil-mots did not dress in mourning, when their brother died?"

"O yes! very strange."

"This is repeated from one to another, till it is in every body's mouth. 'How strange the Wil-mots did not wear black!' In this manner, 'what folks think' exerts its powerful influence."

But 'what folks think' of this medley? Those who happen to have a brass knocker, will say—"there, that's for me;" another, who may chance to dress a child in a mended frock, will say, "how personal! that's for me." &c. &c. Very well—I feel quite independent. Those who feel it will undoubtedly apply it to themselves, but they will certainly admit that they are under the sway of that hydra, "what will folks think?"—*Hingham Gazette.*

RUNNING IN DEBT.

The following remarks upon this subject are extracted from D'Israeli's new work, 'Henrietta Temple.'

If youth but knew the fatal misery that they are entailing on themselves the moment they accept a pecuniary credit, to which they are not entitled, how would they start in their career! How pale they would turn! How they would tremble and clasp their hands in agony at the precipice on which they are disporting! Debt is the prolific mother of folly and crime; it taints the course of life in all its streams. Hence so many unhappy marriages, so many prostituted pens, and venal politicians! It has a small beginning, but a giant's growth and strength. When we make the monster, we make our master, who haunts us all hours, and shakes his whip of scorpions forever in our sight. The slave hath no overseer so severe. Fautus, when he signed the bond with blood, did not secure a doom so terrific.

PREPARE FOR SPRING.

As the season is fast approaching when clover and other grass seeds will be sown, we deem it advisable to bespeak for their future pastures and meadows, from our agricultural brethren, a liberal bestowal of seed. He who sows scantily must expect to reap in a proportionate degree, or to gather more weeds than hay. In every soil there are ample supplies of the seed of every variety of wild and noxious herbage, and if these are not supplanted by a wholesome covering of artificial grasses, they will inevitably germinate, and show their pestilential front to the annoyance of proprietors, and the discomfort of their stock: for the earth will be busy in despite of all the maltreatment it receives at human hands.—*Far. & Gard.*

SINGULAR PREDICTION.

The following most melancholy tale of real life is related in the Madrid journals.

A gentleman named Don Gonzales L'ondrier, is now being tried in that city, for the accidental murder of his father and mother, some years since. It appears that during Napoleon's invasion, Gonzales, then a youth, and much devoted to his religious duties, on coming one day out of church at Cordova, where he resided, was accosted by one of those forlorn people called in Spanish, gitanos, (gypsies) who, to operate more powerfully on his sympathies, promised to tell him his fortune, for which purpose he accompanied the individual to their encampment. There he was told he would, in a certain number of years, murder his father and mother, who, it was declared, had both sinned against their God. Gonzales was dreadfully impressed and made wretched, with this, to him, unaccountable prediction, as he knew nothing to justify the imprecation against his respectable parents. He went home, and fell into profound melancholy. What was his horror to learn now, for the first time, that both his parents, had been the tenants of convents, and violated their vows! Immediately he became plunged in grief, and determined to avoid, if possible, the commission of the crime designated for him, by retiring, unknown to all the world, to some distant mountains; which he did, and, in a solitary ravine, built him a hut, and devoted himself to religion and hunting.

A beautiful brunette peasant girl, named Catalina, came across his path. He became enamored, and married her. Immediately, without the shadow of a cause, he was seized with the most fiend-like jealousy. One night, during a dreadful rain-storm, while absent in the mountains, or prowling about his domicile, to find some apology for the passion which haunted him—unknownly to him, two wandering aged persons, in distress, knocked at the door, drenched with rain, and implored for lodging. The benevolent and innocent Catalina admitted them, put her husband's clothes on the old man, and hers on his wife, instead of theirs, which were wet; and learning, to her extreme joy, that they were the parents of her husband, in search of him, placed them on her bed, to obtain repose, and went herself to the chapel, in the garden, to offer up thanks for the fortunate event which had restored them to her. Gonzales shortly after entered, with his double barreled gun, and seeing, to his astonishment, a man on his bed, and near him his wife's clothes—instantaneously supposing his suspicions proved, shot both his father and mother, while there asleep. What was his agony, on learning from his wife who they were! The dreadful prediction was fulfilled. He became partially insane, and was finally brought to trial at Madrid. During the process, his wife has exhibited the most touching tenderness towards him, verifying the beautiful remark of the Spanish writer, Melendez, that "Woman is a divine emanation, sent down to the earth to alleviate misfortune, and console the unhappy."

THE FARMER.

The merchant or manufacturer may be robbed of the reward of his labor, by the changes of the foreign and domestic market, entirely beyond his own control, and may wind up a year in which he had done every thing which intelligence and industry could do to ensure success, not only without profit, but with an actual diminution of capital. The strong arm of mechanic industry may be crippled or paralyzed by the prostration of those manufacturing or commercial interests to whose existence it so essentially contributes, and on whom in turn it so essentially depends. But what has the industrious and intelligent farmer to fear? His capital is invested in the solid ground; he draws on a fund which, from time immemorial, has never failed to honor all just demands; his profits may be diminished, indeed, but never wholly suspended; his success depends on no mere earthly guarantee, but on the assurance of that great and beneficent Being who has declared that while the earth endureth, seed time and harvest shall not cease.

PUNCTUALITY.

Method is the very hinge of business; and there is no method without punctuality. Punctuality is important, because it subverts the peace and good temper of a family. The want of it only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes that duty. The calmness of mind which it produces is another advantage of punctuality; a disorderly man is always in a hurry, he has no time to speak to you because he is going elsewhere, and when he gets there he is too late for his business: or he must hurry away to another before he finishes it. Punctuality gives weight to character. Such a man has made an appointment, then I know he will keep it. And this generates punctuality in you. For like other virtues it propagates itself. Servants and children must be punctual where their leader is so. Appointments, indeed become debts. I owe you punctuality if I have made an appointment with you, and have no right to throw away your time if I do my own.

PRIDE.

In reality there is perhaps not one of our natural passions so hard to subdue as pride; disguise it, struggle with it, mortify it, as much as one pleases, it is still alive, and will every now and then peep out and show itself.—*Dr. Benjamin Franklin.*

FEMALE PIETY.

The gem of all others which enriches the coronet of a lady's character is unaffected piety. Nature may lavish much on her person—the enchantment of her countenance—the grace of her mein, or the strength of her intellect, yet her loveliness is uncrowned, till piety throws around the whole, the sweetness and power of her charms. She then becomes unearthly in desires and associations. The spell which bound her affections to the things below is broken, and she mounts on the silent wings of her fancy and hope to the habitation of God, where it is her delight to hold communication with the spirits that have been ransomed from the thralldom of earth and wreathed with a garland of glory.

Her beauty may throw a magical charm over many: Princes and conquerors may bow with admiration at the shrine of her love, the sons of science may enshrine her memory in the page of history—yet her piety must be her ornament, her pearl. 'Her name must be written in the "Book of Life," that when the mountains fade away, and every memento of earthly greatness is lost in the general wreck of nature, it may remain and swell the list of that mighty throng, which have been clothed with the mighty mantle of righteousness and their voice attuned to the melody of heaven.

With such a treasure every lofty gratification on earth may be purchased, friendships will be doubly sweet, pain and sorrow shall lose their sting, and the character will possess a price far "above riches." Life will be but a pleasant visit to earth, and death the entrance upon a joyful and perpetual home. And when the notes of the last trump shall be heard, and sleeping millions awake to judgment, its possessor shall be presented "faultless before the throne of God with exceeding joy and a crown of glory that shall never wear away."

Such is piety. Like a tender flower, planted in the fertile soil of woman's heart, it grows expanding its foliage and imparting its fragrance to all around, till transplanted it is set to bloom in perpetual vigor and unfading beauty in the Paradise of God.

Follow this star, it will light you through every labyrinth in the wilderness of life—glide the gloom that will gather around you in a dying hour, and bring you safely over the tempestuous Jordan of death, into the haven of promised and settled rest.

PITCHER PLANT.

There is not, perhaps, among the numerous examples that occur of the provident economy of nature, in the vegetable part of the creation, a more remarkable instance of contrivance adapted to circumstances, and of means suited to the end, than what is evidently displayed in a plant which is commonly met with in Ceylon and other islands of the east, which has obtained the appropriate name of the pitcher plant. Being the inhabitant of a tropical climate, and found on the most dry and stony situations, nature has furnished it with the means of an ample supply of moisture, without which it would have withered and perished. To the footstalk of each leaf, near the base, is attached a kind of bag, shaped like a pitcher, of the same color as the leaf in the early stage of its growth, but changing with age to a reddish purple. It is, in fact, a kind of oblique hand or hoop, and covered with a lid neatly fitted, and moveable on a kind of hinge or strong fibre, which, passing over the handle, connects the vessel with the leaf. By the shrinking or contracting of this fibre, the lid is drawn open when the weather is showery, or dews fall, which would appear to be just the contrary of what usually happens in nature, though the contraction is probably occasioned by the hot and dry atmosphere, and the expansion does not take place till the moisture has fallen and saturated the pitcher. When this is the case, the cover falls down, and it closes so firmly as to prevent any evaporation from taking place. The water having gradually absorbed through the handle into the footstalk of the leaf, gives vigor to the leaf and sustenance to the plant. As soon as the pitchers are exhausted, the lids open to admit whatever moisture may fall; and when the plant has produced its seed, and the dry season fairly sets in, it withers with all the covers of the pitcher standing open.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

An esteemed correspondent has given us some information relative to the *planting of corn*, which we think must be highly useful to farmers, and would perhaps prove a benefit to the corn-market generally, were it adopted. Hundreds of thousands of bushels are annually destroyed by birds, (particularly by the black-bird and crow,) which might be preserved by a very simple method. The birds pull it up the moment it appears above ground and eat the seed. In order to prevent this destruction, the farmer should first soak the seed well in soft water, until the chit is just on the eve of bursting through, then put it in a vessel of tar, made soft by moderate warming, and stir it thoroughly until every grain is well coated, when it may be separated for planting. Work in some pounded plaster, when planting, and this seed the birds will not disturb; it will soon come up rank and fine, and pay well for the trouble. If the corn is not soaked well before coating with tar, it will not be apt to come up, as the tar will naturally prevent the necessary moisture from penetrating through it. This has been tried by farmers who never could get a good crop of corn in any other way, and found it to succeed admirably.—*New York Sun.*

thousand, and so contrary to the general tenor of our Saviour's miracles, which were a most without exception of a benevolent kind, several reasons have been adduced by learned men. Such as that the keeping and eating swine were forbidden to the Jews by their law, and therefore they were justly punished in this instance; and this miracle tended also to confirm a belief in the divine mission of Christ and to extend his name, together with other reasons which it is unnecessary to mention. There was no doubt a special propiety in the occurrence however remote it may be from our comprehension.

The frequent mention that is made in the sacred history of distracted and disordered people, who appeared in the time of our Saviour and were healed by him, may seem astonishing perhaps to some, since nothing like it is witnessed at the present period. But to remove everything wonderful in relation to the subject we are to consider that there were then no receptacles or asylums, into which the disordered in mind and body might be conveyed and furnished with the means of recovery. These institutions are to be ascribed solely to the benign and heavenly influence of christianity. They are one of the glorious effects of our religion, and point us with unerring aim to its celestial origin. Doctor Paley has somewhere remarked in his writings, that if in the city of London the distracted and infirm of every kind were permitted to wander about instead of being received into benevolent institutions, they would be as numerous and as striking in their disorders as were the unhappy maniacs and other afflicted people in Jerusalem in our Saviour's day.

A REMARK ON 'SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.'

To the editor of the Patriot:
I would say a word in reference to a single clause in the communication of your correspondent, 'Philemon,' in the Patriot of March 25th. Commenting on Matthew xxiv-30, he observes, that the Greek word *ge*, translated earth, uniformly means the whole world; and he thinks it is never used in reference to the land of Judea. The remark struck me as rather strange, and I could not but question its truth. On examining the original Greek, I find a number of texts, in which the word is evidently applied to the land of Judea alone; this too on the testimony of eminent Calvinistic commentators—Schleusner and Bloomfield—for instance, both of whom I consulted, and who refer to others. I will cite a few texts which are probably familiar to most readers. In Matthew ix-26, *ge* is used, translated land and evidently not meaning the whole world. And the same word is used in the same sense in the same passage. In Matthew ix-31, 'offers a similar case. Matthew xiv-45, 'darkness over all the land.' Does *ge*, land, mean the whole world or Judea? Bloomfield abovementioned, whom as a Calvinistic critic, I prefer now to quote, says, 'the most eminent modern interpreters confirm the darkness to Judea; this I apprehend is the true view.' And he adduces strong reasoning to the point. Besides, let us be aware of giving the infidel an advantage by translating *ge*, in this passage, the whole world. Gibbon argues against christianity, from the fact that no such darkness, as is here spoken of, was known at Rome. Luke xiv-44, offers the same case. Many other passages might be cited; but these will perhaps satisfy your readers that *ge*, that very little word, and yet the honest subject of a difference of opinion, may mean only Judea, in the passage under consideration. I suspect that no other critic will deny that in many cases in the New Testament, it is used only for Judea. Its meaning is of some importance in the passage now noticed.

Of course your correspondent 'Philemon' will interpret these remarks in all kindness as from a friend. I have not wished to speak more fully of his communication, but will only remark that the entire explanation against which he writes, and which your correspondent 'W.' has offered, is, that given not only by Cappe and by many others, whose religious views agree with his, but by that very distinguished commentator of the Methodist persuasion, Adam Clarke.

A SPECTATOR.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the editor of the Patriot:
May 3: 4-31. Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil, etc.
It is no doubt a fact that much has been written upon the verses above referred to. But to him who admits the plain declarations of the evangelist, as to stating *matters of fact*, it would seem, that they need not remain 'dark and intricate.' If we attempt to explain away their literal meaning, the passage will of course become unintelligible. If we make it merely 'a visionary scene,' instead of an 'actual transaction,' it must become 'dark and intricate.' For myself, I confess, I have never seen 'the insuperable objections' to the literal interpretation of this passage which some have spoken of. I think there are ample reasons for believing that the scene, as here narrated by the evangelist, was real—that it actually transpired. My reasons for believing that the scene denominated 'the temptation' was a real one will appear in the sequel.

The scriptures reveal the existence of an order of good spirits, superior to men, and ministering to them, as 'heirs of salvation.' Gabriel has often been sent to our world. He visited Daniel, 'the man greatly beloved.' He visited Mary, the mother of our Lord, and others. An angel announced the birth of the Saviour to the shepherds of Bethlehem. 'Suddenly there was with him a multitude of the heavenly hosts.' An angel strengthened our Saviour in his agony in the garden. He could have received 'twelve legions of angels.' 'Angels rolled the stone from the sepulchre.' 'An angel smote Peter and bade him rise up quickly and accompanied him out of the prison.' Angels are declared to be all ministering spirits sent forth to minister for those who shall be heirs of salvation.' Now, I have only to ask, is not here proof enough of the existence of good angels and of their interference in the affairs of our world? O yes, this is granted by all. No doubt there are good angels. But why are men not as willing to believe there are bad angels as good ones? Is not the fact of the existence of bad angels as clearly revealed in the Bible as of good ones? If not, who was 'taken' when Christ 'beheld fall as lightning from heaven.' Who was the serpent that tempted our first parents? Who is that 'old serpent which is the devil and satan?' Who tempted Christ? Who were the legion that possessed one man? What was meant by their being called *many devils*? Who is 'the prince, the power of the air, the spirit that now worketh in the

children of disobedience?' Who was 'the prince of this world that Christ said had nothing in him.' With whom did Michael, the archangel, contend about the body of Moses? Who entered into Judas and instigated him to betray his master? Who moved Ananias to lie to the Holy Ghost? I might proceed with these inquiries. But, I forbear, and ask, is not here as much scriptural proof of the existence of bad angels as there is in the Bible of good ones? Why, then, are men not as willing to admit their existence and agency? Is it not because they wish there may be good angels but no bad ones?

The existence of angels, both good and bad, is simply a subject of revelation. In settling the question we have nothing to do with the opinions of heathen philosophers or of any uninspired man. Our only resort is 'to the law and the testimony,' to that only infallible 'teacher who came down from heaven,' and to those inspired by him. What say they? We have just seen, that they reveal the existence and agency of such an order of beings both good and bad. And that these fallen beings from the time of their own first apostasy and rebellion, have been opposed to the welfare of man, and to the government and kingdom of the Messiah. How naturally, then, might it be expected, that when 'Christ had taken upon him the form of a servant and was manifest in the flesh that he might destroy the works of the devil?' how natural, I say, that when he entered upon the work of his public ministry, the powers of darkness should try the force of temptation upon him? 'Thus we have it recorded, the inspired penman, that immediately after his baptism, he was tempted. Having fasted long, he was an hungered. The devil was aware of it. He says, 'you profess to be the son of God. If you really are what you pretend to be, here is a fair opportunity for you to prove it. Turn this stone into bread.' This temptation was repelled, 'man shall not live by bread alone.' A second trial is made. 'You claim God for your preserver,' says the devil, 'cast yourself down from this pinnacle and see if his angels will so take charge of you as to bear you up.' 'Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God,' repelled this temptation. A third is presented. 'All the kingdoms and glory of the world are before thee,' says the tempter, 'and they are mine; only fall down and worship me, and they shall be thine.' 'Get thee behind me Satan, worship belongs only to God,' was the reply. Having tried and been baffled in these three temptations, 'the devil left him and behold angels came and ministered unto him.'

Now, most, or all, admit, that good angels came and ministered to Christ. But, is there not as much proof in this passage of the existence and agency of satan as there is of the agency of good angels? If the 'temptation' was a 'visionary scene,' was not the service of the angels that came and ministered unto him a 'visionary scene?' If the one must be explained away, what shall be done with the other? Yea, farther. Is there not even more proofs of the existence and agency of the devil, here, than there is of the existence of the angels that ministered to Christ? The latter is sustained only by the declaration, 'angels came and ministered unto him.' The former, not only by the declaration, 'the tempter came unto him,' but also by a conversation between Christ and him. Scripture is quoted and interpreted by Christ. Moreover, personal names are given to the tempter—the devil, satan. Personal actions were ascribed to him—talking, reasoning, etc.

I am not prepared to receive an 'illustration' of this passage which would exclude, not only the agency of fallen spirits, but of Gabriel also, and of all those 'shining ones who minister to those who are heirs of salvation.' From any thing that appears to the contrary from this passage itself, or from the general tenor of the scriptures, I can see no reason why it should not be received as the account of a real transaction. It seems to me, one might as well conclude, that the appearance of Gabriel to Mary, as recorded by the evangelist, or the birth of the Saviour, was all a 'visionary scene,' as the 'temptation; yea, I should as soon conclude, that the delivering of Christ up into the hands of the Romans, the revilings, and scourgings, and snittings, which he received, and his crucifixion, were all but a 'visionary scene,' as the account in the passage referred to at the head of this article. To me, such latitudinarian 'illustrations,' seem to sweep away all confidence in the literal meaning of the scriptures. And, if plain men, (for whom the scriptures were written as well as for the learned,) are to find figures in almost every passage, and 'a wheel within a wheel,' the Bible must be confessed to be a most 'dark and intricate' book indeed. The 'wayfaring man' will be likely to fail of understanding it; and most might as well have had a blank album as the scriptures. Did time and opportunity permit, it might be advisable to inquire into the meaning of the passage before us, as explained by those who understand it in a figurative sense, 'as emblematical of the trials and difficulties that would attend his public ministry.' But this must be deferred for the present.

PHILEMON.
TOWNS MEETING. At a meeting of the inhabitants on Monday last, the Hon. Thomas Greenleaf, Moderator, it was voted, that the Town Treasurer receive in behalf of the town their portion of the Surplus Revenue. It was also voted to appropriate it towards the payment of the debt of the town. Dr. William B. Duggan was chosen Collector of Taxes.

MR. ADAMS' ADDRESS. We have received from Mr. Adams a continuation of his Address to the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District, which will be published in our next paper.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The far-fetched poetical favor of Buck, would make a jingle more 'doleful' to the laborers if it were printed than the ringing of the Railway Bell, which calls him up so early.

The communication on Common Schools is received, and will probably appear in our next.

RAKE OCCURRENCE. The present year commenced on a Sunday, will end on a Sunday, and consequently will comprise more Sundays than weeks.

GENERALS SCOTT AND GAINES. The Court of Inquiry, lately held at Frederick to investigate the conduct of these gentlemen, in the Creek and Florida campaigns, has given its opinions to the public, which are approved by President Van Buren. Gen. Scott is fully and honorably acquitted of all blame for the failure of his campaigns, but was reprimanded for his severity of language towards Gen. Gaines; the latter is also acquitted of blame for the failure of his unfortunate campaign. He is severely censured for the undignified and intemperate language of his defence.

LICENSES. In justice to the County Commissioners we make the correction, that no licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors were granted, as was stated in our last paper. Several persons, however, were licensed to sell wine beer, ale, etc, etc.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE HOUSE. The proprietor of the Marlboro Hotel estate has given that establishment a most thorough repair, and enlarged it by the addition of several rooms; and he now offers to lease it, for the purpose of being kept as a public house on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

COAL. The editor of the Miner's Journal, published at Pottsville, Penn., speaks encouragingly of the prospects of coal for the next season. He says that active preparations are now going on to increase the supply, and that if miners can be got, the increase will be from that quarter to the amount of one hundred thousand tons, sufficient for the demand.

HYGEAN PILLS. Morrison, the London Hygeist, lately issued an editor for a libel upon his universal medicine, and recovered about nine hundred dollars damages. During the trial, a grocer testified that he had taken eighteen thousand of the pills in two years at a cost of one hundred dollars, but that they had done him good and were worth the money.

GREAT STEAMBOAT. The steam ship building at London for the British and American Steam Navigation Company, is intended to carry eighteen hundred tons. There was not a private dry dock in London of sufficient capacity to receive her frame, and the builders consequently obtained permission from the Corporation of the City, to construct a coffer dam extending into the river Thames, and in that way their dock is enlarged sufficiently to receive the ship.

SUCCESSFUL PLOUGHING. The Norfolk Beacon states that a farmer near that city, while recently engaged in ploughing one of his fields, struck upon a vault containing a box filled with gold and silver coins, valued, it is surmised, at from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The vault was partly of brick covered over with large stones, well put together with mortar. It was evidently built for a special deposit, and adapted to the size of the box that was enclosed in it for so many years. The coin was all over one hundred years old, and consisted of Spanish dollars, guineas, doubloons, &c.

NOTICE.
The Rev. Mr. DRIVER, of Dedham, will deliver an Address on Temperance, TO-MORROW EVENING, (April 9th,) at the Second Congregational Meeting-house, commencing at half past seven o'clock.

MARRIED.
In Bridgewater, Mr. Joshua Jackson to Miss Polly Washburn.
In Boston, Mr. Ebenezer Campbell to Miss Susan M. Seaver.
In Medfield, Mr. Jotham D. Morse to Miss Lydia F. Whitney.

DIED.
In this town, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Mary Riddle, relict of the late Isaac Riddle, Esq., aged 73. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'
In Weymouth, Mr. Ebenezer Kingman, aged 73.
In Braintree, Mr. Isaac Bent, aged 34.
In Roxbury, Mr. William Whittemore, aged 50.
In Canton, Mr. Samuel Blackburn, aged 77.
In Scituate, John E., son of Mr. George M. Allen, aged 2.
In Plymouth, Josiah, son of Mr. Josiah Finney, aged 13.
In Northboro', Mr. John Fisk, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 76.

Valuable House Lots.
THE sale of House Lots, offered on the 5th day of April last, stands adjourned to WEDNESDAY, 17th of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
These Lots are in the centre of the population: a distance of eight minutes walk of the Stone Quarries; in full view of the residence of the Hon. John Quincy Adams; afford a delightful and picturesque view of the entrance to Boston Harbor; nearly opposite to the land belonging to the town, upon which it is contemplated to erect an Academy; and in every other respect, of great inducement not often to be found within seven miles of Boston.

Situated between the Turnpike and Old Road to Boston, the Lot at the point presents one of the best stands for a Hotel to be found within twenty-five miles. It is so located that it will command all the travel to Boston; and the view it possesses of the surrounding scenery will render it a delightful place of resort for people who seek to refresh themselves with the reviving air of the country. Those desirous of procuring a lucrative situation for a public house would do well to view the site, previous to sale.

These Lots will be sold to suit purchasers, and conditions, which will be liberal, made known at the sale, Quincy, April 8. 6w

Perisaltic Lozenges, A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.
NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to taking these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN. Quincy, April 8. 1y

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Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & Co., Publishers. Boston, Jan. 7. 1f

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STUDENTS' COMPANION, containing the Association of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books, published by Cummings & Co., is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States, and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers; and also to have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetic—Parts I., II., and III.
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POETRY.

THE USE OF FLOWERS.

BY MARY HOWIT.

God might have made the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small,
The oak-tree and the cedar-tree,
Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough, enough,
For every want of ours,
For luxury, medicine, and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.

The ore within the mountain-mine
Requirth none to grow,
Nor doth it need the lotus-flower
To make the river flow.

The clouds might give abundant rain,
And nightly dews might fall,
And the herb that keepeth life in man
Might yet have drunk them all.

Then wherefore, wherefore were they made,
All dyed with rainbow light,
All fashioned with supremest grace,
Up-springing day and night:

Springing in valleys green and low,
And on the mountains high,
And in the silent wilderness,
Where no man passes by!

Our outward life requires them not,
Then, wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth.

To comfort man—to whisper hope,
Where'er his faith is dim,
For whose careth for the flower,
Will care much more for him!

HOPE.

Come gentle Hope—come heavenly maid,
And yield thy all-supporting aid:

Without thee, life itself were vain;
And joy resolved to grief and pain:
Hope shall remain, though all depart,
And still sustain the bleeding heart.

Thou healing balm of every grief,
At hand anon to yield relief,
When passions in contention roll:
Amid the mind's intestine jar,
Bright hope shall be its polar star.

I've seen the soul of honor bend,
And none befriending virtue's friend;
I've seen the tear of anguish flow
Adown the furrowed cheek of woe;
But still to light the sombre scene,
The gleam of hope would intervene.

And great design and high resolve,
As frost before the sun dissolve,
And expectation soaring high,
Too early blighted, wave and die:
But though it wave, and though it die,
Yet hope shall light the faded eye.

And things beside in Lethe's shade,
Shall by revolving time be laid,
And every lovely virtue fly,
And seek its native, kindred sky;
But Hope, bright Hope, shall gild and cheer
The close of life's entombed career.

LOVE.

Though music's soft persuasive art,
With tuneful magic swells the heart;
Though wine may boast its rival skill
To bid the breast with concord thrill;
Yet love still more reveals to me
The hidden soul of harmony.

ANECDOTES.

VINEGAR FOR TWO. An Irish woman called at the grocer's the other day, and asked for a quart of vinegar. It was measured out, and she put it into a gallon jug. She then asked for another quart to be put in the same vessel. "And why not ask for a half gallon and have done with it?" said the grocer. "Oh! bless your little bit of a soul," answered she, "it's for two persons."

BUTTER. "Is that clean butter?" said a person a short time ago to a countryman, who had a wagon full of butter for sale in the market. "Guess it's o't to be," said the fellow, "for it took the old woman and three boys all last night to pick the hairs out o't!"

A GROCER'S SIGN. A person who had been freely indulging in a grog shop, fell down in the street soon after he left the door. A little boy, who noticed the accident, ran in, exclaiming, "Mr. Mr., you must come out of your shop immediately." "What is the matter?" exclaimed the astonished rum-seller. "Why, sir," continued the boy, "your sign's blown down!"

HOUSE ON FIRE. A man was sitting in his study at work, when one of his neighbors came running to tell him that the back part of his house must be on fire, as it smoked excessively. "Oh!" answered the man, "be so good as to tell my wife, for I do not concern myself at all with the house-keeping."

OLD LANDLADY. An old woman that sold ale, being at church, fell asleep during the sermon, and unluckily let her old fashioned clasped Bible fall, which making a great noise, she exclaimed, half awake, "So, you jado, there's another jug broke!"

FRUIT BASKET. A man carrying a cradle was stopped by an old woman, and thus accosted—"So, sir, you have got some of the fruits of matrimony." "Softly, softly, old lady," said he, "you mistake, this is merely the fruit basket."

WHOLESALE ADVICE. "Always keep company with a knave rather than with a fool," said an old beldame to her son. "Why?" inquired the urchin. "Lord bless you! If you go with a fool, you'll never learn any thing, and there's no merit in getting the upper hand of him; but if you associate with a knave, you'll soon learn to be on your guard, and to baffle every attempt to wrong you. A thief is the fittest person to teach you the beauty of honesty."

PHILOSOPHY OF THE SLAVE LAWS. "Why," said a witty and a worthy divine, the other day, in conversing with an American, "why do you not give the rights of citizenship to your black population?" "The American replied, 'because a disagreeable effluvia arises from them.' 'Oh, then,' retorted 'it seems that your legislators are led by the nose, and make laws as they count in their cash, by cents.'

VARIETY.

POTATOE CHEESE. The Prussians appear to excel the Irish in their fondness for potatoes, as well as various modes of preparing them for use. A recent traveler states that he has frequently on one occasion seen them served in six different forms; and, lastly, potatoe salad, and potatoe dumplings; and, besides being extremely palatable, will keep some years.

EFFECTS OF CARPETS ON HEALTH. A German traveler complains of the universal custom of covering floors with carpets in England. He thinks they occasion diseases of the lungs. "Observe," says he, "a beam of light which falls into a carpeted room, and you see the whole atmosphere loaded with numberless minute hairs, which retain all their own characteristics when inhaled, and must therefore, act as foreign bodies. The English, eager admirers of cleanliness though they be, constantly breathe this air, rendered impure by these millions of little shreds mechanically suspended in it! It is almost impossible that this should remain without injurious consequences, more particularly where exists a previous morbid tendency in the air-passage."

AMPUTATION WITHOUT PAIN. It is said that a physician of Hamburg, has lately invented an instrument, by which he can amputate a leg in one second, and which prevents pain by the pressure, which accompanies the operation. A circular saw, propelled by steam or water power, would do the business in less time; and so might a broad axe wielded by a strong man. But the difficulty is to perform the operation properly. This instrument, to remove a limb so expeditiously, must cut perpendicularly through skin, muscles, and bones. The stump must therefore be without flaps, and prevent healing. This would not be very good surgery. Does the instrument take up the arteries at the same time that it cuts?

RICE PUDINGS. If you want a common rice pudding to retain its flavor, do not soak it or put it in to boil when the water is cold. Wash it, tie it in a bag, leave plenty of room for it to swell, throw it in when the water boils and let it boil about an hour and a half.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE. The seed of grapes are generally used in Germany as a substitute for coffee, and they make an excellent substitute. When pressed they yield a quantity of oil, and afterwards, when boiled furnish a liquid very similar to that produced by coffee. Its flavor is very delicious.

FAMILY PHYSICIAN. In Burmah, when a young woman is taken ill, her parents agree with the physician, that if he cures the patient, he may have her for his trouble; but if she dies under his medicines, he is to pay them her value. It is stated that successful physicians, have large families of females, who have become their property in this manner.

ZINC. The experience of two winters has proved to our satisfaction, that zinc is a worthless material for covering the roofs of houses. It very soon becomes rotten, and as it is put on, affords very little protection against rain or snow. Tin or slate will be found far preferable.—*Albany Dai. Adv.*

THE OIL OF INDIAN CORN. This new preparation is used in Cincinnati as a substitute for sperm or whale oil. It is said to produce an equal quantity of light, to be quite as transparent and free from disagreeable odor, in addition to which it is not subject to freezing, having resisted the greatest degree of cold during the present season—say six degrees below zero. The yield of oil is said to be half a gallon to a bushel, without destroying the qualities of the grain for distillation.

WHITE QUINOA. This important Peruvian plant has at last been acclimated in France; attempts having been continued since 1799. The leaves are eaten green, like spinach of sorrel, and the grain, equal to wheat, maize, or rice, has long been the principal article of food to the natives of South America.

Curtis, White & Co.,
DEALERS IN
LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

On Mr. Bent's Wharf, Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.
JOSHUA MARSTON, Clerk.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walspole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commands itself to the attention of all persons within the above-mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.

JOSHUA SAVIL,
GEORGE VEAZIE,
Quincy, March 25.

George Veazie

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and its vicinity, that he has purchased a Horse Power Machine, and intends to manufacture WINDOW FRAMES, SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS, and all kinds of PANEL WORK, and will execute all orders for TENANTING and MORTICING, such as Doors, Blinds, Spokes, etc., which he flatters himself that he can do to great advantage.

Also—SAWING, with the above machine, will be done with neatness and despatch.

For further particulars, call on him at the Old Mill Bridge, in School Street.

Quincy, March 25.

Notice.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support which he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage. He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his establishment, all articles in his line of business.

ALL ORDERS FOR
PILOT BREAD
will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of this article can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

LLOYD G. HORTON.
Quincy, March 18.

No. 2 and 3.
CASH will be paid by the subscriber for a few copies of the Quincy Patriot, No. 2 and 3.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.
THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms;

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,
at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.

THOMAS DRAKE.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Liniment Opedoldoc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gorkak. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANIA WARES, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc., at fair prices.

GEORGE SPEAR.
Quincy, March 18.

Mix'd Woollen Yarn.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mix'd Woollen Yarn, two and three thread, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humours. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. Gorkak. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gorkak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpeting & Rugs.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING, near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.

Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended.
Dorchester, Jan. 7.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.
All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing,) DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, and all other kinds of Panel Work, upon reasonable and he flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with despatch.
Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense to them for transportation from factory to paint shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.
Also—A good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.

Call and see.
J. A. HOBART.
Weymouth, March 4.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITTON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS.

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.
BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000.

which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000
on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.
Boston, Jan. 7.

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS—of good quality—cheap.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woollen Goods.

JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Payson's Indelible Ink,

Used without a Preparation.
WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or art. For sale by
JOSHUA BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 25.

Painting, Glazing, &c.

THE subscriber thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last six years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 15.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Painting, Glazing, &c.

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HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c.

Imitation of WOOD and STONE, of all kinds, done in a workmanlike manner.

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, and other Stock in his line of business, constantly on hand, and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

JOHN HAYWARD.

Quincy, Jan. 21.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 324, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Protrusion of the Rectum, which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Protrusion of the Uterus which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, and of such persons troubled with a descent of the rectum, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Ruggie's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farris'; Sierman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

ly

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—containing the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, &c., &c.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Quincy, Jan. 7.

New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Paulding, Bryant, Halleck, Payne, McKenize, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whittier, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Leslie, &c., &c.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE, and published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office.

Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Gro. De Nap Gingham.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARBOCK, Jr.
Milton.
CHARLES BRECK,
Weymouth.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,
East Randolph.
JUNIOR SPEAR,
Hingham.
Hos. S. A. TURNER,
Lynn.
E. T. FOGG,
South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,
New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT,
141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER,
Lynn.

GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

HEROIC AFFECTION.

The winter of 1784, which was so severe in Italy, on account of the abundant quantity of snow which fell there, was much more severe in the climates less temperate, of Germany and France; where the most rapid rivers froze, and the lives of many people were unavoidably sacrificed to the severity of the season.

One night in particular, when an exceedingly sharp northwest wind exercised its merciless power, a young soldier of the garrison of Melz, in Lorraine, received orders to go that night, and perform the office of sentinel, at one of the most exposed places in the town. This unfortunate person, whose health, for some time previous, had been very feeble, must have suffered very much from the cold in so bleak a place. He was promised in marriage to a young girl of the same town, who loved him most devotedly.

As soon as she learned the danger to which his health was to be exposed, she experienced the greatest anxiety, and feared that he was not able to support this trial of his health.

These painful reflections agitated her to such a degree, that she could not sleep; and her anxiety increased, as the hour approached when her lover was to be at his destined post, where he would be exposed to the intensity of the cold; she already fancied she saw him expiring.

Not being able to resist an inquietude so frightful, she left her house in the darkness of the night, and in defiance of the ice, the snow, and the wind, she advanced alone and with unflinching courage to the post, and there found her lover performing the duty of guard; she found him already extremely cold, and she begged and entreated him to go to her house and warm himself at the good fire she had made; but the soldier, who knew with what severity they would punish him, did he desert his post, thanked her for her kindness, but kept firm in his refusal.

At least, for a few moments, said she with eagerness, if only to warm yourself a little, and diminish in some degree, the extreme cold which has seized you. The soldier replied, that nothing could save him from being punished with death, if he should commit so great an imprudence; and that he certainly would be condemned as soon as the circumstance was known.

But, in remaining here, she said, you will in all probability lose your life; you should then endeavor to shun this death which is more inevitable than the other: there is no certainty that your absence will be discovered; there is not even the probability of it: Heaven, that has always been favorable to us, will not permit it. What! cried the sentinel, would you have me shamefully desert the post assigned to me? forget my duty, and forfeit my honor? Go, replied she eagerly, and I will take your place; I shall be able to remain here sufficiently long for you to go and warm yourself; and she added to these entreaties so many marks of affection and so many tears, that the poor soldier could no longer resist this appeal to his feelings; and he was already benumbed with cold. Encouraged with the hope of soon returning, and indulging the idea that his absence would not be known, he gave to this intrepid girl his arms, his cloak, his mantle, and then giving her the watch-word, left her. The pleasure of having relieved her suffering lover was so great for the young heroine, that she felt not the intensity of the cold, although it was most severe, and even insupportable. In a short time after the young man had left her, the captain of the guard arrived; overwhelmed by his sudden and unexpected appearance, instead of giving the watch-word, as her lover had told her, the poor creature, quite disconcerted, could not give utterance to a word, and her very strength failed.

The captain, thinking that the sentinel had either deserted his post, or was asleep, approached nearer, and was extremely surprised to find the place of the sentinel supplied by a young girl, from whom fear and confusion had taken away all power of explaining why and how she came there. He conducted her to the watch-house, where after having yielded to her feelings, in weeping, she recovered her self-possession, and told, with the deepest sorrow, the reason why the soldier was absent from his station, and entreated the captain to be lenient towards him.

They immediately sent to her house, and there found the young man in so sad a situation, that it was with the greatest difficulty they could restore him to warmth and feeling.

After the expiration of a given time, and when he had sufficiently recovered, they prepared him to walk.

The unfortunate soldier saw himself recalled to life only to be reserved for a death more cruel and more terrible than that from which he had just been saved.

The next day they had a counsel of war, when he was, as he had foreseen, according to the rigor of the laws, condemned to the gallows. What language can express the despair of the unhappy girl, who, added to the affliction of losing him who was dearer to her than life, accused herself as having been the cause of his punishment and death.

These painful reflections, far from discouraging her, saved only to animate her zeal and courage: she ran out of the house with dishevelled hair, and eyes bathed with tears, to seek some one who could afford assistance to the suffering victim, and, if possible, procure his pardon, and thereby save him from the sad fate impending. This interesting event, quite new and novel in its nature, excited in every heart sentiments of the deepest compassion for these two unfortunate but worthy beings; they could not refrain from expressing their admiration of the courage of this young girl, who had, in so interesting a manner given such strong proofs of her affection.

Citizens of all classes, particularly those of a distinguished rank, were all eager to interpose their good offices to obtain a pardon for the young man, believing that the peculiar circumstances of the case, should moderate the severity of the laws.

The ladies particularly, regarding this noble-hearted girl as an ornament and honor to her sex, used so much zeal, prayers and entreaties in endeavoring to procure a mitigation of his punishment, that they granted his pardon.

The young heroine not only had the satisfaction of having saved the life of an individual, but the life of him who was dearer to her than all the world beside; very soon after the happy termination of this event, she received a very valuable present, to which every one wished to contribute.

She then had the last remaining desire of her heart gratified, in being united, by the ties of marriage, to him who was dearest to her by so many titles. Such is the devotion of woman's love, that she deems no sacrifice too great, no suffering too severe for her slender frame, if she can only ameliorate the sufferings or increase the happiness of the object of her affections.—*Plymouth Memorial.*

THE FLOWER GIRL.

Let humble merit learn from this that gold
Is much too poor a thing to purchase worth,
That men of mind regard with feeling gold,
Her who can boast no more than gilded earth.

"Pray buy a nosegay of a poor orphan!" said a female voice, in a plaintive and melodious tone, as I was passing the corner of a narrow street. I turned hastily, and beheld a girl of fourteen, whose drapery, though not ragged, and whose form was such as a painter might have chosen for a youthful Venus. Her neck, without covering, was white as snow; and her features, though not regularly beautiful, were interesting, and set off by a transparent complexion, her eyes dark and intelligent, were shaded by loose ringlets of a raven black, and poured their sweetly supplicating beams through the silken shade of very long lashes. On one arm hung a basket full of roses, and the other was stretched out towards me with one of the rosebuds. I put my hand into my pocket, drew out some silver—Take this my pretty girl; said I, putting it into hers; and may that God, who is the Father of the fatherless, be the preserver of your excellence, and your virtue. Virtuous poverty is no crime.

I was turning from her, when she suddenly caught my withdrawing hand; and putting it to her lips, burst into a flood of tears. The action, and the look which accompanied it, touched my soul, it melted to the artless gratitude of this poor flower-girl, and a drop of sympathy fell from my cheeks. "Forgive me, sir," said she, recovering from transport, while a sweet blush diffused itself over her lovely face; "my heart was full of what it could not express; nature impelled me to so free an action. You will pardon the effect it had on me, when I tell you they are the first kind words I have heard since I lost all that was dear to me on earth." A sob interrupted her discourse; she stopped and wept silently; then, raising up her face from the hand on which she had laid it, "O, sir, I have no father! no mother! no relation!—alas! I have no friend in the world!"—Choked with her emotions, she was silent for a moment, before she could proceed. "My only friend is God! on him I rely! I submit to his will. I only pray that I may support with fortitude the miseries I am born to experience. To him, kind sir, this heart shall always pray for you. May that God forever protect you!" added she, dropping a courtesy, full of humility and native grace, as she retired. I returned her benediction, and went on.

"And can I thus leave this poor creature?" said I, as I walked pensively on. "Can I leave her forever, without emotion; what have I done for her, that can entitle me to her prayers? Preserved her a few days from death, but that is all! And shall I quit thee, fair flower, to see thee no more? to be blown down by the rude blast of adversity! to be cropped by some cruel spoiler!

er! to droop thy lovely head beneath the blight of early sorrow! No! thou hast been reared on some happier bank; thou hast been nurtured by the sweet tears of maternal affection: thou' hast once blushed beneath the cheering sun of domestic content, and under it thou shalt bloom again!" I turned as I spoke; my heart beat with its sweet purpose. I saw the beautiful flower girl before me. I approached, I caught her hand; the words of triumphant virtue burst from my lips.

"Come, thou lovely, deserted girl; come and add one more to the lovely group who call me father! Their home shall be thine, thou shalt share their comforts; thou shalt be taught with them that virtue which their father tries to practice!" She stopped me; her eyes flashed with a frantic joy; she flung herself on her knees, before me, and burst into a flood of rapturous tears. I raised her in my arms, I hushed her eloquent gratitude; I led her to a home of happiness and piety. She loves my children—she loves their father; and the poor orphan flower-girl is now the wife of my son.

TEMPTATION.

A poor chimney sweeper had engaged at a chateau to sweep a chimney which led from the roof to the separate apartment of a Princess.

When he had descended to the fire-place he found no one in the chamber, and he remained there for some time looking at the many beautiful things which were in it.

That however, which pleased him the most, was a Watch, garished with diamonds laying upon a toilette table. At first he must needs take it into his hands. Then came the wish, O! that I had such a watch!

A moment after, he said to himself, what if I should take it? But no! said he, that would make me a thief.

At the same time no one will ever know it, said he speaking to himself again. But at this very moment a noise was heard in the next chamber. As quick as possible, he replaced the watch, and saved himself by a retreat up the chimney.

Returning home, this watch was always present to his mind. Wherever he went, or wherever he was, it was constantly before his eyes. He endeavored to drive it from his thoughts—but in vain! It seemed as if he was drawn towards it by a superior power.

He could not sleep, so that finally he resolved he would return and take it.

When he had gained the apartment, everything was so still that he could not doubt but he was there alone. Timid and trembling, he approached the toilette, where by the feeble light of the moon he perceived the watch.

Already was his hand extended, when near to it he discovered still greater treasures, diamond ear-rings and bracelets.

"Shall I," said he to himself, trembling in every limb—"Shall I!"

"But then! shall I not be a detested wretch all the rest of my life? Shall I ever be able to sleep quietly afterwards? Shall I ever dare to look any one in the face?—That's very true.—Nevertheless I shall become rich suddenly; I shall be able to ride in my coach—to have fine clothes, and something to live upon luxuriously every day.

"Then if I should be discovered!—But how can they discover me? Nobody sees me.

"Nobody! Does not, then, God see me?—He, who is every where. Should I dare to address my prayers to Him if I committed this theft? Could I die in peace?"

At this thought an icy chilliness came over him. "No," said he, replacing the diamonds, "rather let me have poverty with a good conscience, than riches with villainy," and as he said this, he hastily returned by the way which he came.

The Princess whose sleeping room was adjoining to this, had seen and heard all that had passed, she recognized the little boy by the light of the moon, and the next day she went to his house.

"Hear me, my little fellow," said she, "when you came to my apartment last night, why did you not take my watch and diamonds?"

The little boy fell at her feet, and so great was his fear, he could not utter a single word.

"I heard the whole," said the Princess; "thank God, my child, that he enabled you to resist the temptation, and endeavor henceforth to sustain yourself in the way of virtue.

"From this moment you are to live with me. I will feed and clothe you. I will do still more. I will bring you up under my own care, and give you such an education that the remembrance of one bad action shall return to you no more."

The child wept bitterly. He wished to express his thanks, but he could not; he could only sob and clasp his hands.

The Princess kept her word. The little boy was well brought up; and his benefactress had the satisfaction and delight of seeing him as he advanced in life, become a learned, good and pious man.

GOOD ADVICE.

Never believe an ill report of your neighbor without good evidence of its truth. Never propagate it, even if you know it to be true. Never utter an evil which you know of another, while you are under the operation of envy and malevolence; but if you feel that your duty requires you to mention it, wait till your spirits are cooled down, that you may not do him injustice, by stating his fault in too strong language.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

He who has given much attention to the subject of education in our country, well knows how great is the complaint of the incompetency of common school teachers. It is said by a writer in the American Quarterly Review, should a proper examination be made throughout the United States, that nineteen in twenty would be found wanting in the qualifications most requisite for teaching a common school. Whether this statement be true or not, we have sufficient evidence to say that something ought to be done for the improvement of teachers. And why not? The people of this land have ever thought it necessary that there should be a preparation before entering upon the duties of most every other profession or occupation. The lawyer must devote seven years or more to study, in the seminary or college, before he can be permitted to practice. The mechanic must serve an apprenticeship of quite the same term of years before he is deemed capable to be entrusted with the planning or projecting of any mechanism. So of all trades and professions. The school teacher alone is left to chance.

Why? Is it because his duties are of less consequence? Is it because the work is so simple and easy, that it needs no previous preparation? Simple and easy! if there were but one disposition, one set of ideas to deal with, it might be so. But as it is, every kind of disposition, all sorts of heads, it requires more knowledge to deal properly with them than is generally thought. A teacher should be acquainted with something more than a mere knowledge of the branches to be taught. He should understand the human heart, know every spring of action. He should know how to unfold the various faculties in due time and order: how to make children think for themselves: how to make them feel. In a word, he should have a complete knowledge of the science of teaching. What matter would it be if he possessed all the learning of a Bacon or Newton, if he knew not how to impart it—if he was ignorant of the way by which to instil that knowledge into the young mind.

How is it with us in this respect? 'We,' says the directors of the American Institute of Instruction in their memorial, sent to the Legislature the past winter, 'do not state the fact too strongly, when we say, that the time, capacities and opportunities of thousands of the children are now sacrificed, winter after winter, to the preparation of teachers, who, after this enormous sacrifice, are, notwithstanding, often very wretchedly prepared.' This should not be so. Still it cannot be otherwise under the present state of things. Something more, than what has, must be done, before we can look for improvement. It is the opinion of the memorialist above referred to, and of others, that schools should be established, in which the science of teaching and the art of governing, with the other qualifications, may be learned previous to the taking charge of a school. Such schools would do much good. They would raise the condition of the school ten-fold. They would produce a new era in the system of elementary instruction. Without them, the system will continue to be behind the times in all other improvements. Without them, other nations will stand in advance, in fact they do already. The Prussian school system, according to the report of Victor Cousin, is much before ours, as every one who has read it, will testify. One great secret of their success is to be found in the care they take to have good masters. Normal schools, or schools to educate teachers, are established throughout the kingdom. These furnish teachers well skilled in the practical part of the business of teaching. They are taught how to impart ideas, and how to govern children, previous to having them intrusted to their care. They are taught, without neglecting or undervaluing the physical sciences and the knowledge applicable to the arts of life, to consider moral science of the first importance: to fashion above all the mind and character. In our country, which boasts so much of its schools and the interest it takes in the improvement of mankind, these are left as it were to chance. Our teachers have to acquire them alone, according to their own judgment and experience, at the risk of the peace and happiness of our government. We as a nation are in this respect, like the sick man who puts himself under the care of a quack: his prescriptions may restore health or they may destroy life; and the latter, if we may judge from the anxiety every invalid expresses to have his case tested by the most skillful physician, is more probable than the former. If this comparison be just, do we not need schools for the preparation of teachers as much as for physicians? We think so, and do believe should the people, who are the sovereign power in this land, but duly reflect upon the important trusts committed to teachers, would come to the same conclusion. What are these trusts? We give them in the language of another.*

"To these teachers we commit our children's time. We commit to them the spring time of our children's lives; and all the available time which in most cases, they will ever have for instruction in letters.

*Extracted from the speech of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Northampton, in support of the following resolution, presented with others at the Common School Convention, lately held in that town.

Resolved, That the institution of normal schools in the Commonwealth, with the view of raising the merit and qualifications of those who are called to instruct our youth, deserves the anxious and impartial examination of the public.

We commit to them, for the time being, the government and discipline of our children.

We commit to them, in no inconsiderable degree, the manners and morals of our children.

We therefore commit to them, in no small degree, the future respectability and happiness of our children.

And with all these other trusts, we commit to them the welfare of society and the interests of the nation.

The school-masters and school-mistresses of our nation are more important to its welfare than its magistrates and legislators. It is more important to us, what the former are than what the latter are. Legislators may make improper laws but they do not educate the nation. They may embarrass the currency, or the enterprise and industry of the nation; but what are all our banks, our manufactories, or our commerce, compared with our nation's character? We may afford to suffer in our pecuniary concerns, but we cannot afford to be ignorant and vicious. We may endure to be poor, but we cannot endure to see our children illiterate and our country ruined."

DEATH OF LORD NELSON.

From a generous, though mistaken sense of humanity, Nelson made no use of small arms in the tops, either to clear the enemy's decks and pick off officers, or to silence the fire of their topmen. To this fault he owed his death; for after he had twice ordered the fire upon the Redoubtable to cease because she seemed to have struck, a ball, fired from her mizzen top, which was quite close to the poop of the Victory, struck his epaulette and entered his back. He fell with his face upon the deck. Capt. Hardy turned round as some men were raising him.

"They have done for me at last Hardy," said he. As they carried him down the ladder, he remarked that the tiller ropes had been shot away, and ordered them to be replaced. Then with his handkerchief he covered his features and decorations, desirous now to conceal from his crew lest they should be disheartened; what he was unwilling to hide from the enemy. Soon after he reached the cabin, his wound was discovered to be mortal, he felt it himself, and insisted that the surgeon should leave him to attend those whom he might yet save. He was in great pain and intensely anxious to know how the battle went—"Will no one bring Hardy to me?" he asked.—"He must be killed! he is surely dead." At length Hardy came, and the two friends shook hands in silence. After a pause, the dying man faintly uttered, "Well Hardy, how goes the day?"

"Very well, ten ships have already struck." Finding that all was well, and that no British ship had yielded, he turned to speak of himself.—"I am a dead man Hardy! I am going fast! It will soon be all over with me!" Hardy hoped that there was still a chance of recovery. He said "Oh no! it is impossible. I feel something rising in my breast which tells me so." The surgeon asked him if he suffered much. He answered so much that he wished himself dead. "And yet," he added, thinking perhaps of the new honors which awaited him, "one would like to live a little longer." Captain Hardy having been again on deck, returned at the end of an hour to his dying friend. He could not tell in the confusion the exact number of the allies that had surrendered; but there were at least fifteen. Nelson answered—"that is well, but I have bargained for twenty." And his wish was prophetic; he had not miscalculated the superiority of his followers; twenty actually surrendered. Having ordered the fleet to be anchored, he again spoke of himself.—"Don't throw me overboard—kiss me Hardy." Hardy knelt down and obeyed in silence. "Now I am satisfied, thank God, I have done my duty." Hardy kissed him again, received his blessing, and then took leave of him forever.

This occurred October 21, 1805, at the naval battle off Cape Trafalgar, near Cadiz, in the engagement between the English squadron and the allied French and Spanish fleet. The remains of this great man were taken to England; and after lying in state at Greenwich, he was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory.

FORTUNE.

It is related in a foreign publication that a singular personage, who died immensely rich, traced his fortune to a rusty nail, which he preserved with a sort of pious veneration. The links between what he was and what he had been, he concatenated thus:

He had been a small carpenter, and being employed upon a small job at a gentleman's house, when he had completed it, he received his money and went about his business. But he had not proceeded far on his way home, ere he recollected that he had forgot to draw a large crooked nail which protruded very awkwardly, and he returned to remove it. Just as he was approaching the door he heard a loud scream. Looking up he saw the infant and only child of the gentleman falling from one of the attic windows, where the nursery maid had been playing with it, when by a sudden spring it escaped from her grasp. With equal presence of mind and dexterity he received the child in his arms, broke the shock of its descent and saved it from being dashed in pieces. The grateful father rewarded the invaluable service, (for he doated on the babe, because it was the sole memorial of the dead mother who bore it,) by a munificent sum of money, which enabled him to embark largely in his business, and thus lay the foundation of the great wealth which he afterwards accumulated. But he always maintained that it was the rusty nail in reality that made his fortune.

GENERAL COURT.

SATURDAY, April 8th. In the *Senate*, a motion was made to consider the expediency of allowing auctioneers to sell at public auction in any town where there is no auctioneer.

In the *House*, a number of bills passed to be engrossed, which was the principal business transacted.

MONDAY, April 10th. In the *Senate*, bills were reported relating to the meetings of the Norfolk County Commissioners, and authorizing Abraham Hobart to erect a dam across Moniquat River in Braintree.

In the *House*, a committee was instructed to report what further legal provisions are necessary effectually to suppress the practice of extortion and usury in this Commonwealth. A bill to annex part of Scituate to Cohasset, was read a second time and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

TUESDAY, April 11th. In the *Senate*, not much business of importance was transacted.

In the *House*, a resolve passed to be engrossed to increase the pay of the members of the Council, Senate, and House, to two dollars and fifty cents per day.

SELECTIONS.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

We extract the following account of a brutal murder as ever occurred in New Hampshire, from a letter published in the *Exeter News Letter*. The murderer has been arrested and confined in jail, at Hopkinton, the place where he perpetrated his inhuman deed, to await his trial at the September term of the court. The editor of the *News Letter* says, that a jug of rum was in the shop, of which Titcomb had drunken freely. Russell, it is said, entirely abandoned the use of intoxicating liquors three months ago, and was considered a mild and inoffensive man. It is impossible to conceive what motives prompted Titcomb to murder Russell, after they had boarded and associated together so long on terms of mutual friendship.

To-day, April 8th, the coroner in the west village of Hopkinton, N. H., held an inquest upon the body of Mr. Israel H. Russell, aged twenty-eight years, son of a worthy revolutionary soldier of the town of Hillsborough, who was murdered, as appeared on evidence before the coroner's jury, by John S. Titcomb, aged about twenty-five, formerly of Newburyport, Mass. Russell and Titcomb were both single men, had labored together at the coopering business, and boarded at the same place near the shop in which they worked for some time. Yesterday, about half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, a young man, an acquaintance, was in the shop, and found them discussing the question, 'whether people are predisposed to murder each other for money?' During a short discussion, Titcomb remarked that people would sometimes commit murder without any hope of gain. This remark, however, made no impression at the time upon the young man's mind, and he withdrew, leaving Russell and Titcomb busy at their work.

At eleven o'clock, Mr. Wyman, the proprietor of the shop, was in and found them quietly at work. At twelve o'clock, Titcomb went to his boarding house, washed and shaved himself, and seemed so much disconcerted as to lead the lady of the house, to inquire what had happened, that he looked so pale, and appeared so much agitated? This so frustrated him, that he immediately returned to the shop, from which he was soon called to dinner, and when he was asked why Russell had not come with him, he replied that he remained behind to finish shaving three or four staves of a certain lot. He sat quickly, returned to the shop, set it on fire, and walked into the street. The fire was soon discovered, and the alarm given, when the people collected in great numbers—Titcomb alone, of the rest.

The roof soon fell in, and the flames were extinguished, when the body of Russell, was found burnt badly beneath the bench at the side of the shop, where it had been thrown by Titcomb, and covered with the shavings and staves to some depth. Both legs were broken above the knees, and both arms were broken above the elbows, evidently showing that the murderer attempted to put the body into a barrel to conceal it. It was apparent also that Russell was killed by severe blows being inflicted on the head, while seated on the shave-horse, without having made the least resistance.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

The melancholy accident which occurred on board the steamboat *Novelty* while on her way to Albany, is attributed to the disgraceful and highly reprehensible practice of testing the speed of boats when opposition is made to monopolies.

The *Erie* and *Novelty* started out together, at seven o'clock—the latter boat a few lengths ahead. The former boat gained so as to run along side of the *Novelty*, before the boats had proceeded far, and they continued abreast for some time, when the latter left the other astern. Both boats showed great speed—running at about twenty miles per hour.

When opposite Nyack, soon after breakfast, the passengers being mostly on the after deck, were startled by an explosion, though not very loud, followed by a dense cloud of steam. There was of course much panic, and no small degree of confusion—a jumping into the small boats, &c. But it was soon evident that the danger was past, as the boat kept on her headway. It appeared, on examination, that one of the range of small boilers, constituting the peculiarity of the *Novelty*, had burst, carrying away, or causing the bridge wall of the furnace to fall in.

None of the passengers were injured; but one of the firemen was supposed to have been killed outright. The clothes of another fireman took fire, and although they were torn and cut from him with all possible expedition, the poor fellow was dreadfully, if not fatally, burnt.

It can hardly be supposed that he will survive. There was a physician on board, in whose hands he was left. Unfortunately, however, they had nothing wherewith to dress his burns, but a bottle of sweet oil. Three or four other firemen were slightly injured. The headway of the boat was checked until the *Erie* came along side and took off the passengers. The captain of the *Novelty* behaved well under the agitating and trying circumstances of the case.

FIRE.

On last Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the upper part of the steeple of Rev. Mr. Pierpont's church was discovered to be on fire. The height of the steeple is two hundred and two feet, and the flames were observed to come out of holes a few feet below the vane. As there had been several heavy claps of thunder heard, and sharp lightning seen a few minutes before near the spire, the fire was readily attributed to the electric flame.

Our active firemen soon found their way up the steeple as far as access could be had, and were seen in considerable numbers on the outer platform, some fifty feet above the belfry. To this height the hose was elevated, and two streams were observed for hours playing over the vane, and one or two more operating within. The upper part of the steeple was composed of a solid spear of iron, some twenty feet long, and from two to three inches in diameter, imbedded in wood; the wood work filled entirely the surrounding copper, and excluded the firemen from operating on the interior of the upper part of the steeple. The consequence was, that the fire raged without much interruption from four to nearly seven o'clock.

At this hour, the spindle on which the vane traversed, having before been observed to lean a little towards the north, bent suddenly over, and precipitated the vane and ball below; the vane slipped off, at the moment the spindle was reversed, and fell near the church door; the large ball below the vane, fell on the roof of the church, and was cast thence with great violence into a yard opposite. Fortunately, no person was injured by the fall, although there were many persons on the steeple, and the streets and the neighboring avenues were crowded. The firemen exhibited the most intrepid perseverance; two or three of them mounted a ladder that was stepped on the upper platform, and extended up to the very vane. To this fearful height they bore the hose, and one of them was seen near the top of the ladder, with an axe, endeavoring to cut through the copper. It was appalling to those below to see him swing his axe on this dangerous height.—*Boston Centinel*.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

On Sunday morning, second instant, about one o'clock, a lady living in Arch-street, near Eleventh, who was sitting up with her sick husband, was surprised by the sudden bursting out of a flame on the dressing table, on which lay half a quire of letter paper, and on the top of it a newspaper. The reflection of the flame from the looking-glass made the whole table at first appear to be in a blaze. Although very much alarmed at so unexpected and unaccountable an occurrence, she had the presence of mind to take up the burning mass on the shovel, and throw it into a tub of water which stood near. With the same instrument she smothered the blaze which had communicated to the dimity table cover, and the varnish of the table. The only light in the room at the time was a small floating taper, which stood on a stand several feet from the dressing case. When she had sufficiently recovered from her surprise to investigate the cause of this singular occurrence, she recollected that on the Thursday before, she had spread a rag with sweet oil for a blister, and had left it for a few moments on the dressing table, which had occasioned a grease spot on the cover. The papers lay on or near this spot. At nine o'clock on Saturday night a peculiar empyreumatic smell had been perceived in the room, but the source of it had not been suspected. No doubt the process of combustion had been going on slowly for some time in the cloth and letter-paper, until reaching the air it burst into a flame in the newspaper.—*Pennsylvanian*.

SHIP CANDIDUS.

The following account of the destruction of the ship *Candidus*, of Thomaston, at sea by fire, is furnished by Capt. Webb, her late master, and the captain of the brig *Maria Theresa*.

The brig *Maria Theresa* arrived at this port from New Orleans, has brought in the officers and crew of the ship *Candidus*, Webb, of Thomaston, bound from New Orleans for Liverpool. The *Maria Theresa* fell in with her on the first inst. and found her on fire, she having been struck with lightning on the night previous. It was blowing so hard at the time, that it was thought impossible for a boat to live, and they lay by her for some time; but the fire gained so fast that a part of the crew were forced into their boat, and keeping before the sea, they succeeded in getting on board the brig. In this way the ship and brig alternately lay under each other's lee, so that the boats could go to and fro before the wind and sea, and all hands were enabled to make their escape. In twenty minutes after the boats left the ship, her masts fell over her sides, and she was completely enveloped in flames. At twelve o'clock at night, when the *Maria Theresa* left her, the fire was bursting through her sides, and her deck had fallen in. The electric fluid descended the mainmast and mainmast into the hold, splitting the mast and pump. Smoke soon after issued from the hold, showing that she was on fire. All hands were immediately employed in pouring in water, but without effect, and every crevice was then stopped with the hope of smothering the flames. In this situation she was fallen in with, and her crew providentially rescued from destruction. The ship was insured at two offices.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1837.

WASHINGTON, 20th March, 1837.

To the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—In my preceding addresses I have spread before you the fifteen successive resolutions, the result of the whole combined slave statesmanship of the House of Representatives of the United States, all having one and the same purpose of passing a vote of censure upon me, for asking in the discharge of my duty as a member, a question of the Speaker.

The two resolutions upon which they had finally forced a vote of the House, by yeas and nays, were rejected, but my question was not answered, and they were aware that it could not be answered negatively. It had not been, whether the House would receive a petition from slaves, but whether a petition from slaves came within the resolution of the 18th of January. When the resolution declaring that I had trifled with the House was under consideration, one of the most prominent allegations laid to my charge was, that by asking the question I had intended indirectly to cast ridicule upon that resolution and upon the House for adopting it. Nor was this entirely without foundation. I did not intend to cast ridicule upon the House, but to expose the absurdity of that resolution against which I had protested as unconstitutional and unjust. But the characteristic peculiarity of this charge against me was, that while some of the gentlemen of the South were urging the House to pass a vote of censure upon me, for a distant and conjectural inference of my intention to deride that resolution, others of them, in the same debate, and on the same day, were showering upon the same resolution direct expressions of unqualified contempt, without even being called to order. Like the saints in Hudibras—

'The saints may do the same thing by
The Spirit, in sincerity,
Which other men are prompted to,
And at the devil's instance do;
And yet the actions be contrary,
Just as the saints and wicked vary.'

So it was with the gentlemen of the South. While Mr. Pickens could openly call the resolution of the 18th of January, a miserable and contemptible resolution; while Mr. Thompson could say it was fit only to be burnt by the hands of the hangman, without rebuke or reproach, I was to be censured by the House for casting ridicule upon them, by asking the question whether the resolution included petitions from slaves.

They were dissatisfied with the result of their crusade against me, in the vindictive pursuit of which they had not only forgotten to answer my question, but even to obtain from the House a declaration denying the right of slaves to petition. On Friday morning several of them were absent from their seats in the House, and mysterious sayings were circulated that a caucus meeting of the South had been held, in which grave proposals had been made that they should secede in a body, and go home. This was an old expedient tried upon the simple good nature of the North. Whether it was really brought forward at this time I cannot absolutely say; but the rumors were that a first and a second meeting were held, at which the opinions expressed were found so discordant, that it was finally concluded to be the wisest course to return to their seats in the House, and negotiate with the free representation for a reconsideration of one of the rejected resolutions. The interposition of the President elect of the United States was also said to have been solicited and obtained, and there is authority from his southern adherents for the assurance that it was exercised in a manner altogether satisfactory to them. The sympathies of the whig members from the free states were likewise invoked, by their opposition associates of the nullification creed, and the Pennsylvania delegation, who to a man had been found inaccessible to the censorial resolutions, were now many of them coaxed into a compromise with the dark spirit of slavery, so indignantly and justly characterized by the Governor of that Commonwealth.

The gentlemen from the south had rung all the changes of their censorial resolutions exclusively among themselves. The peace offering to their wounded sensibilities was to come entirely from the representatives of freemen. The motion for reconsideration of the first rejected resolution of Mr. Patton, was made on Friday evening by Mr. Lane, of Indiana, and carried the next morning by the immediate application of the previous question. Even before this vote of reconsideration, Mr. Taylor of New York, and Mr. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, had asked leave of the House to offer resolutions propitiatory to the anxieties and resentments of the gentlemen of the South. The resolution presented by Mr. Taylor deserves special attention, as it may be considered as indicative of the opinions and counsels of the present President of the United States. That of Mr. Ingersoll as expressive of the anti-abolition sentiments prevailing at this time in the city of Philadelphia, and less intensely throughout the northern part of the Union. The first of these resolutions was offered by Mr. Taylor, and the second by Mr. Ingersoll, probably in concert with Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, the mover of the first resolution of censure upon me, and who finally accepted Mr. Ingersoll's resolution as a substitute for his own.

Both the resolutions underwent sundry modifications before they were adopted by the House. That of Mr. Ingersoll was, in its last mutation, reduced to this shape:—

'An inquiry having been made by an honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, whether a paper which he held in his hand, purporting to be a petition from certain slaves, and declaring themselves to be slaves, came within the order of the House of the 18th of January, and the said paper not having been received by the Speaker, he stated that, in a case so extraordinary and novel, he would take the advice and counsel of the House.

Resolved, That this House cannot receive said petition without disregarding its own dignity, the rights of a large class of the citizens of the South and West, and the constitution of the United States.'

You will remark, that while the preamble recites my inquiry of the Speaker, as the reason for the resolutions, yet the resolution itself evades answering my inquiry. My question was whether the petition came within the order of the 18th of January. The answer is that the House cannot receive said petition, &c. It is no answer at all. The Speaker had already decided that two petitions presented by me and not received, were included within the order of the 18th of January, and therefore the fact that the petition from slaves had not been received, afforded no reason for excluding it from the operation of the order of the 18th of January. I moved as an amendment to Mr. Ingersoll's

resolution, that the order of the 18th of January should be inserted in it word for word, followed by a declaration that the petition from slaves was not within the order of the House, and I asked him to accept this as a modification of his resolution, which he declined. He said he would give his reasons for declining, if I desired, but he gave none. His resolution was carried by the previous question, but if you will read his resolution, as it would have read with the insertion of the order, you will not need to inquire what his reason was.

The resolution contains the avowment of three distinct propositions, declaring that the House could not receive the petition, without disregarding

1. Its own dignity.
2. The rights of a large class of the citizens of the South and West, and
3. The Constitution of the United States.

How the House could disregard its dignity by receiving a petition is beyond my comprehension. The only reason assigned for it is the condition of the petitioners, because they are slaves. The sentiment, in the bosom of any free American, that one sixth part of his countrymen, are by the accident of their birth deprived even of the natural right of prayer, is degrading enough to human nature; but that because in one portion of this Union the native American, becomes by descent from African ancestry an outcast of human nature, classed with the brute creation, within the boundaries of the State in which he was born, therefore, it is beneath the dignity of the General Legislative Assembly of a nation, founding its existence upon the natural and inalienable rights of man to listen to his prayer or even to receive his petition, is an opinion to which I trust your judgments will never assent, and a sentiment which your hearts will reject with disgust.

'The rights of a large class of the citizens of the South and West.'—It is impossible that the rights of one man should be disregarded by receiving the petition of another. It is the right of the House of Representatives to receive the petition of any human being, native or foreigner, bond or free. The receipt of a petition is no earnest of the compliance with its prayer. In the present case the allegation that the House could not receive the petition without disregarding the rights of a large class of the citizens of the South and West, was in every possible sense of the words untrue—for had the petition been received, it would by the order of the 18th of January have been laid on the table, without being read, printed or referred, and without any further action of the House upon it. How could that be construed into a disregard of the rights of the citizens of the South and West? Yet more—had the petition been not only received, but read, printed, referred, there could have been in all this no disregard of the rights of the citizens of the South and West, for the prayer of the petition was not for but against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was the voice of slaves hugging their chains and praying that they might not be broken. It was impossible that any action of the House upon that petition, whether of compliance or of refusal, could in any manner impair any rights of any citizen of the South or of the West.

Nor was Mr. Ingersoll more fortunate in his third avowment that the House could not receive the petition without disregarding the constitution of the United States. The truth is directly the reverse. It was his resolution that disregarded and trampled under foot the constitution of the United States, which expressly forbids Congress from abridging, even by law, the right of petition, and which not by the remotest implication limits that right to freemen. This, fellow-citizens, is a point upon which every one of you can judge for himself. Let him who is not familiarly acquainted with that instrument read it—let him read and search it, for the article, section or paragraph, from which so much as a plausible inference can be drawn, forbidding either house of Congress from receiving a petition from slaves. He will find abundant evidence that the authors of the constitution considered slavery as one of those vessels of dishonor, which albeit impairing the purity of our political institutions could not even be named with decency in a compact formed for securing to the people of the Union the blessings of Liberty.—He will find that in every instance where slaves are alluded to, it is always as persons, and not as property.—That the words slave or slavery, are not found in the whole document. That they are recognized as members of the community, possessing rights even in the provisions depriving them of their exercise and enjoyment. That their right to be represented in Congress, is admitted, even in the provision which curtails it, by two-fifths, and transfers the remainder to their masters. That their right to the protection of the laws, and to the enjoyment of freedom in the free States is admitted even in the provisions that when escaping from the States where they are held to service or labor, they shall be delivered up to their masters. But you will not find one word, which expressly, no, not one word which by rational construction, liberal or strict, deprives them of the right of petition.

This resolution therefore, far better suited to the meridian of Charleston, than to that of Philadelphia, is a worthy companion of the three reported by Mr. H. L. Pinckney, at the first session of the last Congress, and the second of which was repeated by the order of the 18th of January last. Of that order, many of you have manifested your high disapprobation, by petitioning the House to rescind it. But the resolution of Mr. Ingersoll bows the knee yet nearer to prostration before the spirit of slavery.—It surrenders the post at which the tottering freedom of the North and centre had erected a breast work of defence to the right of petition. The gentlemen of the South had been desperately struggling through two sessions of Congress, for a positive refusal of the House to receive any petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; or in any manner relating to slavery. This refusal to receive they had not been able to carry, till a representative from the city of William Penn, came forward as their volunteer auxiliary. His resolution has set the example of refusing to receive petitions, on no better ground than the condition of the petitioners. At the next step in the progress of servility the same argument will be applied with more plausibility to the object of the petition, and the House will be called to resolve a formal exclusion and refusal to receive any petition relating to slavery or the abolition of slavery—and with the right of petition on this subject, the freedom of speech in the House, will be in like manner abridged. That the freedom of the press in this city, will share the same fate, you have premonitory symptoms in the pledge already extorted from the National Intelligencer, immediately af-

ter the publication of Mr. Slade's letter, containing the argument which he intended to address to the House on the right of slaves to petition, but which was cut off by the previous question.

If this refusal to receive petitions, and to hear deliberative argument upon any question relating to slavery, could be confined to that subject alone, I might have spared myself the reluctant labor and you the weary perusal of these addresses—but if coming events cast their shadows before them, we shall soon be hurried into the midst of a revolution more formidable than any collision between the co-ordinate departments of the government for patronage, any transitory tampering with the currency, any scramble between rival usurers and stock-jobbers for deposits of the public money—any swindling Indian treaties, or more swindling Indian wars, or any deep dissension between the cotton-gin of the planter and the spinning-jenny of the factory. All these may be compromised—all these may be occasionally used as ladders to power, and ascended or overleaped according to the shrewdness or the impetuosity of the aspirants to reach the summit of ambition. On all these lines of separation and opposition between the different portions of the Union, the counteracting impulses of popular leaders may balance each other, and result is nothing worse than fluctuations of public policy, and perhaps shortened presidential terms. But the conflict of interests, and of principles involved in the jarring elements of freedom and slavery implanted in the physical, moral, intellectual nature of our institutions, must sooner or later come to an issue, and must control the destinies not merely of this nation, but of this hemisphere, and of man upon this planet. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is but a drop of water to the ocean—but a mite in the mountain laboring with the freedom of man. The convulsive spasm produced in the House of Representatives of the United States by the mere question whether they would in any case receive a petition from slaves, was not occasioned by any galvanism in the question itself—it was the flash of light over the closed eyes of the slaveholder, exhibiting to him his slave petitioning for his freedom. It is said that in the turbulent diets of Poland before her subjugation, every member of the body possessed the veto power over every act of their legislation.—The assemblies were held in open air.—The nobles attended them, mounted on couriers fleet as the winds. The right to pronounce the veto was strictly constitutional; but woe to him who pronounced; for from the moment that it issued from his lips, his only safety was in flight.—His life was on the speed of his horse.—If he did not start as he spoke, his noble associates of the diet rushed upon him instantly and cut him to pieces. If he fled they galloped in pursuit, and whoever overtook him, by a stroke of his partisan severed his head from his body as he flew. This was the remedy for the exercise of a constitutional right in the republican monarchy of Poland. The tiger-turn of the gentleman from the South, upon the member who asked the obnoxious question, was indicative of the same spirit habitually prevalent among the nobles of the Polish diet. Mr. Ingersoll's resolutions partook of the same infusion—no longer vindictive, but still vindictive.

Mr. Taylor's resolution was in far more measured, and less questionable terms. It was in these words:—
Resolved, That slaves do not possess the right of petition, secured to the citizens of the United States by the constitution.'

This resolution was probably prepared by or after consultation with the President-elect of the United States. It was amply sufficient, so long as a majority of the House of Representatives shall concur in that opinion to exclude the reception of any petition from slaves—but it was not satisfactory to the gentlemen from the South.—Their purpose was to stigmatize the presentation, or by one of Speaker Polk's distinctions the offer to present such petition. The resolution of Mr. Ingersoll gave color to their idea; and furnished with a precedent for the future refusal of any petition relating to the abolition of slavery.

Both the resolutions are mere opinions of a majority of the House, reversible at any day when the majority of the House shall entertain a contrary opinion. It is not competent for the House of Representatives to adjudicate what are or are not the rights secured to the citizens of the United States by the constitution—but if Mr. Taylor's resolution is true, a citizen of the United States, enslaved at Algiers, Tunis or Tripoli, would possess no right to petition Congress for his redemption; or for any measures to effect it.

The question whether slaves possess the right of petition, is of no practical importance except as the denial of the right is an abridgment of the right itself.—Their masters will take care to keep the redressing of all their grievances in their own hands, and will redress them in their own way.—But the resolution that the House cannot receive a petition from them, is an abridgment not only of their right of petition, but of the constitutional power of the House; and the precedent of that abridgment of power in one case yields a principle that may be applied in numberless others, till the whole right of petition shall, like the attainment of office be numbered among the spoils of victory—the exclusive possession of the dominant party of the day.

Both the resolutions were adopted by yeas and nays—that of Mr. Ingersoll by a vote of 160 to 35—that of Mr. Taylor by 162 to 18.

The vote of the House on both the resolutions, indicates, with much precision the temper of the House, upon the subject of the abolition of slavery. I believe further that the comparative numbers on both sides fairly represented the numbers, as well as the opinions of the constituent body, the people of the United States. I have no reason to think there was one member of the House who would have voted for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The majority were very averse to receiving any petitions for that object; nor was there opportunity afforded me of presenting any more, of the multitudes which I received and was requested to present. On Monday, the 13th of February, the order of receiving petitions was reversed; commencing with the Territories and proceeding from South to North; and upon the state of Massachusetts being called, the House adjourned at the motion of Mr. Cave Johnson, a Van Buren member, from Tennessee. On the 20th and 27th of February, days when by the rules of the House petitions should have been received, the rules were suspended to give preference to other business. In the mean time an average of eight or ten petitions every day, were coming to me with requests that I would present them. On the last day of the session, I had two hundred of them in my hands, from the states of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and North Carolina. It had been cus-

tomary to allow members having petitions, had not had the opportunity to present, to at the close of the session, with the clerk, were entered upon the journals.—This (now declined to allow, without a special House. Mr. Lawrence, who had also a number of petitions, moved for such an order was made to the reception of his resolutions the presentation of several hundreds of petitions suppressed—and among the rest several relating to the Plymouth Pilgrims! I have given statement, faithful and accurate of the condition of petition, in the House of Representatives of the United States, at the close of the two Congress. In the Senate, the same right was prostrated, though with less resistance, a means of other forms.

Since then, the inauguration of Mr. Van placed a new chief magistrate at the head of the nation.—To those of you who have petitioned for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, it is indifferent to learn that the only specific point upon which he has thought proper to pledge his administration in advance, is the that very measure. He declares that even abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia obtain the sanction of a majority in both houses, he would oppose to its enactment his personal negative. If this declaration means that it imports, there is little prospect that or the firmness of his adhesion to its principle be put to the test. There is not the remote that within the term of his administration, a either, much less of both houses of Congress prepared to vote for that measure, and if gro in the public mind, should be effected, to induce majorities of both houses in favor of it will not be within the efficacy of his veto course of the torrent.—But if, as there is reason to apprehend, this promise is intended as a pledge whole influence, official and personal, of the of the United States shall be applied to a perpetuate the institution of domestic slavery melancholy prognostic of a new system of tion, of which the dearest interests of No will be the first victims, and of which the sult can be no other than the dissolution of

Slavery, has already had too deep and too influence upon the affairs and upon the history of It can never operate but as a slow poison to of any community infected with it. Ours with it to the vitals. We are told that government has no right to interfere with tion of domestic slavery in the states, in d What right then has domestic slavery to any manner with the national government right has slavery to interfere in the free st dearest institutions of their freedom? W of habeas corpus? With the right of tri With the freedom of speech? With the the press? With the sacred privacy of coo by the mail? What right has slavery to in the laws of other nations protective of freed right to interfere with the laws of Berna Bahama Islands? Of Great Britain? Wh she to cast her living chatties upon a so banished her forever, and then come w national government that the touch of the ty has quickened her chatties into freem quiring of the national government to clai for her emancipated chatties. Nay more a what right has slavery to chide the nation for not demanding her indemnity in aciently perceptible? For not threatening aim with war if she lingers longer to pay sinews bought and sold?

If the national government has no right with the institution of domestic slavery in any manner, what right has domestic slavery from her consecrated boundaries, and call on government, for protection, for defence, for her pretended and polluted rights? W she to show her face upon the ocean, w of the nation have pronounced her detest nacy? The independence of sovereign st foreign interference with their municipal reciprocal or it is nothing. If you have n interfere with the slavery of South Carolina, of South Carolina has no right to interfere freedom?

If the national government has no right with the institution of domestic slavery in states, what right has that same government your neck the millstone of Texian slavery tuted slavery, in a land where once that had been extinguished? Slavery restored treachery, and the imposture of a painted ing the name of freedom? Is the annexat with her execrable load of eternal slavery ion?—is that one of the engagements in Van Buren's pledge never to sign a bill tion of slavery in the District of Colum pledge of the inaugural address means an than soothing sound, it means that the and perpetuation of slavery in this Union, cardinal point, the polar star of Mr. Van administration. And with that pledge, on that the manacles of Texian slavery wi upon your hands, and the fetters of Texia on your feet?—Children of Carver, and Winslow, and Alden! the pen drops from

JOHN QUINCY

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Patriot:

Is it not desirable that the attention of be turned to the subject of the Fire Department we suspect in Massachusetts, with as numerous, buildings as contiguous, as considerable, are so miserably provided a vages of fire. Should it occur in some of pulous portions of the town, among build of wood, there would be little hope of are gress from any assistance the town c Timely aid from the adjacent towns can have increased very considerably during fifteen years, it cannot be denied that negligent in providing means of defence to the greater hazard of a conflagration, time nothing has been done. We rem were, while other towns, our equals, have

ter the publication of Mr. Slade's letter, containing the argument which he intended to address to the House on the right of slaves to petition, but which was cut off by the previous question.

If this refusal to receive petitions, and to hear deliberative argument upon any question relating to slavery, could be confined to that subject alone, I might have spared myself the reluctant labor and you the weary perusal of these addresses—but if coming events cast their shadows before them, we shall soon be hurried into the midst of a revolution more formidable than any collision between the co-ordinate departments of the government for patronage, any transitory tampering with the currency, any scramble between rival usurers and stock-jobbers for deposits of the public money—any swindling Indian treaties, or more swindling Indian wars, or any deep discussion between the cotton-gin of the planter and the spinning-jenny of the factory. All these may be compromised—all these may be occasionally used as ladders to power, and ascended or overlooked according to the shrewdness or the impetuosity of the aspirants to reach the summit of ambition. On all these lines of separation and opposition between the different portions of the Union, the counteracting impulses of popular leaders may balance each other, and result is nothing worse than fluctuations of public policy, and perhaps shortened presidential terms. But the conflict of interests, and of principles involved in the jarring elements of freedom and slavery implanted in the physical, moral, intellectual nature of our institutions, must sooner or later come to an issue, and must control the destinies not merely of this nation, but of this hemisphere, and of man upon this planet. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is but a drop of water to the ocean—but a mite in the mountain laboring with the freedom of man. The convulsive spasms produced in the House of Representatives of the United States by the mere question whether they would in any case receive a petition from slaves, was not occasioned by any galvanism in the question itself—it was the flash of light over the closed eyes of the slaveholder, exhibiting to him his slave-petitioning for his freedom. It is said that in the turbulent diets of Poland before her subjugation, every member of the body possessed the veto power over every act of her legislation.—The assemblies were held in open air.—The nobles attended them, mounted on couriers fleet as the winds. The right to pronounce the veto was strictly constitutional; but woe to him who pronounced; for from the moment that it issued from his lips, his only safety was in flight.—His life was on the speed of his horse.—If he did not start as he spoke, his noble associates of the diet rushed upon him instantly and cut him to pieces. If he fled they galloped in pursuit, and whoever overtook him, by a stroke of his partisan severed his head from his body as he flew. This was the remedy for the exercise of a constitutional right in the republican monarchy of Poland. The tiger-turn of the gentleman from the South, upon the member who asked the obnoxious question, was indicative of the same spirit habitually prevalent among the nobles of the Polish diet. Mr. Ingersoll's resolutions partook of the same infusion—no longer vindictive, but still minatory.

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tomary to allow members having petitions, which they had not had the opportunity to present, to leave them at the close of the session, with the clerk, and they were entered upon the journals.—This the Speaker now declined to allow, without a special order of the House. Mr. Lawrence, who had also a number of petitions to present, moved for such an order—but objection was made to the reception of his resolution, and the presentation of several hundreds of petitions was suppressed—and among the rest several relating to subjects in no wise connected with slavery or its abolition. Sons of the Plymouth Pilgrims! I have given you a statement, faithful and accurate of the condition of your right of petition, in the House of Representatives of the United States, at the close of the twenty-fourth Congress. In the Senate, the same right was equally prostrated, though with less resistance, and by the means of other forms.

Since then, the inauguration of Mr. Van Buren has placed a new chief magistrate at the head of this Union.—To those of you who have petitioned for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, it cannot be indifferent to learn that the only specific point of policy upon which he has thought proper to pledge the conduct of his administration in advance, is the denial of that very measure. He declares that even if a bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, should obtain the sanction of a majority in both houses of Congress, he would oppose to its enactment his constitutional negative. If this declaration means no more than it imports, there is little prospect that its sincerity or the firmness of his adhesion to its principle will ever be put to the test. There is not the remotest prospect that within the term of his administration, a majority of either, much less of both houses of Congress will be found prepared to vote for that measure, and if so great a change in the public mind, should be effected, as would produce majorities of both houses in favor of abolition, it will not be within the efficacy of his veto to resist the course of the torrent.—But if, as there is reason to apprehend, this promise is intended as a pledge, that the whole influence, official and personal, of the President of the United States shall be applied to sustain and perpetuate the institution of domestic slavery, it is a melancholy prognostic of a new system of administration, of which the dearest interests of New England will be the first victims, and of which the ultimate result can be no other than the dissolution of the Union.

Slavery, has already had too deep and too baleful an influence upon the affairs and upon the history of this Union. It can never operate but as a slow poison to the morals of any community infected with it. Ours is infected with it to the vitals. We are told that the national government has no right to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery in the states, in any manner. What right then has domestic slavery to interfere in any manner with the national government? What right has slavery to interfere in the free states with the dearest institutions of their freedom? With the right of habeas corpus? With the right of trial by jury? With the freedom of speech? With the freedom of the press? With the sacred privacy of correspondence by the mail? What right has slavery to interfere with the laws of other nations protective of freedom? What right to interfere with the laws of Bermuda—of the Bahama Islands? Of Great Britain? What right has she to cast her living chattles upon a soil which has banished her forever, and then come whining to the national government that the touch of the soil of liberty has quickened her chattles into freedom; and requiring of the national government to claim indemnity for her emancipated chattles. Nay more and worse—what right has slavery to chide the national government for not demanding her indemnity in a tone sufficiently peremptory? For not threatening Great Britain with war if she lingers longer to pay the price of sinews bought and sold?

If the national government has no right to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery in the states, in any manner, what right has domestic slavery to issue from her consecrated boundaries, and call on the national government, for protection, for defence, for vindication of her pretended and polluted rights? What right has she to show her face upon the ocean, where the laws of the nation have pronounced her detested traffic piracy? The independence of sovereign states from all foreign interference with their municipal institutions is reciprocal or it is nothing. If you have no right to interfere with the slavery of South Carolina, the slavery of North Carolina has no right to interfere with your freedom?

If the national government has no right to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery in any of the states, what right has that same government to hang on your neck the millstone of Texian slavery? Reinstated slavery, in a land where once that curse of God had been extinguished? Slavery restored by fraud and treachery, and the imposture of a painted harlot usurping the name of freedom? Is the annexation of Texas, with her execrable load of eternal slavery, to this Union?—is that one of the engagements implied in Mr. Van Buren's pledge never to sign a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? If the pledge of the inaugural address means anything more than soothing sound, it means that the maintenance and perpetuation of slavery in this Union, shall be the cardinal point, the polar star of Mr. Van Buren's administration. And with that pledge, can you doubt that the manacles of Texian slavery will be fastened upon your feet?—Children of Carver, and Bradford, and Winslow, and Alden! the pen drops from my hand!

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To the editor of the Patriot:

It is not desirable that the attention of our townsmen be turned to the subject of the Fire Department? Few towns we suspect in Massachusetts, with a population as numerous, buildings as contiguous, and business as considerable, are so miserably provided against the ravages of fire. Should it occur in some of the most populous portions of the town, among buildings altogether of wood, there would be little hope of arresting its progress from any assistance the town could furnish. Timely aid from the adjacent towns cannot of course be relied upon. While our population and buildings have increased very considerably during the last ten or fifteen years, it cannot be denied that we have been negligent in providing means of defence correspondent to the greater hazard of a conflagration. During that time nothing has been done. We remain where we were, while other towns, our equals, have adopted im-

proved plans, with our one very old engine and its junior companion, both utterly inadequate to the wants of this place. Of this inadequacy all it would seem must be satisfied, who at the two last fires beheld large and valuable buildings entirely consumed, from the want of sufficient and suitable engines.

That the fire department may be well organized and effective, it must be encouraged. Active young men must be induced to engage earnestly in the cause. The town should feel that it is one in which the public welfare is concerned, and one too of constantly increasing importance. They should therefore provide good engines and suitable buildings in which monthly meetings of the companies might be comfortably held; and such refreshments and innocent amusement be furnished for these occasions as should awaken and cherish a lively interest in their behalf. The expense to the town would be trifling, while very great benefit would be the result. It is by such encouragement that the fire department of Boston has grown up to its present importance and become deservedly the pride of the city.

The introduction of the long-hose as an appendage to fire engines has been of incalculable service. The old and wearisome custom of passing water in lines is thus obviated and facility afforded for reaching the fire wherever it be, whether in upper stories, or through winding passages, above or below. In this important article our engines are quite deficient. If we are rightly informed, neither of them furnishes more than fifteen or twenty feet of hose. It would seem therefore that they must be quite useless in extinguishing fire unless it be so situated as to admit of receiving water in a straight line. Where as the long-hose may be carried through successive apartments, even to a remote closet, and then discharge the water forced from an engine at some distance from the house. Two or three engines connected by their long-hose may thus easily discharge water from a well or river, at the distance of twenty or thirty rods from the building on fire.

It is hoped that these few hints may induce others to give some heed to the subject and suggest such improvements as the circumstances of the case may demand. Why will not fifteen or twenty of our young men unite and petition the town for a modern engine and commodious house, and thus take one step towards establishing an efficient department? For the Columbian and the Adams engines we would suggest that all necessary repairs be made upon them; that both be furnished with a hose-carriage and such other improvements adapted as their companies may deem expedient and desirable. It is certainly the part of wisdom to be suitably provided against the ravages of that element, which in a single night may spread such devastation. The present seems a favorable opportunity for making provision. The town is in a highly prosperous condition, while at the same time the exposure is greater than formerly, to a serious conflagration. The example of those towns which have suffered greatly from destruction by fire should warn us to spare no expense in properly guarding ourselves against its spread. We leave the subject for the consideration of our enlightened townsmen.

REPLY TO 'A SPECTATOR.'

To the editor of the Patriot:

In your paper of April 8th, I find some criticisms on the Greek word *ge*, as used in my exposition of the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew. These remarks, I can assure 'Spectator,' are received as those of a friend: and, perhaps, the statement in that exposition was a little too strong respecting this word, or rather not sufficiently guarded. I did not mean that *ge* under no restrictions or qualifying adjuncts should never be applied to the land of Judea, but that of itself, alone, it is not so applied.

In the first passage quoted by 'Spectator,' Mat. ix. 26, rendered '*all that land*,' the word is limited by *ekaine* (that). Now the fact, that *ekaine* is here affixed to *ge* to confine it to that land, shows, that without such limitation, it would mean more than that land. The next text Mat. ix. 31 is limited in the original by the same word *ekaine*. These two are all the passages to which 'Spectator' has referred, where *ge*, under any restrictions is applied to the land of Judea, for in Mat. xxvii. 45, it evidently means the whole world; and the only other text named is Luke xviii. 44, but as Luke does not contain twenty-eight chapters, here must be a mistake, and of course no remarks are necessary.

That Mat. xviii. 45, rendered 'darkness over all the land,' means only over the land of Judea, has never been the interpretation of the most standard Calvinistic writers, though it is readily granted that some expositors have applied it to the land of Judea only. Matthew Henry, than whom, as a commentator, no one has been held in more repute by Calvinists, renders this text '*all the world*,' and he says, '*so most interpreters understand it*.' It is believed that rendering it '*all the world*,' is so far from putting a weapon into the hands of infidels, that it completely wreaths their weapons from them; for, even heathen writers bear testimony that the darkness at the crucifixion was not limited to the land of Judea. Snidas states that Dionysius, the Areopagite, who was then in Egypt, said, 'either the world of nature is suffering, or he sympathizes with some one who does, or the frame of the world is dissolving.' It seems, then, that this darkness extended to Egypt. Phlegon, the famous astronomer under the emperor Trajan, also, says, 'In the forty-first year of the two hundred and second olympiad, (which was that of which Christ died,) there was such a total eclipse of the sun at noon-day, that the stars were plainly visible.' The darkness then was not confined to the land of Judea, and *ge* here means all the world.

PHILEMON.

CHOICE CUTS. The Greenfield Gazette states that Mr. David Barnard left that town a few days ago for Brighton, with eight cattle, fatted in 'Old Deerfield,' the live weight of which is two thousand and four pounds each, on an average. It is believed that this is the best lot of cattle fatted by any one farmer, ever driven to Brighton from the old county.

SHOE AND LEATHER DEALERS. A meeting of the Shoe and Leather dealers has been held in Boston, for the purpose of sustaining, by mutual assistance, the credit of those engaged in the business.

THE GRIPPE. The late New Orleans papers announce positively the appearance in that city of several cases of the Influenza or Grippe, which has been so prevalent and fatal in Europe.

CHELSEA BANK. We learn from undoubted authority that the bills of this bank are not considered good by the banks and brokers in the city.

NEW HOTEL. The old building, so long occupied as a public house, was sold at public auction on Thursday last. A neat and commodious three story building is to be immediately erected on the same spot, by the present landlord, Daniel French, Esq. Such a commendable spirit cannot be too well appreciated. 'William Coddington,' whose communication will appear in our next paper, will, in the course of six or eight weeks, find a respectable edifice, comfortable accommodations, and a well-regulated establishment, for an old gentleman to take rooms while on a visit to his native place and the scenes of by-gone days.

THREE EXPERIMENTS IN DRINKING. We have been favored by the publishers, Messrs. Otis, Broaders & Co., with a copy of this work. We have had no time to peruse it, but judge of its merits from the favorable notices it has received from others competent to form an opinion. It is represented by them to be a highly wrought description of the commencement, progress, and termination of the drunkard's career, from the aristocratic champagne quaffers to the plebeian drinkers of the plain, unsophisticated alcohol. In fine, we are led to believe that it is taken from scenes of real life. A few copies of this work will be for sale at this office on Monday next.

AMERICAN NATIONAL PREACHER. This popular monthly publication of original sermons from living ministers, for the present month, contains an able discourse on 'the alarming power of sin,' by the Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York. The sermon, 'the unchangeable God,' by the Rev. Mr. Pomroy, of Bangor, Me., in the same number, is forcible and well-written.

FAMILY MAGAZINE. The April number of this work fully sustains the reputation it has already acquired. It contains many articles of great interest.

INDUSTRY. The Boston Mercantile Journal states that a young man of East Kingston, N.H., about twenty years of age, has made with his own hands in the usual way, with the exception of the closing, *seven hundred and fifty pair* of men's thickened brogan shoes—a good and substantial article. This is one of many instances of like character, in that section of the state. He worked the usual number of hours.

RATHBUN'S TRIAL. Benjamin Rathbun, famous for his magnificent projects, and for the disastrous termination of his career, has been recently tried at Batavia, New-York, for a series of forgeries charged as having been committed by him in the course of his extensive negotiations. The trial lasted several days, and excited much interest. It resulted in a disagreement of the jury, seven having been in favor of convicting, and five of acquitting. Other indictments, for similar offences, we believe, are still pending against him.

RICHES OF THE OCEAN. The Hudson Gazette states that one of the ships employed in the whaling fishery, lately arrived at that port from the Pacific, with two thousand six hundred barrels of sperm oil, and nearly two hundred barrels of right whale. Her cargo has been sold for twenty-six thousand dollars. The sales of three cargoes which have arrived this spring, amount to one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and two ships are daily expected to arrive. When will our citizens engage in so profitable a business.

DISTRESSING DEATH. A child, says the Dedham Patriot, about two years old, son of a widow lady in that place, was seized with acute pains in the stomach and bowels; medical aid was called, but after repeated experiments it was found impossible to afford relief. The pains grew worse daily, and the little sufferer writhed in intense agony. So violent were its struggles that the skin was almost entirely worn from the back part of its legs and arms. It expired in the same agony on the twenty-fourth ultimo. The cause of its death is said to have been a *single nail*, which it accidentally swallowed, a week or two previous.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Whitney, Mr. James Brown, of South Bridgewater, to Miss Hannah Bacon; Mr. George Willett to Miss Caroline S. Dwell; Mr. Charles Gill to Mrs. Harriet Ann Gilman. By the Rev. Mr. Lunt, Mr. William W. Baxter to Miss Ann E. Weld. In Roxbury, Mr. Aaron Mann, of Verozent, to Miss Eliza Pratt. In Brighton, Mr. Sylvester Fay, Jr., of Southborough, to Miss Catharine Cook.

DIED.

In Braintree, Mr. Samuel Hayden, aged 47. In Weymouth, Mr. Thomas Bicknell, aged 56. In Roxbury, Mrs. Peggy Heath, aged 60. In Newton, Mrs. Ann Sumner, aged 57. In Boston, Mr. Jonathan Forbes, aged 57. In Lancaster, Mrs. Mary Fletcher, formerly of Cohasset, aged 74. In Plymouth, Mrs. Betsey Finney, aged 80.

Christmas Discourse.

JUST published and for sale at the stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., John Whitney, and John Briesler, the Discourse delivered on Christmas Day, Dec. 1836, by the Rev. William P. Lunt, in the Stone Meeting-house. Quincy, April 15.

For Sale or to Let.

AT Brackett's Landing, (so called,) in Quincy, a WHARF of about four rods front, with sufficient room back.

Also—A lot of LAND suitable to build a wharf on. Both pieces containing about one acre of land.

Also—A PEW in the Stone Meeting-house, being No. 27, in the South aisle. Inquire of

EBENEZER ADAMS, or JOHN HALL, Sexton. Quincy, April 11.

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS.—By Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M.D.

THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office. Quincy, April 15.

Feathers.

LIVE GEESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Curtis, White & Co., DEALERS IN LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

On Mr. Bent's Wharf, Quincy Canal. FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage. N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage. Quincy, April 15.

BELA WHITON, Agent.

Wood. JUST landed from schooner Harriet and for sale by Curtis, White & Co., at the head of the Canal, FIFTY CORDS of good eastern WOOD. BELA WHITON, Agent. Quincy, April 15.

3w

Notice. CHARLES FIELD takes this method to inform Mr. Freeman Moore that he intends to visit the city this day (Saturday April 15).

Quincy, April 15.

1w

Valuable House Lots. THE sale of House Lots, offered on the 5th day of April last, stands adjourned to WEDNESDAY, 17th of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Lots are in the centre of the population: a distance of eight minutes walk of the Stone Quarries; in full view of the residence of the Hon. John Quincy Adams: afford a delightful and picturesque view of the entrance to Boston Harbor: nearly opposite to the land belonging to the town, upon which it is contemplated to erect an Academy; and in every other respect, offer inducements not often to be found within seven miles of Boston.

Situated between the Turnpike and Old Road to Boston, the Lot at the point presents one of the best stands for a Hotel to be found within twenty-five miles. It is so located that it will command all the travel to Boston; and the view it possesses of the surrounding scenery will render it a delightful place of resort for people who seek to refresh themselves with the reviving air of the country. Those desirous of procuring a lucrative situation for a public house would do well to view the site, previous to the sale.

These Lots will be sold to suit purchasers, and conditions, which will be liberal, made known at the sale. Quincy, April 8.

6w

Wanted. on one of the best of mortgages, for eighteen months. Apply to HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Blacksmith & Machinist. THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his shop, near the Stone Meeting-house.

AXLE-TREES, of all sizes, made at short notice, of as good a quality as can be obtained, and on reasonable terms. He will also, execute every description of IRON TURNING, DRILLING and FINISHING; LATHE and JACK BUILDING, &c., &c.

The subscriber having added to his establishment a valuable SCREW CUTTING ENGINE will give particular attention to this branch of his business, viz. SCREWS of all sizes and descriptions made to order. JOSIAH SAVIL. Quincy, March 25.

Commissioner's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the county of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

SARAH COLSON.

late of Weymouth, in said county, singlewoman, deceased, represented in her will, and six months from the fourteenth day of February A. D. 1837, are allowed by the said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and they will attend to that service at the house of Mr. Jacob Richards, in said Weymouth, on the first Monday of May and July next, from four to six o'clock, P. M., on said days.

LEMUEL HUMPHREY, } Commissioners. JOHN P. NASH, } Weymouth, March 25.

6w

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS. THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating teachers, and also to have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetic—Parts I, II, and III. 2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books. 3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New. 4. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts. 5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts. 6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 5th edition. 7. Goodrich's Questions to do. 8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do. 9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings. 10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do. 11. Bailey's Backwoods Conversations on Philosophy. 12. Lempiere's Classical Dictionary, abridged edition. 13. Young's Compendium of Astronomy. 14. Bailey's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools. 15. American Common Place Book of Poetry. 16. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation. 17. Cicero's First Lessons in Latin. 18. Walpole's French Grammar, 24th edition. 19. Walpole's French Grammar, 24th edition. 20. Besset's French Word and Phrase Book. 21. La Bagatelle, in French, for Beginners. 22. Voltaire's Charles XII, in French, with English Notes. 23. Hentz's Classical French Reader. 24. Whelpley's Compend of Natural Theology. 25. Nichol's Elements of Natural Theology. 26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy. 27. Webster's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools. 28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools. 29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy. 30. The Juvenile Speaker. 31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric. 32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra. 33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry. 34. Davies's Surveying. 35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry. 36. Davies's Shadwell and Lenoir's Perspective. 37. Davies's Analytical Geometry. 38. Mansfield's Political Grammar. 39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome. 40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England. 41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of France. 42. The Scientific Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools. 43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings. 44. Nichol's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings. 45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy. 46. The Young Historian, or Conversations on Natural History. 47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings. 48. Parley's Book of Poetry. 49. The New Biblical Gazetteer, with Engravings. 50. Parley's Orthology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL, No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

13 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality. 10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style. 2 " Buggie WAGONS, " 2 " SULKEYS. 25 " Chaise HARNESSSES. 15 " Wagon. 15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs. 50 new CHAISES, unfinished. 15 " WAGONS " 50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT. The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sundays excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLET, Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Winter Arrangement. WEYMOUTH, BRAINTREE, EAST RANDOLPH. THE WEYMOUTH, BRAINTREE, and EAST RANDOLPH STAGE, on the 7th of November, will leave South Weymouth and East Randolph, at seven o'clock in the morning; returning, leaves Wildes' Stage Office, No. 11, Elm Street, Boston, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, every day, Sundays excepted. Rates of Fare—South Weymouth, \$7 1-2 cents—East Randolph, \$7 1-2 cents—Weymouth Landing, Braintree, and Little Pond, each place, 75 cents. S. LINFIELD, Proprietor.

Weymouth, Jan. 7.

Notice. The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Shipyard is in perfect order for building one or two vessels, from one to nine hundred tons burthen.

He has, at his yard, a good supply of all kinds of materials to commence building, such as Timber, Plank, Iron Trunnels, &c.

A Keel complete, with model and moulds, for a ship of five hundred and sixty tons burthen, is now laid and ready to be raised, with some frames and other work in readiness. He solicits the support of his friends and the public, and pledges to give satisfaction to all who may wish to contract for building or repairing.

NATHAN JOSELYN.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

To be Let, A small HOUSE, together with about one-third of an acre of LAND, situated in the west part of the town, and possession given on the first day of April next.

Apply to JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, March 25.

To be Leased, THE well known FARM, lately owned by G. W. Beale, Esq., and adjoining his residence. The HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired within a short time, and is in perfect order, with Sheds adjoining the same. The FARM is over one hundred feet long, with Sheds in the same, and a good well of water standing in the yard. There is about thirty acres of LAND, (on which are one hundred FRUIT TREES of the choicest variety) most of it mowing, and under good cultivation. A never-failing BROOK runs within a few rods of the house.

The opportunity offers a rare

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

CHRIST'S TEMPTATION.

To Herod's time and Jordan's wave
Current of thought flow back!

The baptism is o'er.

Closed are the heavenly portals and the dove,
Blest emblem of the blessed One, has flown
On angel wings back to her native skies.
Heard was the Father's voice, but even that,
Proclaiming 'Son beloved,' no longer sounds
Upon the listening ear. The holy prophet
And the curious throng that crowded on
Elsewhere have passed, the Saviour is alone.

His solitude a wilderness!
From the glad fates of his kindred he
For holiest purposes has turned away;
Since to the service of the most high God
Now are his days all consecrated. A life
Full well he knows, is yet before him, filled
With duties awful, trials stern, but more,
To dim its close, an ignominious death.
And for the bitter hours, his godlike mind
Wrapped up in future vision clearly sees,
A godlike strength is needed. He would call
By prayer and fasting from her silent depths
The spirit forth that ever lies far down
Amid the secret labyrinths of the soul—
And so he prays and fasts—
Through the long desert-day and on, as slow
And dear their course the nightly watches roll,
Upward his thoughts all tend, the Father's work!
A world's salvation trusted to his hands!
How then should he regard the wild beast's howl,
His scanty shelter and yet scantier food?
More willing now the spirit, but the flesh
Grows weak. The tempter comes; but all within
The tempter. So to Christ he came as comes
He to his followers. On the Saviour's view
The vision opens; list, oh list! for now
Half audible are traversing his mind
Such thoughts as these.

There is a voice within
Which tells me I am he foretold by seers
And prophets. I the long expected one
Whom coming kings have waited. Even now
From heaven announced the Son of God! Within
I feel a power to execute my will,
A sacred talisman, by which these stones
Shall satisfy my hunger. Why desist?
Doubt but a moment reigns: the victory!
'My Father's power and goodness thus distrust!
Or fear that he the life his love has given
Will fail to save! For trifling purposes
No miracles!

As on his roving thoughts find utterance.
'I see far glittering in the distant sky
The glorious temple; on its gold-clad spires,
Its inner marble courts I may not stand
By guards and rites excluded. But near by,
Within the cherished ground towers up to heaven
The 'gallery of the kings,' proud Herod's work,
The temple's pinnacle. An awful height!
Dizzy indeed to him whose eyes turn
Downward; but God's power will bear his Son,
And midst the crowd of worshippers, unharmed
May I alight, my heavenly mission sealed.
Not so, not so! for thus the laws I break,
This vain exultation is but 'tempting God.'
Before that struggling one now lastly flit
Visions of power—the sceptre and the crown.

As from some lofty mountain my mind's eye
Looks over many kingdoms as they lie
In glory and in strength. Judas now
Is ripe to burst his yoke, will gladly bow
To me as earthly prince, long sought Messiah,
If but he fall down and worship that
The world is worshipping.
But no! the law, from childhood I have known,
With awful voice commands thy God to serve
Alone. Hence, tempter! hence! weary and faint,
No longer will I bear thy subtleties,
Thou devil of ambition! hence! oh, hence!
And the dark cloud has rolled
With deadly vision fraught, from off the mind
Of Him victorious. A holy rest
His tired spirit craves, and angels come;
God's holy messengers of peace and joy,
Of satisfaction which no tongue can tell,
Of strengthened faith in God and in those powers,
His gracious gift. Such angels came, in fire,
As to the pure in heart do ever come,
In victory o'er temptation.

Cense, nor longer strive
To picture forth a scene with comfort filled
To erring man, all such vain poetry
Were poor indeed. I thank thee, Father; God
And Father too of Jesus Christ, whom thou
Didst sanctify and send, that on earth
Thy children now are tempted, so was he.
And daily as I breathe the prayer 'into
Temptation lead me not, I fain would add
'Thy will be done.' For if in store for me
Thou hast a glorious victory, I will bear
The trial and the warfare, and will go,
As went the Saviour forth, with added strength
And holier purpose to life's holy work.

F. A. W.

THE VIOLET.

Nay, take that gorgeous rose away
And this bright flaunting wreath;
'Twould seem like mockery to array
With buds so joyous and so gay
The brow of death.

Yet would I that a flower or two
Were shedding fragrance here,
Funeral rosemary and rue—
These would not mock with dazzling hue
My silent tear.

And just one violet you may bring
To deck the sleeping dust;
From winter's sleep awakening,
'Twill whisper of that brighter spring
Which waits the just.

Come, then, and while the passing bell
Says 'dust with dust must lie,'
To check the agonized farewell,
Do ye of sweet reunion tell,
Beyond the sky.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES,

OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLACK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support which he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage. He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his establishment, all articles in his line of business.

ALL ORDERS FOR

PILOT BREAD

will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of this article can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

LLOYD G. HORTON.

Quincy, March 18.

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.

THOMAS DRAKE.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Liniment Opodeldoe.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANIA WARE, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc. at fair prices.

GEORGE SPEAR.

Quincy, March 18.

Mixed Woollen Yarn.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mixed Woollen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Wrought Muslin Collars.

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humours. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpeting & Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetable growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Notice.

BENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER

HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MAR-

BLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing.)

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES,

and all other kinds of Panel Work, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with despatch.

Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense to them for transportation from factory to paint shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.

Also—a good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.

Call and see.

J. A. HOBART.

Weymouth, March 4.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITTON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point), where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BEEL SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—

Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000.

which is all paid in and invested according to Law, and that they incur against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.

S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

Boston, Jan. 7.

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—a complete assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS—of good quality—cheap.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS

in blue, black, brown, and white, dahlia, invisible,

drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue,

black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt;

ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab,

brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-

seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS' PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Payson's Indelible Ink.

Used without a Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or art. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Perisaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

Numerous and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles there arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promise of all several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with our country will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 16.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

Painting, Glazing, &c.

THE subscriber thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last six years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to receive and faithfully execute, at his shop, a few rods south of the Stone Meeting-house, all orders for

HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING, &c.
Imitation of WOOD and STONE, of all kinds, done in a workmanlike manner.

PAINTS, OIL, WINDOW GLASS, and other Stock in his line of business, constantly on hand, and sold to accommodate customers, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.
JOHN HAYWARD.
Quincy, Jan. 21.

Truss Manufacture.

F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 204, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he fits on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Elastic Spring Trusses made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Indolent Anky, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep in hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.
Boston, Feb. 11.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. & S. J. D. Tilton, Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual price of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Home Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original and selected articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor A. Andrews, edited by the Messrs. Abbott, and for popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The *Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, & Westminster REVIEWS.*

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous and varied illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same terms as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Bilious Pills.

THESE PILLS are justly esteemed for their safe operation and good effects in a mild, safe, and agreeable remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging bad matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constive habits. They are equally useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, neck, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, &c., &c.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of your Pills, I have made use of them myself as I as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I ever used.

Dr. Davenport, inventor, J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

New-York Knickerbocker.

MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 2vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Pounding, Bryant, Poe, Mayne, Mackenzie, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich, Drake, and Whittier. Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, &c., &c., &c.—edited by L. GAYLORD CLARK, published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions sent at this office.
Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison.

ST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, prepared before the City Authorities of Boston, by John Quincy Adams.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Gro. De Nap Gingham.

BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

Two DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR.
CHARLES BRECK.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,
GEORGE SOUTHER,
JUSTIN SPEAR,
Hos. S. A. TURNER,
E. T. FOGG,
CHARLES LEFAVOUR,
FREEMAN HUNT,
J. P. CALLENDER.

Quincy Railway.
Milton.
Weymouth.
East Randolph.
Hingham.
South Scituate.
Lynn.
New-York City,
141, Nassau St.

GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

THE VILLAGE PRIZE.

BY JOSEPH INGRAM.

In one of the loveliest villages of old Virginia there lived, in the year 1754, an odd old man, whose daughter was declared, by universal consent, to be the loveliest maiden in all the country round. The veteran, in his youth, had been athletic and muscular above all his fellows; and his breast, where he always wore them, received for his victories in gymnastic feats when a young man. His daughter was now eighteen, and had been sought in marriage by many suitors. One brought wealth—another, a fine person—another, military talents—another this, and another that. But they were all refused by the old man, who became at last a by-word for his obstinacy among the young men of the village and neighborhood. At length, the nineteenth birth-day of Annette, his charming daughter, who was as amiable and modest as she was beautiful, arrived. The morning of that day, her father invited all the youth of the country to a hay-making frolic. Seventeen handsome and industrious young men assembled. They came not only to make hay, but also to make love to the fair Annette. In three hours they had filled the father's barn with the newly dried grass, and their hearts with love. Annette, by her father's command, had brought the malt liquor of her own brewing, which she presented to each enamored swain with her own fair hands.

'Now my boys,' said the old keeper of the jewel they all coveted, as leaning on their pitchforks they assembled round his door in the cool of the evening. 'Now my lads, you have nearly all of you made proposals for my Annette. Now you see, I don't care anything about money or talents, book learning nor soldier learning—I can do as well by my gal as any man in the county. But I want her to marry a man of my own grift. Now, you know, or ought to know, when I was a youngster, I could beat anything in all Virginia in the way of leaping. I got my old woman by beating the smartest fellow on the Eastern Shore, and I have took the oath and sworn it, that no man shall marry my daughter without jumping for it. You understand me boys. There's the green, and here's Annette,' he added, taking his daughter, who stood timidly behind him, by the hand. 'Now the one that jumps the furthest on a dead level, shall marry Annette this very night.'

This unique address was received by the young men with applause. And many a youth as he bounded gaily forward to the arena of toil, cast a glance of anticipated victory back upon the lovely object of village chivalry. The maidens left their looms and their quilting-frames, the children their noisy sports, the slaves their labors, and the old men their arm-chairs and long pipes, to witness and triumph in the success of the victor. All prophesied and many wished that it would be young Carroll. He was the handsomest and best humored youth in the county, and all knew that a strong and mutual attachment existed between him and the fair Annette. Carroll had won the reputation of being the 'best leaper,' and in a country where such athletic achievements were the SINE QUA NON of a man's cleverness, this was no ordinary honor. In a contest like the present, he had therefore every advantage over his fellow athletes.

The arena allotted for this hymenal contest, was a level space in front of the village inn, and near the centre of a grass plat, reserved in the midst of the village denominated 'the green.' The verdure was quite worn off at this place by previous exercises of a similar kind, and a hard surface of sand more befitting for the purpose to which it was to be used, supplied its place.

The father of the lovely, blushing, and withal a happy prize, (for she well knew who would win) with three other patriarchal villagers were the judges appointed to decide upon the claims of the several competitors. The last time Carroll tried his skill in this exercise, he 'cleared' to use the leaper's phraseology—twenty-one feet and one inch.

The signal was given, and by lot the young men stepped into the arena.
'Edward Grayson, seventeen feet,' cried one of the judges. 'The youth had done his utmost. He was a pale, intellectual student. But what had intellect to do in such an arena?

Without a look at the maiden he left the ground. 'Dick Bouldin, nineteen feet.' Dick with a laugh turned away, and replaced his coat.

'Harry Preston, nineteen feet and three inches.' 'Well done Harry Preston,' shouted the spectators, 'you have tried hard for the acres and homestead.'

Harry also laughed and said he only 'jumped for the fun of the thing.' Harry was a rattle-brained fellow, but never thought of matrimony. He loved to walk and talk, and laugh and romp with Annette, but sober marriage never came into his head. He only jumped for the fun of the thing. He would not have said so, if he was sure of winning.

'Charley Simms, fifteen feet and a half.' 'Hurrah for Charley! Charley'll win!' cried the crowd good humoredly. Charley Simms was the cleverest fellow in the world. His mother had advised him to stay at home, and told him if he ever won a wife, she would fall in love with his good temper, rather than his legs. Charley however made the trial of the latter's capabilities and lost. Many refused to enter the lists altogether. Others made the trial, and only one of the leapers had yet cleared twenty feet.

'Now,' cried the villagers, 'let's see Harry Carroll. He ought to beat this,' and every one appeared, as they brought to mind the mutual love of the last competitor, and the sweet Annette, as if they heartily wished his success.

Henry stepped to his post with a firm tread. His eye glanced with confidence around upon the villagers and rested, before he bounded forward, upon the face of Annette, as if to catch therefrom that spirit and assurance which the occasion called for. Returning the encouraging glance with which she met his own, with a proud smile upon his lip, he bounded forward.

'Twenty-one feet and a half!' shouted the multitude, repeating the announcement of one of the judges, 'twenty-one feet and a half, Harry Carroll forever. Annette and Harry! Hands, caps, and handkerchiefs waved over the heads of the spectators, and the eyes of the delighted Annette sparkled with joy.

When Harry Carroll moved to his station to strive for the prize, a tall, gentlemanly young man in a military undress frock-coat, who had rode up to the inn, dismounted and joined the spectators, unperceived, while the contest was going on, stepped suddenly forward, and with a 'knowing eye,' measured deliberately the space accomplished by the last leaper. He was a stranger in the village. His handsome face and easy address attracted the eyes of the village maidens, and his manly and sinewy frame, in which symmetry and strength were happily united, called forth the admiration of the young men.

'Mayhap, sir, stranger, you think you can beat that,' said one of the bystanders, remarking the manner in which the eye of the stranger scanned the arena. 'If you can leap beyond Harry Carroll, you'll beat the best man in the colonies.' The truth of this observation was assented to by a general murmur.

'Is it for mere amusement you are pursuing this pastime?' inquired the youthful stranger, or is there a prize for the winner?

'Annette, the loveliest and wealthiest of our village-maidens, is to be the reward of the victor,' cried one of the judges.

'Are the lists open to all?'
'All, young sir!' replied the father of Annette, with interest, his youthful ardor rising as he surveyed the proportions of the straight-limbed young stranger. 'She is the bride of him who out-leaps Harry Carroll. If you will try you are free to do so. But let me tell you, Harry Carroll has no rival in Virginia. Here is my daughter, sir, look at her and make your trial.'

The young officer glanced upon the trembling maiden about to be offered on the altar of her father's unconquerable monomania with an admiring eye. The poor girl looked at Harry, who stood near with a troubled brow and angry eye, and then cast upon the new competitor an imploring glance.

Placing his coat in the hands of one of the judges, he drew a sash he wore beneath it tighter around his waist, and taking the appointed stand, made, apparently, without effort, the bound that was to decide the happiness or misery of Henry and Annette.

'Twenty-two feet one inch?' shouted the judge. The announcement was repeated with surprise by the spectators, who crowded around the victor, filling the air with congratulations, not unmingled, however, with loud murmurs from those who were more nearly interested in the happiness of the lovers.

The old man approached, and grasping his hand exultingly, called him his son, and said he felt prouder of him than if he were a prince. Physical activity and strength were the old leaper's true patents of nobility.

Resuming his coat, the victor sought with his eye the fair prize he had, although nameless and unknown, so fairly won. She leaned upon her father's arm pale and distressed.

Her lover stood aloof, gloomy and mortified, admiring the superiority of the stranger, in an exercise in which he prided himself as unrivaled, while he hated him for his success.

'Annette, my pretty prize,' said the victor, taking her passive hand—I have won you fairly.' Annette's cheek became paler than marble; she trembled like an aspen leaf, and clung closer to her father, while the drooping eye sought the form of her lover. His brow grew dark at the stranger's language.

'I have won you my pretty flower, to make you a bride!—tremble not so violently—I

mean not for myself, however proud I might be,' he added with gallantry, 'to wear so fair a gem next my heart. Perhaps,' and he cast his eyes round inquiringly, while the current of his life leaped joyfully to her brow, and a murmur of surprise ran through the crowd—perhaps there is some favored youth among the competitors, who has a higher claim to this jewel. Young sir,' he continued, turning to the surprised Henry, 'methinks you were the victor in the lists before me—I strove not for the maiden, though one could not well strive for a fairer—but from love for the manly sport in which I saw you engaged. You are the victor, and as such, with the permission of this worthy assembly, receive from my hand the prize you have so well and honorably won.'

The youth sprang forward and grasped his hand with gratitude; and the next moment, Annette was weeping from pure joy upon his shoulders. The welkin rung with the exclamations of the delighted villagers, and amid the temporary excitement produced by this act, the stranger withdrew from the crowd, mounted his horse, and spurred at a brisk trot through the village.

That night, Henry and Annette were married, and the health of the mysterious and noble hearted stranger, was drunk in overflowing bumpers of rustic beverage.

In process of time, there were born unto the married pair sons and daughters, and Harry Carroll had become Colonel Henry Carroll, of the Revolutionary Army.

One evening, having just returned home after a hard campaign, he was sitting with his family on the gallery of his handsome country house, when an advance courier rode up and announced the approach of General Washington and suite, informing him that he should crave his hospitality for the night. The necessary directions were given in reference to the household preparations, and Col. Carroll, ordering his horse, rode forward to meet and escort to his house the distinguished guest, whom he had never yet seen, although serving in the same widely extended army.

That evening at the table, Annette, now become the dignified, matronly and still handsome Mrs. Carroll, could not keep her eyes from the face of her illustrious visitor. Every moment or two she would steal a glance at his commanding features, and half-doubtfully, half assuredly, shake her head and look again, to be still more puzzled. Her absence of mind and embarrassment at length became evident to her husband who, inquired affectionately if she were ill?

'I suspect, Colonel,' said the General, who had been some time, with a quiet, meaning smile, observing the lady's curious and puzzled survey of his features—that Mrs. Carroll thinks she recognizes in me an old acquaintance.' And he smiled with a mysterious air, as he gazed upon both alternately.

The Colonel stared, and a faint memory of the past seemed to be revived, as he gazed, while the lady rose impulsively from her chair, and bending forward over the tea-urn, with clasped hands, and an eye of intense, eager inquiry, fixed full upon him, stood for a moment with her lips parted as if she would speak.

'Pardon me, my dear madam—pardon me, Colonel, I must put an end to this scene. I have become, by dint of camp-fare and hard usage, too unwieldy to leap again twenty-two feet one inch, even for so fair a bride as one I wot of.'

The recognition, with the surprise, delight and happiness that followed, are left to the imagination of the reader.

General Washington was indeed the handsome young 'leaper' whose mysterious appearance and disappearance in the native village of the lovers, is still traditionary—and whose claim to a substantial body of BONA FIDE flesh and blood, was stoutly contested by the village story-tellers, until the happy encounter, which took place at the hospitable mansion of Col. Carroll.

ENTERPRIZE IS WEALTH.

So true is it that mechanical ingenuity, enterprise and skill, are to a great extent capable of preponderating against numbers, in almost every thing that contributes to the efficient power of the state, when that ingenuity and art will become the allies of science, and walk and work in light which the lamp of science sheds. Thus it is obvious that a practical mechanic, who has acquired so much of the mathematical and physical sciences as to enable him to carry on the details of his trade to the greatest advantage possible;—the scientific man who converts his knowledge to a practical use, by applying it to mechanical operations;—the capitalist who calls forth the dormant energies of iron mines, and gives profitable employment to the streams that have been for ages running to waste;—the artisan who counteracts a piece of operative machinery, or who superintends and directs its movements;—the merchant, who sends manufactures abroad for a market—all these in their respective departments, contribute something, and not a little to the prosperity and protection of the essential interests of the state. The influence of each of these men is felt beyond the immediate circle of his operations. He is making the state stronger: making other states her debtor; and is putting forth an efficient power, to preponderate two or ten men who in another state, are laboring with no other instruments than their hands, and those simple mechanical aids which are furnished in the family or in the field, where the arts are only in their infancy.

—Pierpont.

CONGRATULATORY.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I am a native of the good old town of Quincy, though this you know is her second civilized name since the spot thus designated was first incorporated as a town. I hope I am not an unworthy son of the place, certainly memorable in the annals of the past for many illustrious names. It becomes no one to say much about himself, but that a decent respect, at least, may be associated with the writer of this communication, I will make the following statement:—

I have never been charged with a want of fidelity in paying my debts. My word is about as much respected as that of most of my neighbors. I am not aware that I have ever been thought to be profane, or avaricious, or intemperate: in short, holding as I do a public station, I strive to be, let others judge how I succeed in it, a good and useful citizen; and should be very much distressed to think there was the least probability of my being arraigned for any offence at the bar of a court of justice, or should so demean myself as to give those who look after the public welfare the trouble of hanging me.

My habits are generally old-fashioned and simple: but it so happened, not long since, that being some ways from home, I was compelled to step into a barber's shop for the purpose of being shaved—a service I seldom trouble any one to do for me. A gentleman already had possession of the chair, and in waiting for my turn, I accidentally took up the Quincy Patriot. It was entirely new to me that my native place had risen to the dignity of publishing a paper. 'Do you take this paper, sir?' said I to the man of the razor. 'O, no sir,' was his reply. 'It was left here this morning by a gentleman who passed in the stage; quite a respectable paper, sir, please to look at it.' I complied, and read it with pleasure. It recalled a thousand associations to my mind. It carried me back to the days when I knew almost every person in the town, and almost every body knew me. I wonder how many would recognize me now, or how many I should know. The spirit of improvement and change which has gone forth every where, has made, I doubt not, a new thing out of the place of my nativity. It seems but a week ago, that I was passing through the town, and just by the old congregational church, saw for the first time a guide-board with 'Hingham and Quincy Turnpike' painted on it for the direction of strangers like myself; and as I cast my eyes down the inviting way, saw a couple of stages hurrying on towards the city over ground, where in former times, on the Lord's day, Parson Wibird used to be making his way along from his house, with measured pace towards the church, and at last left the pasture for the 'Training Field,' as it used to be called, by crawling through the bars of a length of fence just back of the pulpit window. Apropos of Mr. Wibird, the predecessor of Mr. Whitney. Very few of the generation that read your paper know any thing of him. An eccentric man he was, and generally a very dull preacher; but he could read with remarkable taste and power. It cost him, however, some physical exertion to put forth his power. When he did, as the first President Adams used to say of him, one could be more edified by his reading the hymn and the scriptures than by all the services of many other ministers. When Mr. (the name I have lost) was ordained over what is now the first parish in Braintree. Mr. Wibird gave the right hand of fellowship, and it was a very brilliant as well as evangelical performance. 'Mr. W.,' said one of his parish, 'why don't you always preach with as much spirit as when you gave the right hand?' 'Do you suppose,' said he, 'I would kill myself with a few great efforts, like a play actor, and put an end to my ministry at once?'

But to return to the changes of the place—these are things an old person seldom likes—they break up old associations. I learn, Mr. Editor, they are going on amongst you more rapidly than ever. I try to rejoice in all the alterations and improvements of the age, for my faith at least is strong, that a divine providence overrules all things for good, and that the world is growing wiser and better, seeking out and finding new and better methods of living, and new and promising ways to help on the progress of humanity. We must all bring ourselves to sympathize heartily with the onward tendency of things. It is the destiny we are dealing with. I hope, however, you are not changing so fast, but that one might recognize something as it used to be. There was the old Palmer Farm at Germantown. Is every tree gone from that fine orchard where I have been many a Saturday afternoon, in October, to beg a bag full of the wind-falls from a number of fine pearmain trees—such a flavored apple as you do not find now-a-days? Is Maj. Miller's old house and Judge Cranch's standing yet? I understand you have four churches where formerly you had but two. I hope the good old Catholic spirit prevails still, and that they prove the multiplication and not the division of Christ's church. Your stone quarries are better for you and the country than if you had opened into a mine of gold. I pretend to be no great prophet, but I settled it in my own mind, long before a hammer was heard much in those commons, that the rocks there would, one day or other, be turned to some good account. The appearance of those commons is doubtless marvellously altered within twenty years.

I long to see Quincy once more, every spot of which is as familiar to me as the rooms of my own house, whatever the changes and improvements of modern times may have put upon

it. I do not often come so near it as the city in which I now find myself. Having a leisure moment this stormy evening, and feeling a strong interest in your paper, as well as the town, I have written this communication which you are perfectly at liberty either to publish or to burn. The next summer I hope to visit my birth-place. If Dea. Jonathan Webb, Mr. Wilson Marsh, Capt. John Hall, Mr. Joseph Bass, or Madam Apthorpe, were alive they would remember me, although they might think time had shaken his dredging-box pretty plentifully over my head since last we met.

You may possibly hear from me again. In the meanwhile, suppose I call myself, until I have the pleasure of an introduction in my rightful appellation, by the name of one of the early settlers of the town. Yours, etc.

WILLIAM CODDINGTON.

Boston, March, 1837.

CANADA CORN.

This corn, which is sometimes called the *Dutton*, from the name of the gentleman who first introduced its culture into these states, deserves all the commendation contained in the following paragraph. It is highly prized in the state of New York, as well as in several of the New England States, and we doubt not when better known, will become a favorite in the more southern parts of our confederacy. The stalks are small, and do not grow to near the height of many of the other varieties of corn; the ears however are longer than many of them, some of them attaining the length of thirteen inches and more; the cob is of medium size, remarkably well filled up to its extreme point, with a beautiful yellow, approaching to orange colored grains, there being twelve rows on an ear, which is glossy, flinty, and of great weight.

We consider it proper at this time, says the Poughkeepsie Eagle, to call the attention of the farmers in general—and particularly those who have suffered a loss of their crops from the unfavorable season of the past season—to the yellow early Canada corn, which has been cultivated here with such success, as to leave little room for doubt as to its superiority in overcoming the difficulties to be encountered in our ever varying climate. Five acres of this corn was raised the past season in this village. It was planted the first of June last, and yielded sixty bushels to the acre, perfectly sound and in as fine a condition as any we have ever seen. We understand that it was perfectly ripe by the tenth of September, and will generally come to maturity in about ninety days. The land on which it was raised was in good condition.

SELECTING SEED.

No duty in the whole course of husbandry should be more carefully attended to than that of selecting seed. One rule that ought always to guide the farmer in his selecting, is, to select the best. The brevity of the present summer and early frosts have, to a very great extent, rendered the products of the soil not only unprofitable for consumption, but wholly unfit for seed. During the last few years, many losses have been sustained in the potato crop, in consequence of using unripe seed; and if the greatest care is not exercised in selecting and preserving seed for the next season, failure must inevitably follow, not only in potato fields, but also in those sown with wheat, oats, and other white crops. Let the ripest seed that can be obtained be secured; and those individuals whose crops were injured by the early frosts, ought in no case to use the products of their own farms for seed, if they can possibly obtain seed of a better quality from their neighbors.

EARLY POTATOES.

It is stated in the New England Farmer, that potatoes exposed to a warm sun a few days before planting, will be a week more forward than those planted in the common way. As the experiment will cost but a little trouble, we think it worth the trial, and would suggest to those who make it, to favor us with the result of their respective experiments, as all such things tend to add to the sum of agricultural knowledge, and to inspire an *esprit du corps*, highly promotive of the general interests of husbandmen.—Farmer and Gardener.

APPLE TREES.

A new plan for increasing plantations of apple trees has lately been carried into extensive practice by the horticulturists of Bohemia. Neither seeds nor grafting are required. The process is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them in a potato, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potato nourishes the shoot, while it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually grows up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best fruit, without requiring to be grafted.—*Id.*

NEVER SAY YOU CANNOT.

There never was an instance of a man of a shrinking disposition having accomplished great things. Drones, or stupid beings who will not, or, possibly, cannot exert themselves, may be got along with; but a person who is forever tinkering about something, and will be constantly delping at that and the other with desperate industry, and flinches when he arrives at some difficulty he cannot see through—with such an one we desire no acquaintance. Give us the man who, having made up his mind to arrive at a given point, dauntlessly pushes onward through every obstacle until he reach it. Resolution is the talisman that forces the flood-gates of wealth, and unravels the mystery of getting rich.

GENERAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, April 12th. In the *Senate*, a bill passed to be enacted, authorizing school districts to establish libraries for the use of common schools. The resolves relating to the Congress of Nations were referred to the next General Court.

In the *House*, a bill passed to be enacted, to establish the Granite Bridge Corporation. A bill relating to Common Schools was read and refused a second reading, as was also the bill to annex a part of Scituate to Cohasset. It was deemed inexpedient to legislate on the subject of suppressing extortion, etc., and of paying field and staff officers of the militia.

THURSDAY, April 13th. In the *Senate*, the bill passed to be enacted, to establish the Granite Bridge Corporation. Bills passed to be engrossed, to annex part of Newton to Roxbury, and to authorize Abraham Hobart to erect a dam across Monaquot River in Braintree.

In the *House*, it was deemed inexpedient to legislate on the subject of taxing persons over seventy years of age for their polls. The bill to annex a part of Newton to Roxbury was refused a third reading. The bill concerning licensed houses and the sale of intoxicating liquors was read a second time. Mr. Field, of Quincy, moved to amend, by the insertion of an additional section, providing that the Selectmen of any town may be empowered to grant licenses, in the same manner that the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Boston are now empowered by the Revised Statutes; and this amendment was rejected. The main question being taken, the said bill, as reported and previously amended, was ordered to a third reading by the decisive vote—241 yeas to 17 nays.

FRIDAY, April 14th. In the *Senate*, bills passed to be engrossed, in addition to an act to incorporate the Quincy Canal, and relating to the meetings of the Norfolk County Commissioners.

In the *House*, the several amendments to the bill relating to common schools, in committee of the whole, as reported, were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

SELECTIONS.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

A gentleman of this city, has recently invented a machine for 'facing and smoothing granite' and other kinds of stone, that bids fair to be of great utility, and to introduce the hammered stone into more general use. It will be of much importance to those interested in the numerous quarries recently opened along the coast of New England, and will greatly assist in preparing for architectural purposes, this beautiful building material.

The machine is simple in its construction, consisting of a very heavy, rapidly revolving cylinder or wheel, placed in an upright frame, with 'cutters,' placed in the periphery or circumference, and a carriage, on which the stone is placed, to pass under the wheel, and while thus passing, the stone is faced by coming in contact with the cutters. The wheel is very heavy of itself, and is besides driven by the aid of a very powerful and heavy balance wheel, weighing several hundred pounds. The wheel is of iron, weighing two or three hundred weight at least, and the cutters of steel, weighing several pounds each. The wheel is raised or lowered by means of a screw, to correspond with the thickness of the stone. The stone passes very slowly under the cutters, and the wheel revolves with great rapidity. A small degree of 'play' is given to the wheel, that in case the whole surface is not taken down to a proper depth, at a single revolution, it will slide over it, and take it at the next turn of the wheel. The feed of the carriage, (as the mechanics term it) is small, but the amount of labor the machine is capable of performing is very great, in consequence of the continued and rapid motion of the cutters, impelled by steam, water, or other power.

We have seen no labor saving machine of late, that promises so much, or bids fairer to become extensively useful. The proprietors have built a model, and are about applying for a patent, with a design of immediately putting it in operation on an extensive scale. In connection with one of the large quarries, we should suppose this an invaluable invention. We believe the tedious, manual process of preparing granite, is soon to cease, and that this or something similar, is the instrument, by which we shall be enabled to compel water, and steam, to perform, what has heretofore required exclusively the exertions of human muscle and sinew.—*Mercantile Journal*.

UNEXPECTED DIVORCE.

We were infinitely amused with a story that was told us the other day—a story unquestionably true. All our readers know with what extreme readiness and with how little examination the Legislature granted divorces during its late session. Certain wags at Frankfort, it appears, took advantage of this easy disposition of the General Assembly, and played off a practical joke upon that honorable body. They handed in an application for the divorce of a certain couple, and the bill as usual, was passed without particular inquiry. Some days afterwards, a gentleman in a distant part of the state, having read the columns of the Frankfort Commonwealth, closed the paper in surprise and hurried off to his neighbor, a venerable old citizen, and exclaimed—'Why neighbor I am astonished; I never heard of any quarrel between you and your wife! I am lost in amazement!' 'A quarrel between me and my wife?' ejaculated the old man, 'what do you mean?' 'I mean no offence, sir,' replied the first, 'but I read your divorce in my paper, and was puzzled to account for it. I suppose of course, that you and Aunt Betsey have quarreled.' 'Hark ye sir,' responded the old

man. 'I am seventy years old and my wife is sixty-eight—we have lived together forty-nine years and have raised thirteen children, and there has never been an ill-timed word between us in all our lives. Divorce? divorce? I divorced from my old woman! Why, what the devil has sent you here with such a story?' The neighbor made no reply, but coolly took the paper from his hat and handed it to the old man, who with the aid of his spectacles, then and there read, to his utter dismay, an official statement of the actual dissolution of the matrimonial bonds of himself and his wife by the sovereign authority of the state. The agonies of the poor old couple, at finding themselves two, can readily be imagined. That night they wept on separate pillows, but early on the following day, the good old souls trudged off for a marriage license, paid the fee, went before the nearest magistrate, and were duly joined a second time together, each fervently praying, that the Legislature would never again interfere with their connubial ties.—*Louisville Journal*.

HORRID PIRACY.

We mentioned yesterday that a Spanish schooner had been found near Cape Florida, capsized, in which was discovered the body of a man, with a gash across the forehead, four feet, two hands, and the upper and lower jaws of a man. The correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer writes from Key West, April 4: 'There was also found a bundle of American newspapers, dated from the 5th to the 20th of January, 1837, consisting of the Globe, Sun, and Courier, with a small tin box containing a gold watch, chain and seal, solid gold ore, coins, Chinese puzzle, and a hand-dress with the following name in type—Luciano Fornasari; also, a trunk of children's clothing, among which was one shirt marked with the initials E. P. In her fore-castle, the body of a man with a large gash across his forehead, four human feet, two hands, one upper and one lower jaw, and portions of intestines and flesh were floating around, all betokening that murders of the most horrid and heart-sickening character had been committed on board of her. Of course, everything concerning the ill-fated vessel is left to conjecture; but the probability is, that she had been a prey to pirates, who acted on the proverb 'that dead men tell no tales,' or that portion of the crew had risen upon the rest, and committed this violence, robbed the vessel of everything portable of value, and then left the scene of their crimes in the small boats; after which she must have been capsized by the winds.'

We learn from the New York Star, that Luciano Fornasari, is the name of the celebrated Italian vocalist, who was the principal basso of Montrossor's company, and who has been singing with great success at the Mexican capital.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.

A correspondent of the Transcript, under date, Sandwich, 4 P. M., writes, 'Yesterday morning about half past ten, a destructive fire broke out in the woods at Pocasset, which, driven by a strong southwest wind, swept entirely through them, until it came to the open fields, about half a mile from the Town House, near the 'Wing' neighborhood, in the centre of the town, and six miles from the place where it commenced. The wind soon after shifted to the southeast, and drove the fire towards the 'Monument.' There had been no rain for a week, the wood and brush was very dry, and no human exertion was sufficient to stay the progress of the devouring element, which raged until 11 o'clock this morning, when its fury seemed nearly exhausted, and the rain which commenced at noon helped to finish it. The rain still continues, and there is no danger of its breaking out again. The view of the fire in the evening from the hill, back of Nye's, was sublime. Whole acres and hundred acres lots were on fire at once. The region devastated and laid waste by this calamity, extends over a space six miles long, varying from two to three in breadth. The damage is estimated at \$75,000 by some of our oldest and most experienced inhabitants, but I am inclined to think it much less, as the land had been a good deal stripped of its wood, (of which, by the bye, there were many hundreds of cords burnt which had been cut and piled during the past winter,) in the course of the last four or five years.'

MODERN MILLWOODS.

The New York Express says that on Saturday, the Police officers succeeded in arresting a couple of very dashing females—the ringleaders of a party of six—who had been committing the most extensive depredations upon the dry goods merchants of that city. These ladies, when brought before the magistrate, were decorated with jewels 'rich and rare,' and dressed in the height of the *haute monde* of the season. The plan that has been pursued by these fair foragers was to go in a party of two or three to some fashionable store, and while one of the dear deluders engaged the attention of the gawky long-haired clerk, with her fascinating ways, her companions always amused themselves with secreting 'some unconsidered trifle.' They have also been in the habit of persuading the clerks that they were the daughters of some merchants of long standing and high respectability—and many were the rich presents which, it is said, they have victimized some of the green ones out of, under the idea that they were paying the way for a more tender and interesting character. This expose has led to the recovery from those pests of society, the pawnbrokers, of a valuable booty, consisting of a parcel of twenty-six dozen loose shirt bosoms, thibet shawls, cotton prints, gingham and chintz, bed furniture, figured silks, merinoes, shoes, caps, laces, ribbons, embroidered gloves, fur caps, remnants of the fine cloth sheeting, table linen, French cambric, and bijouterie.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.

There was an occurrence in this town last week Thursday, well calculated to enlist our sympathies in behalf of the little sufferer, to whom it related. An interesting daughter of the late Dr. Chandler, of Alstead, about six years old, an intimate in the family of her aunt, was amusing herself in a swing, when it was discovered that she had accidentally swallowed a cent, which she was at the moment holding in her mouth. The momentary strangulation which ensued, and a painful apprehension of the dangerous consequences that might result from the admission of so poisonous a substance into the stomach, naturally threw the family into considerable alarm. A physician was immediately called in, who made five or six attempts with his long slender instrument to draw out the cent, which, however, were ineffectual. The pain and suffering endured by the little girl during the operation were extreme. Not being able to ascertain the location of the copper, the physician came to the conclusion that it had escaped into the stomach, and of course beyond the reach of his instrument. He was obliged to leave it to the operations of nature, with suitable directions as to the diet of the patient. The child was immediately sent home to her mother, whose feelings, upon being made acquainted with the circumstances, cannot well be described. The girl continued as playful and sportive as ever, only occasionally complaining of sickness in the stomach. The anxiety of the mother must have been intense under the circumstances. The bitter reflection was constantly present, that unless the poisonous substance were removed soon, death must speedily overtake the little prattler before her. On the fourth day, however, after the cent was removed into the stomach, and while preparations were making to submit the case to further medical treatment, it was found to have escaped through the ordinary channel. We mention this case, as it is the first that has ever come under our notice, of so large a substance being carried through the system by unassisted nature, and as it may serve to allay any unnecessary alarm on the occurrence of a similar accident. Parents, however, cannot be too careful about giving cents, nails, and other things of the kind, to their children as playthings. They are very apt, as every parent must know, to thrust them into their mouth, and if accidentally swallowed in their playful moments, perhaps not in one case in a hundred would the child escape with so little as in that above referred to.—*Claremont Eagle*.

JANE HOFF.

We learn from a New Jersey paper that Jane Hoff, the colored girl recently convicted at Morristown, of the murder of her mistress, has made a confession. She says that some time after Mr. Hight had gone to church, her mistress scolded her for not getting on the dinner sooner. Some words passed between them, and Jane says that she was saucy to her mistress; the latter struck the former with a broomstick, but did not hurt her. This brought on a greater dispute, and Mrs. Hight took up the tongs and shook them at Jane, but did not hit her. She put them down and sat down in her rocking-chair, when Jane took them up unperceived, went behind her mistress and struck her twice on the back part of her head, which felled her to the floor. As her mistress did not move, Jane concluded that she was dead, and to conceal the murder, as well as to stanch the wound which bled freely, she put her head into a kettle of boiling water and then laid her on the floor. She soon made up her mind what to do, which was, to clean up the floor, put on a clean cap, and then to alarm the neighbors, by telling them that her mistress fell into the kettle whilst she was after a pail of water. The wound on the forehead of the deceased, Jane says must have occurred when she fell on the floor, as she only struck her twice, and then on the back part of the head. She placed the camphor on the table to lull suspicion. She appears composed, has no expectations of pardon in this world, has the regular attendance of the clergy, and by the law of this state, will be executed within the walls of the prison.

MAKING MONEY.

A correspondent of the East India Magazine relates a singular account of a man who suffers himself to be buried for weeks and months, by any person who will pay him handsomely for the exploit. The first time the writer saw him was at Jaisalmer, in the East Indies, where he was dug out from a grave, or tomb, in which he had been voluntarily interred a month. He is about thirty years of age, and travels about the country suffering himself to be buried for a week or month, or less time, in proportion as he is paid. He is sewn up in a bag of cloth, and the cell is lined with masonry, and floored with cloth, that the wild ants and other insects may not easily be able to molest him. The place in which he was buried at Jaisalmer is a small building about 12 feet by 8 feet, built of stone; and in the floor was a hole about three feet long, two and a half feet wide, and the same depth, or perhaps a yard deep, in which he was placed in a sitting posture, sewed up in his shroud, with his feet turned inwards towards the stomach, and his hands also pointed inwards towards the chest. At the expiration of a full month, the walling up of the door was broken and the buried man dug out of the grave. He was taken out in a perfectly senseless state, his eyes closed, his hands cramped and powerless, his stomach shrunk very much, and his teeth jammed so fast together, that they were forced to open his mouth with an iron instrument, to pour a little water down his throat. He gradually recovered the use of his senses, and the use of his limbs. At first he was laughed at as an impostor, but a Cornet of a British Regiment proved his powers of abstinence by enclosing him without food for thirteen days, when he was taken out alive.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

There is a strange kind of doctrine held by many, both farmers and those who are not; that a farmer needs no other education than just enough to enable him to do his marketing business. Probably this has given countenance to another strange notion which some people have imbibed, viz: that farmers are unworthy the name of gentlemen, that they ought not to be respected as such, but that gentlemen should be applied to professional men only! Two incidents have led me to these remarks. First, the sentiments inculcated in an extract from a speech delivered lately in Massachusetts where the speaker enforces the importance of farmers cultivating their intellects; and secondly from a conversation lately held between two of our most wealthy men in the country. One of them was speaking of the utility of high schools; of having the rising generation well educated. The other remarked that we needed well educated professional men, but it was best for farmers to have but a limited education, merely to enable them to do their own business!! I am sorry that such narrow contractedness exists among the wealthy. I do not know the advantages of what is called a liberal education by experience; but I know them to be great from observation. Who are the most able and useful farmers in our country, the ignorant or the intelligent? How was it with the immortal Washington? was he learned or not? Who is one of our most useful farmers; to his statesman-like occupation in particular? let the history of Judge Buel tell! What a rich garden might we reasonably suppose a man would make of Dutchess county soil, who could take the barren and sandy soil in the vicinity of Albany, and make such a farm as that of Judge B's. The advantages necessarily resulting from a well informed mind are such, in my view, that if I had ten sons that I designed should be farmers, and ten thousand dollars to distribute among them, I would spend one half of that sum to give them a liberal education.

The advantages accruing from a good education to the farmer are too numerous to mention. In every occupation in which men are engaged 'head work' is of the utmost utility, but in no one is it more subservient than to the farmer. By making good calculations, much physical strength is preserved which would otherwise be thrown away. If a farmer has a well-trained mind he will be likely to find out inventions which he would never have found out without that qualification. With a well disciplined mind a man can arrange his business better by far than an ignorant one; I think the condition of our country would be by far better than it is if every person was required by law to study farming as a science. Why not study farming as well as law? It needs but the interposition of the Legislature to make the one as necessary as the other. What a spectacle would an ignorant lawyer be! but the practical utility of the one would be the same as the other were it not for custom! an ignorant man cannot cultivate his land as well as an intelligent one can, and therefore a man with a good education and a small farm, will be better off by far than an ignorant one with a farm much larger. I hope the farmers in this state will wake up to the subject of educating their sons liberally, with a design to make them farmers. Don't say, 'I have but one thousand dollars for my son, and I cannot afford to educate him.' Were I your son I would rather you would spend six hundred of that sum in giving me a good education than to add five hundred to it and give me none. Come farmers, wake up to the subject, and your sons will rise up and bless you.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph*.

FOOL HARDY.

The editor of the Northampton Courier gives an account of a feat performed at the Zoological exhibition in New York, which establishes full as much the folly as the courage of the performer of it. It seems one of the men entered the cage where were five beasts—two lions, two tigers, and a leopard, all of them full grown, ferocious beasts. First he threw a lion and a tiger upon the floor and stood astride of them, while another bear leaped upon his shoulders. Then a lion was held by the throat at arms length on one side and a tiger stood rampant against his extended arm on the other. While in this position the leopard leaped up and crouched himself on his shoulders. A little bleating lamb was then handed into the cage, the natural food of these beasts of prey. The lion was thrown upon his back by the keeper, and the lamb rubbed into his mouth. He growled ferociously and sprang at the little innocent with his fangs, but a blow from the keeper subdued his ferocity. To cap the climax, Vanderbilt washed his naked arm in human blood and thrust it into the mouth of the lion! Immediately after this, he retreated from the cage backward, doubtless not wholly unconcerned about his own personal safety!

ADAMS' LETTERS.

That illustrious, faithful, and untiring patriot Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS, since the close of the last Congress, has been writing home to his constituents of the Twelfth District, and showing up the nullifiers and doughfaces of Congress in fine style. There is a great satisfaction in reading the speeches and writings of this great and good man. The reader feels that he has something before him, wholly unlike the interested, selfish mass of newspaper trash, thrown off upon the public to gratify this person or that person, or to advance the interests of this party or that party—something of an interesting kind, related in a clear, forcible, and thrilling manner, and with an independence, gratifying to the heart and soul of every honest freeman. These letters are too long for us to copy, though we could wish they might be read by every man in the nation.—*Lynn Record*.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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To the editor of the Patriot:

In the thirteenth and fourteenth verses of the tenth chapter of Luke we thus read—'Wo unto thee Chorazin! Wo unto thee Bethsaida! For if the mighty works had been done in Tyre and Sidon, which have been done in you, they had a great while ago repented sitting in sackcloth and ashes. But it shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon in the judgment than for you.' In Matthew it is thus expressed—'In the day of judgment.' By most readers it is supposed that this refers to the judgment of the great day. But it is probable that it has no reference at all to that solemn event. Nations or communities will not be judged and rewarded hereafter in their collective capacities. Their punishments are experienced here in their degradation and sometimes their total ruin; in the loss of their privileges and in all that variety of ways in which the hand of providence pursues the guilty. The true import of the passage is this, that whenever God shall be pleased to visit them for their iniquities, their punishment shall be more dreadful than that inflicted upon the inhabitants of Tyre and Sidon. The last clause in the passage might with greater propriety have been thus rendered—'In a day of judgment or of righteous retribution.'

In the seventeenth and eighteenth verses of this chapter we read—'And the seventy returned again with joy, saying, Lord even the devils are subject unto us through thy name. And he said unto them, I beheld satan as lightning fall from heaven.' By the phrase, the devils are subject unto us through thy name, we are to understand that the most inveterate disorders of the mind were removed by them, when, in the name of Christ, they exerted the power he had imparted to them. And by this declaration of Christ—I beheld satan as lightning fall from heaven—we may suppose he intended to represent the rapid and successful progress of his gospel over the empire of error, and delusion, and idolatry, under the ministration of his apostles and their successors.

The forty-ninth and fiftieth verses of the twelfth chapter are attended with some obscurity on account of the figurative language employed by our Saviour. I am come, says he, to send fire on the earth, and what will I, if it be already kindled? But I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how am I straitened till it be accomplished? 'I am come to send fire on the earth,' and what will I, if it be already kindled? that is, the great truths I am sent to reveal will be perverted into the occasion of discord and division; and if this contention be already begun, what course shall I pursue? Shall I wish it immediately to cease? No, for I have a baptism to be baptized with; that is, I am destined to severe and cruel sufferings in consequence of the religion I am commissioned to establish in the world, and how am I straitened until it be accomplished! How deeply am I affected till the great object of my mission be accomplished!

From the twenty-second verse of the seventeenth chapter to the end of it, our Saviour is discoursing of the terrific scenes, that awaited the Jewish nation in the destruction of their city and temple by the Roman armies. The whole passage I consider as relating solely to that great event, and as having no reference whatever, as some might suppose from reading the account, to the day of final judgment. There are two or three verses in the passage which may require a little illustration. 'In that day,' says Christ, 'he which shall be on the house top and his stuff in the house, let him not come down to take it away.' To understand this passage it should be known that among the Jews, houses were flat on the roof, and were frequently resorted to for the purpose of walking, or by friends for the sake of conversation. Two women, says our Saviour, shall be grinding at the mill, the one shall be taken and the other left. With the Jews and other eastern nations, their mills were so constructed as to have the operation of grinding performed by hand, and in this service the women were generally employed. In the concluding verse of this interesting passage, the disciples inquire of their master when the solemn event he had been describing would take place? He answers in the figurative language; 'whosoever the body is there will the eagles be gathered together; that is, in plain language, wherever the Jews are there also will the sword of the Romans, whose ensign is the eagle, be ready to devour them.'

In the twenty-sixth verse of the nineteenth chapter is a remark of our Saviour, which is not perhaps immediately understood by all. 'For I say unto you, that unto every one that hath shall be given, and from him which hath not, even that he hath, shall be taken away from him.' That is, he, who misuses or abuses the portion and measure of spiritual assistance afforded him, shall lose even that he already enjoys.

In the twenty-second chapter of this evangelist, we have an account of the multitudes which came with Judas for the purpose of apprehending our Saviour, and of the resistance made by one of his disciples, who as St. John informs us, was Peter. We read that one of them, who was with Jesus, 'smote a servant of the High Priest, and cut off his right ear; and Jesus answered and said, 'suffer ye thus far.' And he touched his ear and healed him.' This translation of the verse seems to imply that our Saviour approved of the violent step which the ardent Peter had taken. But a different translation and punctuation, equally consistent with the original Greek, will give the proper meaning, and in perfect conformity with the peaceful spirit of the gospel. And Jesus answered and said, 'hold.' Do ye proceed thus far? 'And he touched his ear and healed him.'

In the thirty-first verse of the twenty-third chapter, our Saviour remarks to the women, who followed him with tears to the place of execution, 'If they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?' that is, if I, being innocent, suffer so much, what shall they suffer who are guilty?

The other passages in this evangelist, which seemed to require illustration, have been already considered in the review I have taken of the parallel passages to be found in St. Matthew's gospel. In closing my remarks on this evangelist, I would direct your thoughts a moment to the concluding scene of our Saviour's life. How unexampled are the insolence and cruelty of his blinded and ferocious executioners! Not one feeling of commiseration do they express; not one tear of pity falls from the eye of the hardened and unbelieving Jews. They proceed with all the rancor and malice, that imagination can conceive, to the slow and excruciating death of him who had every mark of innocence in his character; of him in whom the Roman God or after the strictest examination declared 'found nothing amiss.'

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But were there none who stood on the side of and sympathized with him in his dying moments, there followed him a company of women, who wept and lamented him, who prepared spices and ointments to embalm his body, and who at the first intimation of light on the morning of his resurrection found at his sepulchre. They felt for the innocent and were ready to mingle their tears with his. And we trust their piety and affection have no unrewarded by their righteous judge. Be ye the female readers, followers of them in your piety and to your Saviour, and you may hope to meet him and them in a purer and a better world.—*To be continued*.

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A writer in your paper of April 8th, gives some cal illustrations which he thinks may 'throw some on the frequent mention that is made in the gospel, casting out devils.' The principle upon which he is this: 'The Jews in our Saviour's time ascribed disorders of those who were maniacs or distracted influences of demons, as they called them, or evil spirits.' And he says, 'Our Saviour and the Evangelists accommodated their language to the commonly held opinion of their countrymen.' Respecting the which Christ suffered to go out of the man and into the swine, he says, 'Now we are not to see that there were really any evil spirits, which were of the man and entered into the swine, according to the literal interpretation of the account.'

As there seems to be some difficulties embarrasing this illustration, I shall suggest a few of them.

1. In the first place, I cannot account for this accommodation principle or use of language which this ascribes to Christ. If, when he addressed the demon and commanded them to depart, or to be silent, he believed they were only natural diseases, it seems to me, he was guilty of confirming the minds of the Jews, an opinion which he knew to be utterly erroneous. And when he accompanied by language with a miracle of healing, his miraculous seems, also, to have been employed in addition language to have strengthened these erroneous notions. Was this consistent with the character of our Lord who was 'the light of the world and truth?' I should think we had better make haste slowly leave this of the Son of God.

2. Jesus taught the same doctrine to his immediate disciples on this subject that he did to the Jews generally. In the thirteenth chapter of Matthew, we have the parable of the tares of the field and the interjection of Christ himself. In this interpretation, he 'the enemy that sowed them is the devil.' Now was there no room for an *ad hominem* argument. He alone with his own disciples. Every occasion of security being thus removed, we should naturally expect him to be plain, and to give correct explanations. We find he uses language respecting the existence of a devil to his own disciples in private; he did to the Jews in public. Did he mean to confirm them in the same error? Was it in this way he fed them to teach truth?

3. There seems a difficulty in the relation itself the interpretation that these demons were only diseases. In the instance alluded to, among the renees, it seems, the deranged man no sooner met than he knew him, a truth which the Scribes and sees and chief priests did not know, a truth which told Peter flesh and blood had not revealed to him his Father who was in heaven. This insane man Christ immediately and cried out, 'What have I done with thee, thou Son of God?' They must have either the spirit of the devil or of prophecy. Was it? Nor is this the only instance where demons are represented as knowing Christ. In the chapter of Mark, second and third verses, is a story. 'And there was in their synagogue a man an unclean spirit; and he cried out, let us alone; have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth, thou come to destroy us? I know thee who the Holy One of God.' Did not this man know more than those men in his day who were constant? Perhaps the writer who has thought of casting light on the subject of Christ's casting out devils, can inform us whence this man received his knowledge.

4. If the demons were but natural diseases which it that addressed Christ and asked permission to go the swine? It is said 'the devils besought Christ they made a request, to wit, that they might go into the swine.' They went. But what made this request? Was it the diseases? This seems absurd. Was it the man himself who asked leave to go and to enter into the swine? he confirmed the people in the pernicious notions, and meant only that the man out of himself. Of one, it is said, 'Jesus rebuked evil spirit and commanded him to come out of the man and he came out and hurt him not.' Was this a natural disease? Must the evangelist be inspired form as that the man was not hurt by being cured? It is said, 'the spirit cried and rent him and came out of him.' What cried? And came and rent him? Did the man cry and rend himself come out of himself? Or did the disease cry?

5. Upon the interpretation which we have spoken the commission which Jesus gave his apostles, is unnatural and tautologous. We read, 'he ord twelve, that they should be with him, that he send them forth to preach and to have power to sicknesses and to cast out devils.' He gave them power against unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal manner of sickness, and all manner of disease.' If if possessions of devils and sicknesses were the thing, then one part of this commission was unnecessary and mere tautology. It is a very awkward needless repetition of ideas. Is it said, when it ded, 'to cast out devils,' it meant a peculiar kind of case, such as madness, then the commission would thus, 'he gave them power to heal all manner of

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2. Jesus taught the same doctrine to his immediate disciples on this subject that he did to the Jews generally. In the thirteenth chapter of Matthew, we have the parable of the tares of the field and the interpretation of Christ himself. In this interpretation, he says, "the enemy that sowed them is the devil." Now, here was no room for an *ad hominem* argument. He was alone with his own disciples. Every occasion for obscurity being thus removed, we should naturally expect him to be plain, and to give correct explanations. Yet, we find he uses language respecting the existence and agency of a devil to his own disciples in private just as he did to the Jews in public. Did he mean to confirm them in the same error? Was it in this way he qualified them to teach truth?

3. There seems a difficulty in the relation itself upon the interpretation that these demons were only natural diseases. In the instance alluded to, among the Gadarenes, it seems, the deranged man no sooner met Christ than he knew him, a truth which the Scribes and Pharisees and chief priests did not know, a truth which Jesus told Peter flesh and blood had not revealed to him but his Father who was in heaven. This insane man knew Christ immediately and cried out, "What have we to do with thee, thou Son of God." They must have had either the spirit of the devil or of prophecy. Which was it? Nor is this the only instance where the demons are represented as knowing Christ. In the first chapter of Mark, second and third verses, is a similar one. "And there was in their synagogue a man with an unclean spirit; and he cried out, let us alone; what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth. Art thou come to destroy us? I know thee who thou art, the Holy One of God." Did not this man know more than those men in his day who were considered sane? Perhaps the writer who has thought of throwing light on the subject of Christ's casting out devils can inform us whence this man received his knowledge.

4. If the demons were but natural diseases what was it that addressed Christ and asked permission to go into the swine? It is said "the devils besought Christ;" they made a request, to wit, that they might go into the swine—a request. But what made this request and went? Was it the diseases? This seems absurd. Was it the man himself who asked leave to go and went? Then the man went out of himself. And when Christ said, "There went the devils out of the man and entered into the swine," he confirmed the people in their superstitious notions, and meant only that the man went out of himself. Of one, it is said, "Jesus rebuked the evil spirit and commanded him to come out of the man and he came out and hurt him not." Was this only a natural disease? Must the evangelist be inspired to inform us that the man was not hurt by being cured of his disease? It is said, "the spirit cried and rent him sore and came out of him." What cried? And came out and rent him? Did the man cry and rend himself and come out of himself? Or did the disease cry?

5. Upon the interpretation which we have spoken of, the commission which Jesus gave his apostles, is very unnatural and tautologous. We read, "he ordained twelve, that they should be with him, that he might send them forth to preach and to have power to heal sicknesses and to cast out devils." He gave them power against unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease. Now, if possessions of devils and sicknesses were the same thing, then one part of this commission was unnecessary and mere tautology. It is a very awkward and needless repetition of ideas. Is it said, when it is added, "to cast out devils," it meant a peculiar kind of disease, such as *madness*, then the commission would read thus, "he gave them power to heal all manner of sicknesses and to cure *consumption*." But after they had a commission to cure all manner of diseases, it seems difficult to tell what manner of diseases these were comprehended under the commission of casting out devils. We should like to be informed.

Supposing, that to be possessed with the devil and to have a certain kind of disease were one and the same thing, then it would be at least amusing to have a commentary upon such texts as the following—Matthew 4: 24; "They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and torments, and those that were possessed with devils," etc. Query. Would not all sick people taken with divers diseases and torments, include all the sick? What kind of disease then had those who were possessed with devils?

Mark 1: 34—He healed many that were sick of divers diseases, and cast out many devils; and suffered not the devils to speak because they knew him. How came those that labored under a certain delirium, (if those who were possessed with devils were only delirious) to know so much more than those of a sane mind? With all the light which the author of "Biblical Illustrations" has thrown upon this subject, it seems there are some difficulties that still embarrass it. It seems desirable that we should have correct views on this subject as it is one occupying so large a portion of the New Testament.

PHILEMON.

EXPERIMENTS IN DRINKING.

To the editor of the Patriot:

A work, entitled the 'Three Experiments in Drinking; or, Three Eras in the Life of an Inebriate,' has just been published by Otis, Broaders & Co. The author states in the introduction, that this tale 'is not founded on facts, but every line is a fact; the characters introduced have each their living prototypes.' His object is to paint in striking colors the seductive nature of the vice of intemperance and its dreadful effects. In a moral light the consequences of the vice are represented in the destruction of the constitution, the mind, the feelings, and conscience, stifling the affections and blasting the reputation. In a pecuniary view, it is drinking within the means, up to the means, and beyond the means.

The tale is simple. The work is divided into three chapters; the first, entitled the 'Temptation,' or first era, Charles Morton, a young man of eighteen, is represented as leaving his home, in a country village, in New Hampshire, and entering a mercantile house, on Long Wharf, Boston. He had been blessed with excellent parents, and came with good habits to the great arena of temptation. For a time he remains true to his early principles; but at length he becomes the associate of dissipated men; is induced to attend one of their convivial meetings, and, rather than appear singular, to join in smoking and drinking. At a late hour he returns home, more by instinct than reason; neglects important business at the counting-house the next day; resorts to falsehood to excuse his absence to his employer; and suffers the reproaches of conscience till his evil companions again rally his courage. Reading, home with its virtuous enjoyments, gradually lose their charm, and he becomes familiar with the haunts of dissipation. With the close of this era, he has unfortunately won the affections of the daughter of his employer, an only child, amiable and beautiful; and the blessing of her father is at death bestowed on him, an unworthy object, who thus involves another in his own ruin and disgrace.

The second chapter is entitled 'Fashionable Drinking.' Fifteen years have passed, young Morton has succeeded to the business of his father-in-law and to the estates of both his fathers, while his bad habits are still strengthening. He is represented as giving a splendid ball at which his accomplished wife is the object of general admiration. During the entertainment, a letter is brought, informing him of the loss of more than half his fortune by the wreck of a ship in which he had largely invested, and whose insurance policy had expired. His own recklessness had naturally extended to his clerks; and in consequence of their unfaithfulness, he fails; his extensive business is broken up; his entire property taken from him; his daughter called from her boarding school, and his son from college. The latter is employed to go to the East Indies; Morton with his wife and daughter remove to New York.

The last chapter is entitled 'Times and Expiation.' It describes the sad end to which the unfortunate Morton is brought from his continued indulgence in that most loathsome vice. He dies by his own hand, having first, in the insanity of intemperance, murdered his son who had unexpectedly returned, respectable and affluent, from the Indies. Scenes corresponding, more or less, with those set forth in the 'Three Experiments of Drinking,' are continually witnessed in our land. The little work, though not without faults in the minor matter of style, is yet recommended from the hope that it may lead young men especially to realize the tremendous danger which waits, on the first indulgence in intemperance, the utter ruin which is sure to follow on its continuance. How many, like Morton, date their downfall from some festive meeting, where the fear of appearing singular, drew them into indulgences which their conscience disapproved. How many, like him, have gone out innocent from a happy home and fallen, ruined by this common vice, and involved, the excellent and the lovely, in their disgrace. Of all 'experiments,' that of drinking is the most fearful. Virtue, happiness, respectability, health, fortune, what an immense stake, to be pledged for an experiment! all that this life offers, all that a future promises, the soul itself, to be thus trifled with! These surely are considerations which should make young men beware.

THE TIMES.

To the editor of the Patriot:

That enterprise is paralyzed at the present moment, that there is a severe pressure in the money market, public confidence diminished, the business community and business itself checked in all its ramifications, no discerning mind can doubt. One attributes all the fluctuations of trade to the measures of the general government, charging it with having deranged the currency, etc.; another to the mania that has existed of late in land speculation; a third puts the lash on the operations of state banking; a fourth to the exuberant growth of the credit system, and so on. The true cause is in permitting this spirit of American enterprise, to swell beyond proper bounds, and aim to accomplish and acquire more than we were able or even deserving of. The national government, in the ordinary course of its administration cannot essentially control the great wheels of business. It is clothed with no such powers.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Business mutations lay with the farmer, mechanic, and merchant themselves, in their every day transactions with each other. Economy should be more studied and practised; our income and our expenditures should ever be before our eyes; and no man is bound, nor is he even justified, in extending his business and magnifying his purchases beyond his real ability. The wealthiest individuals in the nation, began poor in early life, and increased their business as their means increased. Enterprise cannot be favorably prosecuted on the doctrine of chances. Mathematical calculation is absolutely necessary for the performance of all negotiation. We should know our own resources and never transcend them in giving or taking credit: beyond this there is no security.

PHILEMON.

FAILURES IN NEW YORK. The whole number of failures in that city, within the last two months, says the Journal of Commerce, is upwards of a hundred, without including sundry small dealers, whose misfortune attracts no public attention. An intelligent friend, who has taken pains to inform himself as to the facts, is of opinion that the aggregate liabilities of the suspended houses is more than FIFTY MILLIONS. It should be observed, however, that most of the houses in question will be able, ultimately, to pay all their debts.

A SALUTARY LAW. By the laws of the Island of Jersey, incorrigible drunkards are deprived the right to vote, or to receive any appointment, legislative or political, in the island. The drunkard is incapable of rational action—and should be denied many privileges which are granted to free and rational beings.

FALL OF FLOUR. Flour has fallen in Alexandria to seven dollars. The New York Commercial says, that in New York, sales are very dull, the quotations are nominal. Sales of North River flour have been made at \$9 25 a \$9 50; Richmond county and Baltimore city mills at \$8 75.

NOTICE.

The second annual meeting of the *Dorchester Anti-Slavery Society* will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY, April 24th, 1837, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, at which time Officers will be chosen for the ensuing year—Reports read by the Secretaries—and any other business transacted which may be presented. Addresses will be delivered by Messrs. HENRY B. STANTON and AMOS DRESSER, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and Rev Mr. Pierce, of Brookline.

The *Dorchester Female Anti-Slavery Society* having passed a vote at its Quarterly Meeting to meet at the same time and place, one address will be exclusively to the Ladies.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Dorchester and vicinity are very respectfully invited to attend.

ORIN P. BACON,
Rec. Sec. Dor. A. S. Society.
DORCHESTER, April 20th, 1837.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Rev. Mr. Cornell, Mr. Philip L. Ellis, of this place, to Miss Hannah Y. Stackpole, of Boston.
In Roxbury, Mr. Phineas B. Smith to Miss Margaret S. Wiggins.
In Dedham, Mr. William A. Rounswell to Miss Eleanor L. Bain.
In Newton, Mr. Timothy W. Boit to Miss Lucinda Hebard.
In Canton, Mr. David Hill to Miss Ellen Crane.
In Hingham, Mr. Cyrus Goss, of this town, to Miss Hannah Loring.

DIED.

In this town, Mr. Samuel O. Packard, aged 39.
In Braintree, Miss Caroline E. Bond, aged 28.
In Dorchester, Mrs. Nancy Ford, aged 49.
In Brighton, Mrs. Hannah, wife of the Rev. William W. Newell, aged 21.
In Newton, Miss Rebecca A. Crocker, aged 52.
In Hingham, Martin Lincoln, Esq., aged 67.
In Dedham, after a lingering illness, Ebenezer Fish, editor and proprietor of the *Norfolk (Dedham) Advertiser*, aged 28. In all the relations of life, we have always found Mr. Fish striving to accomplish the great command of the Redeemer—"Do unto others as ye would others should do to you." In the full hope of mercy, and in the prime of life, like his predecessor, he has been summoned to the mansion of rest.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Quincy Canal Corporation are hereby notified that a meeting of said Corporation will be held at Mr. French's, on the evening of the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock, by an adjournment from the 10th inst., for the purpose of laying an assessment of \$30.00 upon each share for the payment of the debt of the Corporation, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Clerk.
Quincy, April 22.

To be Let.

A LARGE ROOM, thirty by thirty-four feet, over the store of the subscriber.

JOHN BRIESLER.
Quincy, April 22.

Notice.

HOUSE, SHIP, and SIGN PAINTING; GLAZING, GILDING and VARNISHING, done by Abel Sylvester, Jr., at his shop, over Mr. Freeman Moore's shop, on Hancock Street, where he would be happy to wait on those who may favor him with their custom, in any of the above branches; or in *Imitation of MARBLE, MAPLE, or OAK.*
WHITE-WASHING, PAPER HANGING, etc., done at short notice.
Stock furnished, on all occasions, if required.
ABEL SYLVESTER.
Quincy, April 22.

Wood and Potatoes.

JUST landed from schooner Harriet and for sale by Curtis, White & Co., at the head of the Canal, FIFTY CORDS of HARD WOOD, and forty cords of PITCH PINE WOOD.
Also—Forty bushels of good eastern POTATOES.
BEA WHITON, Agent.
Quincy, April 22.

Wanted.

\$2000 on one of the best of mortgages, for eighteen months. Apply to HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Christmas Discourse.

JUST published and for sale at the stores of Messrs. J. Josiah Brigham & Co., John Whitney, and John Briesler, the Discourse delivered on Christmas Day, Dec. 1836, by the Rev. William P. Lunt, in the Stone Meeting-house.
Quincy, April 15.

Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN
LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.
At the head of the Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.
N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.
BEA WHITON, Agent.
Quincy, April 15.

For Sale or to Let.

A T Brackett's Landing, (so called,) in Quincy, a WHARF of about four rods front, with sufficient room back.
Also—A lot of LAND suitable to build a wharf on. Both pieces containing about one acre of land.
Also—A FEW in the Stone Meeting-house, being No. 27, in the South aisle. Inquire of EBENEZER ADAMS, or JOHN HALL, Sexton.
Quincy, April 11.

Valuable House Lots.

THE sale of House Lots, offered on the 5th day of April last, stands adjourned to WEDNESDAY, 17th of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
These Lots are in the centre of the population: a distance of eight minutes walk of the Stone Quarries; in full view of the residence of the Hon. John Quincy Adams; afford a delightful and picturesque view of the entrance to Boston Harbor; nearly opposite to the land belonging to the town, upon which it is contemplated to erect an Academy; and in every other respect, offer inducements not often to be found within seven miles of Boston.

Situated between the Turnpike and Old Road to Boston, the Lot at the point presents one of the best stands for a Hotel to be found within twenty-five miles. It is so located that it will command all the travel to Boston; and the view it possesses of the surrounding scenery will render it a delightful place of resort for people who seek to refresh themselves with the reviving air of the country. The desirous of procuring a lucrative situation for a public house would do well to view the site, previous to the sale.

These Lots will be sold to suit purchasers, and conditions, which will be liberal, made known at the sale.
Quincy, April 8.

Blacksmith & Machinist.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his shop, near the Stone Meeting house.

AXLE-TREES, of all sizes, made at short notice, of as good a quality as can be obtained, and on reasonable terms.

He will, also, execute every description of IRON TURNING, DRILLING and FINISHING; LATHE and JACK BUILDING, etc., etc.

The subscriber having added to his establishment a valuable SCREW CUTTING ENGINE will give particular attention to this branch of his business, viz SCREWS of all sizes and descriptions made to order.
Quincy, March 25.

Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the county of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

SARAH COLSON,

late of Weymouth, in said county, singlewoman, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from the fourteenth day of February A. D. 1837, are allowed by the said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and they will attend to that service at the house of Mr. Jacob Richards, in said Weymouth, on the first Monday of May and July next, from four to six o'clock, P. M., on said days.

LEWEL HUMPHREY, }
JOHN P. NASH, } Commissioners.
Weymouth, March 25.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best Books on Education for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States and to be engaged in such manner as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approval of disinterested Teachers; and also to have their Books manufactured in a faithful manner.

1. Emerson's North American Arithmetic—Parts I, II, and III.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 5th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. The Child's History of the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Backwoods Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Lempiere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Voss's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Bailey's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Prose.
16. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Maistre's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossett's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Rapelle, in French, for Beginners.
22. Collette's Charles XII, in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whaley's Compend of History.
25. Nicholas's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webster's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools.
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy.
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric.
32. Davies's Bourdon's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mauffield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnoke's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnoke's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnoke's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scientific Class.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nicholas's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with numerous Engravings.
50. Parley's Orthology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by order of the Company's Agent, at the lowest prices published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

- 12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
- 10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
- 5 " Buggies WAGONS, " "
- 2 " SULKYS.
- 25 " Chaise HARNESES.
- 25 " Wagon " "
- 15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
- 50 new CHAISES unfinished.
- 15 " WAGONS.
- 50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESES, unfinished

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILLETT,
Driver and Proprietor.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Winter Arrangement.

WEYMOUTH, BRAINTREE, EAST RANDOLPH.

THE WEYMOUTH, BRAintree, and EAST RANDOLPH STAGES, on and after Monday, the 7th of November, will leave South Weymouth and East Randolph, at seven o'clock in the morning; returning, leaves Wiles' Stage Office, No. 11, Elm Street, Boston, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, every day, Sundays excepted. Rates of Fare—South Weymouth, 57 1/2 cents; East Randolph, 57 1/2 cents; Weymouth Landing, Braintree, and Little Pond, each place, 75 cents.

POETRY.

THE HALLOWED HOUR.

BY MISS SARAH J. HALE.

The Sabbath, like Time's angel, smiles,
And hushed is earthly care;
And labor now may leave her toils,
And tread the courts of prayer:
No sound in festive hall is heard,
No song in lady's bower;
Peace and her sister Silence guard—
Sure 'tis the hallowed hour!

Hallowed, but not if idle dreams
Still hush the slumbering thought;
Let Heaven unveil its radiant beams,
The closed eye heeds them not;
Or opened, dost thou seek but earth,
Its glory, gold and power?
Is bowers of love, or haunts of mirth?
Thou hast no hallowed hour!

There's naught can hallow time, but when
"Tis hallowed in the breast—
Thou'rt blest, but thou must feel e'en then
That heaven hath made the best—
Or say, while grief's deep floods rush on,
And clouds of sorrow lower,
"O, God! thy will, not mine, be done!"
Then is thy hallowed hour.

From the New York Mirror.

PRESENTMENT.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

"Oh father, let us hence—for hark,
A fearful murmur shakes the air;
The clouds are coming swift and dark—
What horrid shapes they wear.
A winged giant sails the sky;
Oh father, father, let us fly!"

"Hush, child; it is a grateful sound,
That beating of a summer shower.
Here, were the boughs hang close around,
We'll pass a pleasant hour,
Till the fresh wind, that brings the rain,
Has swept the broad heaven clear again."

"Nay, father, let us haste,—for see,
That horrid thing with horned brow,
His wings o'erhanging this very tree,
He scowls upon us now;
His huge black arm is lifted high;
Oh father, father, let us fly!"

"Hush child; but, as the father spoke,
Downward the livid fireball came,
Close to his ear the thunder broke,
And, blasted by the flame,
The child lay dead; while, dark and still,
Swept the swift cloud along the hill.

THE BEACON LIGHT.

Darkness was deep'ning o'er the seas,
And still the hulk drove on;
No sail to answer to the breeze,
Her masts and cordage gone;
Gloom and dread her course of fear,
Each looked but for a grave,
When full in sight, the beacon light
Came streaming o'er the wave!

Then wildly rose the glad'ning shout
Of all that hardy crew—
Boldly they put the helm about
And through the surf they flew;
Storm was forgot, toil heeded not,
And loud the cheer they gave,
As full in sight, the beacon light
Came streaming o'er the wave!

And gaily oft the tale they told,
When they were safe on shore,
How hearts had sunk, and hope grown cold,
Amid the billows' roar;
That not a star had shone afar
By its pale beam to save,
When full in sight, the beacon light
Came streaming o'er the wave!

ANECDOTES.

Too Good a Shot. A gentleman called upon a friend in the city, who was attended by a celebrated physician in the far end of the town, asked the doctor if he did not find it inconvenient to come to such a distance—
"Not at all, sir," replied the physician, "for I have another patient in the next street, and I can therefore kill two birds with one stone." "Can you?" replied the sick man, "then you are too good a shot for me," and immediately dismissed him.

Good Reply. "There goes a turn coat," cried a politician one day last week from inside a store, to a farmer who was passing at the time on a loaded wagon. "What would you have?" replied the farmer; "would you have a man wear his coat the wrong side out all day, because he happened to put it on so in the morning?"

Pretty Fair. "Halloa, Jack, what are you going to do with Tom, there?" inquired the Captain of a man-o'-war, in the heat of action, to a black fellow, who was dragging a sailor by the heels across the deck. "Doin' massa! Why I goin to tow em oberboard." "But you black imp, he is n't dead, yet. Don't you hear him tell you so?" "Sartin, massa; but den he lie so, nobody eber know when to bleeve em."

Sharp Sailing of Quin. Dining at a public ordinary, when one of the company had helped himself to a very large piece of bread, Quin stretched out his hand to take hold of it. The person to whom it was offered prevented him, saying, "sir, that is my bread." "I beg your pardon," said Quin, "I took it for the loaf."

A Lazy Son. A person once said to a father whose son was noted for laziness, that he thought his son very much afraid of work. "Afraid of work," replied the father, "not at all, he will lie down and go to sleep close by the side of it."

Irish Contrivance. A lady in New York perceiving her maid, a raw Irish girl, who had arrived only a few weeks before from her own swate land, throwing the end of a rope into the cistern, and moving to and fro, went into the yard to inquire the cause, and found that she had lost the pail, and was trying to recover it. The lady told her to take the cistern pole and she would soon get it. "Och, madam," said she, "I know better than that; for, for on my passage from my own country, Pat Douherly fell overboard and sure they did nothing at all, but just throw the end of a rope to him and he took a hold directly, and jump aboard again."

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.
All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.
By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 3t

Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing.)
DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, and all other kinds of *Panel Work*, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with despatch.
Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense to them for transportation from factory to paint shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.
Also—A good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.
Call and see. J. A. HOBART.
Weymouth, March 4. 1t

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point), where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS, on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.
BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.
A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 3mo

Fire Insurance Only.
THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,
which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding
\$30,000;
and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding
\$15,000

on any one risk.
They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."
THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.
Boston, Jan. 7. 1mo

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.
THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of *fashionable*

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese* and *Common FEATHERS* of good quality—cheap.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Feb. 4. 6m

Woollen Goods.
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL and WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices:

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERS and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.
PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.
VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-seilles and silk.
SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1t

Quincy Livery Stable.
SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs. Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1t

Patent Drawing Knife.
THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, **RICHARD'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE**; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4. 1t

Payson's Indelible Ink, Used without a Preparation.
WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or air. For sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1t

Children's Books.
PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.
RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.
Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28. 1t

Perisaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the propriety in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for **COSTIVENESS**, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies they are put in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8. 1y

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The *Biography* of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the *cultivation of flowers* be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc.* of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the *Literary* department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellaneous* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *VIEWS of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by
OTIS, BROADERS & Co., Publishers.
Boston, Jan. 7. 1t

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, applying *animal power* to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commands the attention of all persons within the above mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.
JOSEPH SAVIL,
GEORGE VEAZIE,
Quincy, March 25. 1t

No. 2 and 3.

CASH will be paid by the subscriber for a few copies of the *Quincy Patriot*, No. 2 and 3.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Feb. 18. 1t

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot*. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18. 1t

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of **RUPTURE**, to call at his residence, No. 265 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt individuals to the particular case of the patient. All persons can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and Trusses with ball and socket joints, as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unbiased Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bate's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.
Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The **LADY'S BOOK**, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac-similes, portraits, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticism, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

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The **MECHANICS' MAGAZINE**, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.
The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28. 1t

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, the proprietors will make only one, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1t

New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Paulding, Bryant, Halleck, Payne, Makenzie, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whittier, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Leslie, etc., etc.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE, and published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office.
Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the **EULOGY on Ex-President Madison**, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.
Quincy, Jan. 28. 1t

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ALSO—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.

Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended.
Dorchester, Jan. 7. 1t

PUBLISHER.

NUMBER 17.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—To LARS and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of the year. Advertisements conspicuously and correctly at the customary rates.
Business letters and communications, addressed to editors, postage paid, will meet with immediate attention.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to pay and to obtain subscriptions.
JOSEPH BARCOCK, JR. Quincy Railroad.
CHARLES BRECK. Milton.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth.
GEORGE SOUTHER. East Randolph.
JUSTIN SPEAR. Hingham.
Hos. S. A. TURNER. South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG. Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR. New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT. 141, Nassau.
J. P. CALLENDER.

GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

THE GENEROUS STRANGER.

George Villars, a young Englishman, of birth and large fortune, inherited from all the qualities which properly cultivate render a man esteemed. Life opened up in dazzling colors; rich, amiable, and handsome he was universally courted. Wherever he the hand of friendship was extended to and the smile of welcome hailed his approach. Warm-hearted and confident, he entrusted to appearances, and soon became the of an unfaithful mistress and a false friend. Pride sustained him outwardly under the but it preyed upon his spirits; he became disgusted with life, and lost all confidence fellow creatures. Had he consulted his nations alone, he would have buried himself in solitude, but his pride forbade a step would have proclaimed his wretchedness must live in the public eye, he must shun contempt, his indifference for her who membership was still agony. He went ris, was seen constantly in the best society in all fashionable public places—and every day deepened his disgust for life, he envied, and admired, as the favorite of men.

One night he was returning home early usual, on foot; in passing the Pont Louis, he perceived a man seated on the parapet, a dog upon his knees, which he seemed fondling, for he was stooping over it, as Villars came up he suddenly rose and the animal into the river; but he had seen done so, when he staggered and fell. Hastened to the spot, and found him in a state He tried for some moments ineffectually store him to his senses; at last he had the satisfaction to see life slowly return, and same instant a dog dripping with water the sufferer and began to caress him. indeed the faithful creature whom he attended to destroy; but the stone, which he round his neck with an unsteady hand, had fastened that he dog shook it off with difficulty.

It would have moved a harder heart that of Villars to see the caresses which affectionate creature lavished upon him as he strove by plaintive means to call back to life. At last he opened his eyes fixed them wildly on the dog. "Azor poor Azor!" cried he, bursting into tears, "I not then destroy thee?"

"He has escaped a death which you appear to have inflicted willingly."

"Willingly, ah! no! no! But I have means, none, none on earth! I could not him die of hunger, and I have offered him to different people. Will you take sir? Do I beseech you, do!"

Touched at once by the wretched appearance of the poor sufferer, and the despair tone, Villars said in a soothing voice, "I not refuse your dog did I not think you like better to keep him yourself; and I able you to do it, at least for the present."

He drew a louis d'or from his purse and ed it in the old man's hand. Words describe the burst of gratitude with which was received.

"You have saved my life!" cried he. "did I say? Ah, a life a thousand times than mine. My child, my poor Julia, will have food."

He attempted to move, but he tottered would have fallen, had not Villars support him; nor would he leave him till he had ducted him to his dwelling, which was great distance; and as he went, he took precaution to provide a bottle of wine and biscuits.

Never did succour come at a more sable moment; the daughter of the old reduced at once by sickness and famine nearly exhausted; in a few hours relief have been too late. Villars left his pursuing the direction of the old man, has to send a physician to the suffering daughter.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 17.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

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THE GENEROUS STRANGER.

George Villars, a young Englishman, of good birth and large fortune, inherited from nature all the qualities which, properly cultivated, can render a man esteemed. Life opened upon him in dazzling colors; rich, amiable, and handsome, he was universally courted. Wherever he went the hand of friendship was extended to him, and the smile of welcome hailed his approach.

Warm-hearted and confiding, he entrusted entirely to appearances, and soon became the dupe of an unfaithful mistress and a false friend. Pride sustained him outwardly under the blow, but it preyed upon his spirits; he became disgusted with life, and lost all confidence in his fellow creatures. Had he consulted his inclinations alone, he would have buried himself in solitude, but his pride forbade a step which would have proclaimed his wretchedness. He must live in the public eye, he must shew his contempt, his indifference for her whose remembrance was still agony. He went to Paris, was seen constantly in the best society, and in all fashionable public places—and while every day deepened his disgust for life, he was envied, and admired, as the favorite of nature.

One night he was returning home earlier than usual, on foot; in passing the Pont Louis XVI. he perceived a man seated on the parapet looking a dog upon his knees, which he seemed to be fondling, for he was stooping over it. Just as Villars came up he suddenly rose and threw the animal into the river; but he had scarcely done so, when he staggered and fell. Villars hastened to the spot, and found him in a swoon. He tried for some moments ineffectually to restore him to his senses; at last he had the satisfaction to see life slowly return, and at the same instant a dog dripping with water run to the sufferer and began to caress him. It was indeed the faithful creature whom he attempted to destroy; but the stone, which he tied round his neck with an unsteady hand, was so badly fastened that he dog shook it off without difficulty.

It would have moved a harder heart than that of Villars to see the caresses which the affectionate creature lavished upon his master, as he strove by plaintive means to call him back to life. At last he opened his eyes and fixed them wildly on the dog. 'Azor! my poor Azor!' cried he, bursting into tears, 'have I not then destroyed thee?'

'He has escaped a death which you do not appear to have inflicted willingly.'

'Willingly, ah! no! no! But I have no means, none, none on earth! I could not see him die of hunger, and I have offered him in vain to different people. Will you take him, sir? Do I beseech you, do!'

Touched at once by the wretched appearance of the poor sufferer, and the despair of his tone, Villars said in a soothing voice, 'I would not refuse your dog did I not think you would like better to keep him yourself; and will enable you to do it, at least for the present.'

He drew a louis d'or from his purse and placed it in the old man's hand. Words cannot describe the burst of gratitude with which it was received.

'You have saved my life!' cried he. 'Mine! did I say? Ah, a life a thousand times dearer than mine. My child, my poor Julia, will now have food.'

He attempted to move, but he tottered and would have fallen, had not Villars supported him; nor would he leave him till he had conducted him to his dwelling, which was at no great distance; and as he went, he took the precaution to provide a bottle of wine and a few biscuits.

Never did succour come at a more seasonable moment; the daughter of the old man, reduced at once by sickness and famine, was nearly exhausted; in a few hours relief would have been too late. Villars left his purse, and taking the direction of the old man, hastened to send a physician to the suffering daughter.

Villars had that night a sound and tranquil sleep, the first he had enjoyed for a long time. The next day he visited the old man, whom he found greatly restored, and he heard with extreme pleasure that the physician had declared that quiet and good nourishment were all that was wanting to complete the young woman's recovery. In spite of the wretchedness of his appearance, the manners and language of the

old man were those of a gentleman. His gratitude had in it nothing servile, it seemed the frank emotion of a generous mind, and before Villars quitted him he determined to secure his old age from the attack of penury. But on returning home, he found a letter, which, for the moment at least, drove everything from his mind; his mother, whom he tenderly loved, was taken suddenly and dangerously ill—so dangerously that it was requisite for him to set out immediately, if he hoped to find her alive.

He lost not an instant in obeying the summons; but just as he was on the point of departing, he recollected the poor old man. He wrote a hasty line to account for not seeing him again, gave him his address in England, and desired to hear how he went on. He enclosed a bank note of a thousand francs, and sent the letter by his valet, with directions to deliver it to the old man himself.

The crisis of his mother's disorder was over when he arrived; she was pronounced out of danger. He staid till he saw her perfectly recovered, and then, unable to remain in a place which brought to his mind the most painful recollections, he returned to France.

Although surprised, and in some degree offended, at not hearing from his old acquaintance, Villars still felt an interest in his fate. He went to inquire after him, and was told that he had quitted his lodgings suddenly, and no one knew whither he was gone; his daughter accompanied him, and both were in perfect health.

'He is like the rest,' said Villars, to himself; 'no sincerity, no gratitude. What a fool was I to expect it?' and for a few days he was more gloomy than usual. Some months had elapsed, and he had nearly forgotten the adventure when one day, in crossing the gallery of the Thuilleries, he saw a lady drop a handkerchief—he stopped to present it to her, and as he did so, a little dog which was running on before her turned back, and springing up to Villars, began to caress him with great fondness.

'Come away Azor,' cried the lady.

'Azor!' repeated Villars, 'can it be?' He looked up as he spoke, and met the eyes of a beautiful girl fixed upon him with a look in which joy, timidity, and surprise were blended. She advanced eagerly as if to speak, but stopped short suddenly and remained silent.

'I cannot be mistaken!' cried Villars, 'this dog belongs to that person whom I have once known.'

'I knew it—I was sure of it!' exclaimed the young lady; 'you are my father's benefactor!'

'Julia, my dear!' said the other lady in a tone of reproach; but her accents were alike unheeded by Julia and Villars, who were each too eager for an explanation not to be quickly satisfied that their conjectures were just.

'O, how happy will this make my father!' cried the delighted Julia: 'how often has he lamented that he could not discover one to whom he owed so much!'

'How! has he not received my letter?'

'Never sir—from the moment you quitted us, we have never heard of you; but will you not go to see my father?—We live so near, so very near!'

Villars wanted no second invitation; he accompanied his fair guide to her habitation—but what a different habitation from that in which he had found her!

In an elegant apartment of one of the handsomest hotels in the Rue Rivoli, Villars was received by the objects of his bounty with the most lively joy, and the most touching gratitude. Far from having forgotten his benefactor, Delmont had made every effort to discover him, though he had never received the last proof of his regard—for the valet had kept back the letter, for the sake of appropriating to himself the bank note which it contained.

They passed the day together, and in the course of it Villars learned from Delmont the vicissitudes of his life. We shall give them in his own words.

A few years ago I was one of the richest merchants in Lyons, and one of the happiest men in France—perhaps I ought to say in the world. Everything prospering with me, I enjoyed excellent health, had, as I thought, many sincere friends, and a dutiful and affectionate child, who was at once the joy and pride of my life. Next to that dear daughter was a friend, in whom I placed implicit confidence; I had known him more than thirty years; I had often served him, and always found him punctual to his engagements. One day he came to ask me for a sum of money, much larger than any I had before lent him. I complied without hesitation and he went away, promising to return to supper.

We waited for him for some time; at last we sat down to table, and just as we did so, one of my neighbors entered with horror in his countenance. 'Ah heaven!' cried he abruptly, 'poor Mercer has just shot himself!'

'Never shall I forget my feelings in that terrible moment; the fatal news was indeed true. The unfortunate man had been for a long time secretly addicted to gambling. Seeing himself on the brink of ruin, he determined to make a desperate effort to retrieve his affairs, he failed, and wanting the courage to face ignominy in this world, he rushed into the presence of an offended Deity.'

'This was the beginning of my misfortune—grief and horror overwhelmed me—sunk under the weight of my feelings, and a violent fever reduced me to the brink of the grave. While I was suffering under it, losses came thick upon me, and, with the return of my

health I found myself a beggar, nay, worse, for I owed a large sum which I could not pay. My Julia inherited her mother's fortune, it was settled upon her out of my power to touch; but no sooner did she learn the state of my affairs, than, unknown to me, she surrendered every shilling to my creditors.'

'Noble girl!' cried Villars.

'Noble, indeed; but how was her conduct appreciated, where most it ought to have been felt? She had a lover; they were brought up together, and I believed him truly attached to her. I knew her affection to him was only that of a sister; but she acceded to my wishes, and consented to give him her hand; the day was fixed, when my illness delayed the marriage; but neither Julia nor myself ever doubted his truth. No sooner did he learn that she had given up her inheritance than he wrote her an eternal farewell!'

'The scoundrell!'

'So I called him. Julia uttered no reproach: her cheek was pale, but her voice did not falter, when throwing herself into my arms she exclaimed, 'Father, from this moment we have nothing in the world but each other!'

We quitted Lyons. I sought employment in Paris; I found it; my salary was scanty, but Julia's industry at needle work added a little to it; and if we were not happy we were at least content.

But fortune had not yet done persecuting me; the loss of my place and the illness of my daughter, reduced us to the state in which you found us. Your beneficence relieved us from certain death. Ah! never, from that hour, have we addressed a prayer to heaven in which you were not remembered!'

A few days after providence had sent you to our assistance, we received intelligence of a most unhoped for revenue of fortune. The lover who had so cruelly deserted my child was dead, and repenting of his conduct, had left her the whole of his immense property. He had no near relative—thus nothing hindered us from profiting by his will; but we lost no time in returning once again to Paris, where only we could hope to discover you. Till then only our researches have been unavailing. Thank heaven, we have at last found you; it was the only thing wanting to our felicity.'

Villars replied only by grasping with fervor the hand of Delmont extended to him, and from that day they were inseparable.

Treated by Julia with the easy freedom of a sister, Villars believed, during sometime, that he regarded her with an affection merely fraternal. Happy in her society, he never thought of asking himself whether he could be happy without it, but the moment came in which he was obliged to put the question to his heart.

One morning when he went as usual to Delmont's he found him alone and more thoughtful than common.

'Have you not something on your mind, my dear sir, which renders my company just now importunate to you? If so tell me at once to be gone.'

'On the contrary, I shall tell you to stay, for I want to consult you about a proposal I have just received for Julia!'

'A proposal for Julia!'

'Yes,—what is there in that to surprise you?'

'Nothing, nothing,' stammered Villars; 'only I thought—that is I did not think.'

He stopped, Delmont looked at him inquiringly, and finding that he did not proceed, he finished the sentence in his own way:

'You did not think, I presume, that my child ever meant to marry. Well, what her determination may be, I can't tell you, but at any rate, the Count St. Maur is very anxious to learn it. You know more of him than I do, tell me what you think of him.'

Villars hesitated; he knew nothing but good of the Count, and yet he could not bring himself to say so. At last he uttered with effort:

'I believe him to be a worthy man, but who is there that can deserve Julia?'

'You are partial, Villars; my daughter is a good girl, but there are many who deserve her.'

'I do not know one!' cried Villars, warmly.

'I do; there is a man whom I should select for her from all others—but I do not know that she would be his choice, and I own it would hurt me that my child should be refused.'

'Refused! Julia refused! impossible!'

There was no need of more; the look and the tone were sufficient.

'She is yours,' cried Delmont; 'why did you not ask me for her at once?'

But what said Julia? Her tongue said nothing, but her eyes and blushes spoke sufficiently. Villars received her hand, and declared himself the happiest of men. It is what all newly married men say, but the husband who repeats it, as our hero does, at the end of ten years, has a right to be believed.

SLANDER.

It is a poor soul that cannot bear slander. No decent man can get along without it—at least none that are actively engaged in the struggle of business life. Have a bad fellow in your employment and discharge him, he goes round and slanders you. Let your conduct be such as to create the envy of another, he goes round and slanders you. In fine, as we said before, we would not give a cent for a person that is not slandered. It shows that he is either a milkop or a fool. No, no. Earn a bad name from a bad fellow—and you can easily do so by correct conduct—it is the only way to prove that you are entitled to a good one.

MILCH COWS.

The following excellent remarks, on the treatment of milch cows, are well worth a perusal.

There is, perhaps, no part of the husbandry of our country so much neglected, as that which relates to the providing of provender for the milch cows on our farms. On many estates, even those of magnitude, the chief part of the food, if not the entire, which they get, are the blades, the tops and the husks of the corn, with an occasional gratuity of nibbins by way of a holiday feast. The consequence is, that if the winter be severe and protracted, there is nine chances out of ten, that every cow, long before spring arrives, is either dry, or so near it, that the milk she will give is not worth the trouble and cost of stripping, so that many farmers with half a dozen or more cows have neither milk nor butter sufficient for the domestic use of their tables, during the latter part of each winter, and by the time that the cold and bleak winds of March arrive, many of the cows are on the lift. How is it possible it can be otherwise? There is little or no succulent in the food we have described in its dry state, and consequently cows fed upon it, must for the want of matter convertible into milk, cease to yield it. In every other country save our own it forms a part of the business of every farmer or planter, to provide full supplies of nutritious food for his stock of every kind, and for those which comprise the dairy cows, especial pains and care are taken to provide a sufficient quantity of such roots as are heartening and succulent, so that by thus providing a substitute for the grasses of the pasture, or the soiling stalls or yards, his dairy, even through the dreary and inclement period of the winter, may continue to contribute largely to the comfort of his family, and to the increase of his fortune. No good farmer, then, will keep more cows than he can keep well, and in so keeping them, he finds his trouble rewarded, and has besides the satisfaction of knowing, that in thus acting he has fulfilled an obligation imposed on him by every humane consideration, and discharged a duty required by Him, who, in placing the beasts of the field in subjection to man, enjoined that he should extend towards them his kindest protection and care. We frequently hear gentlemen complaining of the difficulty of procuring such cows as will make profitable returns, and of the impossibility of keeping them to their milk during the winter. The reason is obvious. No cow, we care not what her breed may be, whether she be of improved Durham Short Horn, the Devon, the Alderley, the common cow of the country, or any other—we say no cow can be kept in the pail unless you give her something which will both nourish her system and replenish her udder. To make a cow yield a liberal supply of milk through the winter, she should have in addition to full supplies of food, wholesome hay or fodder, at least half a bushel of roots of some kind, or an equivalent of cabbages or kale per day. And if the hay should be fed long, each cow should have, at least two cuts in the week, messes of chopped rye and cut straw, to be either steamed or mixed up with boiling water, and permitted to remain until it be fermented before feeding. The ambition of procuring fine breeds of animals of all kinds, is one worthy of every praise; but that of taking good care of what we have, is equally if not more laudable. Besides these considerations, the interest of every farmer is always promoted by feeding his cows well. If fed in the niggard manner we have described, their keeping, such as it is, is a dead loss to their owners; they make no manure worth speaking about, and the animals themselves are comparatively valueless; and if kept generously through the winter, and sheltered from the weather, each cow will give her two gallons of milk per day, and make from four to seven pounds of butter per week, which latter should be set down as the profit, as the milk and cream consumed by the family will more than compensate for the feed. In addition to this, animals thus fed make three times the quantity of manure, and are always in condition to command good prices. We have engaged in no speculative theories in what we have said, but have addressed ourselves to the common sense of the agricultural community in the hope that they will see the propriety of adopting some plan by which our object can be obtained.—Western Advocate.

FANATICS.

The apostle Paul was a fanatic, and ranked among those who have turned the world upside down. Luther was an enthusiastic leveler. Galileo was a fanatic enthusiast in astronomy. Columbus was a fanatic in geography. Algernon Sidney was a madman for liberty, and has been followed by many kindred spirits in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and similar patriots have been found in our country, as Hancock, Adams, Patrick Henry, Washington, and all the fathers of the revolution, and three millions of freemen, and some millions of their descendants, all fanatics and rebels. Wilberforce and Clarkson, and a host of others, were all fanatics in the cause of Africa. Harvey was a great innovator on the established order of things, in proving the circulation of the blood. Howard was long held as kind-hearted but enthusiastic friend to the abandoned. The name of Raikes, over which for a long time hung clouds of doubt, is associated with one of the noblest institutions for the diffusion of knowledge among the young. With what a glory these names, in their various spheres, are now encircled, while they are on their way to an enlightened posterity.—Professor Decey.

THE REMEDY.

After all said on the subject of the times, of reform, and of the necessity of economy in all our outlays, the true way is to set to work forthwith, and to carry reform into practical execution, and see how it works. Example is a great guide, and what one will do the other will imitate. Fashionable extravagance would be at once surrendered, when it is fashionable to be economical. A very large importing house was prostrated by the pending storm, and first tried the experiment of extension, but finally gave up, and suspended payment. About a fortnight or three weeks after that event had taken place, I called at their magnificent mansion, in — Place, and found the house closed, and a bill on it for sale or to let. I stood musing for a few minutes, calling to my mind the splendor of the last party I had been at, in that very house, in January last: the parlors with their magnificent ottomans, damask chairs, rich Persian carpets, candelabras, and costly mirrors—the gay and fluttering crowd of fashionables, the superb supper, and massive plate, and flashing lights, and jocund faces—and, above all, the graceful and delighted mistress of the mansion. Now all was dreary and desolate; the dust had already collected on the Venetian blinds, and the plated bell-handle looked dark and dingy. An air of desertion and decay lowered on the mansion; the airy dreams of the occupants had vanished. I determined, however, to see my friends, for he who forgets a friend in the hour of adversity is not fit to live in this world, and, on pursuing my inquiry, I traced them to a small street east of the Bowery, and living in a neat two story house. I rang the bell, and was ushered into the parlor by a little girl with a clean check apron. I looked around the rooms. What a contrast! A plain but new ingrain carpet, neat rush bottom chairs, a sofa, two small looking glasses in the piers, under which was a plain mahogany table, and plated candlesticks on the mantel-piece. Every thing was neat, and directly in the opposite extreme of the splendor of their former habitation. The lady of the house met me with a cheerful smile and a cordial shake of the hand. The last time I had seen her she was alighting from her carriage, splendidly dressed, at Stewart's, in Broadway; she now had on a neat calico dress, a silk apron, and a plain cap, and she looked exceedingly interesting.

'Why how you stare,' said she, 'am I not an altered woman?' 'Yes, but altered for the better—How well you do look!' 'Do I? Why, yes, I think I do. I take great exercise—bustle about the house—rub furniture, as you once advised me to do—look after the kitchen—am constantly employed; indeed, it must be so, for we cannot keep an army of servants as we formerly did.' 'It will all work well, be sure of it; the storm will soon blow over, at least with you; because you show yourself to be a skilful pilot; you take in sail in time, and will soon have your ship moored in smooth water.'

'Well, you do comfort me exceedingly, for I have seen but few of my gaily friends of late. Here comes my husband;—now you must sit down and take a cheerful family dinner with us.' A very white but not very fine table cloth was spread: uncut tumblers—blue plates—buck handle knives and forks—japanned bread basket, etc., etc.—and the little girl with a check apron waited on us. A beef-steak and a hot potato—a couple of slices of good fried halibut—an apple dumpling—good white bread, and a tumbler of beer, constituted our dinner.

'Don't look at me,' said the hostess, 'for really I eat like a ploughman—of late I have had a most unappetizing appetite; but then I rise with the sun, and the day passes so quickly that night sets in before I have done half of my work—now don't smile when I say work—for although you know I have not been used to it, yet really I do work, and very hard.' 'Do you not miss your horses and carriage—your rides up and down Broadway—your visits to Stewart, Boyle, and Venables?' 'No, not in the least; I do miss my purse occasionally, to be frank with you, but then I accommodate my means to my wants, and all is smooth.'

'We cannot eat gold you know, it only can perform certain offices, which I do not want. I have enough of a rich wardrobe to last me for years, rather too many pocket handkerchiefs that cost thirty dollars a piece, and as to the carriage and horses, if they brought their gratifications, they were also a source of trouble, vexation, and expense, and I am better without them. It is thus I derive consolation from misfortune, and am content and most happy.'

All this is the result of practical good sense—of a determined mind, which soars above misfortune—of a happy contented nature.

What a treasure such a wife is to a man in these times, and who, instead of increasing his gloom and despondency by frowns, upbraidings, and fretfulness, meets him with the smile of hope and cheerfulness—points out the road to reform, and leads him towards it by her own good and successful example—keeps up his energy and inspires him with new life—animates him to future exertions—smooths the pillow of disappointment, and cheers him with the assurance of better times.—N. Y. Star.

THE LIFE OF MAN.

As the rose tree is composed of the sweetest flowers, and the sharpest thorns; as the heavens are sometimes overcast, alternatively tempestuous and serene; so is the life of man intermingled with hopes and fears, with joys and sorrows, with pleasures and pains.

SELECTIONS.

YANKTOANA HORSE FIGHT.

The Indians of the far West do not seem to be altogether uncivilized, if we may judge from the character of their amusements, some of which are so barbarous and cruel as the most refined nation in Christendom would desire. It is true that they are not versed in the amusing arts of bull-baiting—cock-fighting—or prize-fighting—as is the case in civilized communities, but the following extract of a letter published in the New York Evening Star, will show that they are not much inferior to the whites in extracting amusement from the fierce encounters of animals of the same species—and are by no means unskillful in their arrangements to make these encounters yield the utmost possible amusement:

'I feel incapable of picturing to your mind in a letter a scene so gladiatorial as that which has just taken place in this city between two Indian stud ponies; because you cannot, without being an eye-witness, imagine the various modes and the skill by which their attacks and repulses were directed.

This scene possessed a more than ordinary interest to us, who were anxious to read the Indian character from the book of nature, instead of taking it from the fancy pictures drawn in modern novels. Here we had the soul and substance of the animal indulging in the native cruelty of his nature. Some five or six hundred Indians, of all ages and both sexes, surrounded two ponies of more than ordinary size, in an artificial basin, formed at the base of two ancient mounds, about sixty feet high. The spectators were variously attired and unarmed; in the most fantastic manner imaginable, with faces and shaved heads painted in the deepest colors, gaudy plumes waving from their crowns, bright trinkets hanging from their nose and ears, their arms and legs loaded with shining clasps, and small looking glass ornaments suspended from their necks. About forty chiefs were mounted, provided with large clubs, who performed the duties of whippers-in, and to keep the antagonists from desertion. A loud and tremendous yell! a whoop from the whole tribe who were present, gave the signal for the onset. The mounted chiefs commenced beating the combatants most unmercifully, and forcing them with their clubs and horses upon each other, when they soon began a simultaneous attack by biting and kicking, and this was done with such consummate skill, in parrying each others blows, that we are compelled to believe they actually entered into the sport, and understood the science of the game they were playing. All this was amid the most deafening yells of applause and approbation by the spectators, who were grouped in the most picturesque manner. Their attacks were by kicking sideways, and biting at the same time; then turning, and after eyeing each other like two cocks, would rear and plunge their fore feet into their opponents' breasts, like two battering rams coming together, until one seized the other by the neck, and in a twinkling laid him prostrate, and held him down for near half a minute. This was a perfect wrestling scene. They often showed symptoms of exhaustion, at which the Indians beat them to the fight the harder; nor was the battle ended until after about an hour's constant struggle, when one of them was entirely done over and yielded unresistingly to his victor. They were a complete gore of blood, their skin being lacerated and laid open in places all over their bodies, besides being covered with bruises which had swollen into large lumps, and nearly all the teeth were knocked out of their heads. The next day I examined them, neither of which could stand upon their legs. They had been trained two years for this exhibition of savage cruelty. The festivities of the day were closed with a war-dance, and fancy ballet among the squaws! We have seen the Indian in his glory. We have seen him as he is, here, where they have not been contaminated by us, and where the vices of civilization are not known among them. That bane of life, intemperance, is a stranger to these tribes; yet the Indian is no angel on his native hunting grounds. The first Indian I became acquainted with in my youth gave me a bad opinion of his race; and every five hundred I have met with since has given me just a five hundred times worse opinion still.'

THE UNION.

The union of the States does not appear to be appreciated by the present generation as it was wont to be by our fathers. The time had been when the man, who would give utterance to the idea, that a dissolution of the Union would probably soon take place, was stigmatized as a traitor to his country. The following is a description of some of the evils which would be produced, provided the Union should be dissolved; it was written many years ago by Jo. Dennie:

'I look to the union of our country, as the sheet anchor of our hopes, and to its dissolution, as to the most dreadful of all dangers. So long as we remain united, a large permanent army can never be necessary among us. The only occasion which can require a great military force, will be to withstand external invasion, a danger to which we shall become daily less exposed, as our population and strength increases. If once we divide, our exposure to foreign assault will at once be multiplied in proportion to the number of states into which we shall split, and aggravated in proportion to the weakness of every single part, compared with the strength of the whole. The temptation of foreign powers to invade us, will increase with the prospect of success which our division will present them, and fortresses and armies will be then the only security upon which the dissipated states can rely for defence, against enemies from abroad. This is not the worst. Each of the separate states will, from the moment of disunion, become, with regard to others, a foreign power. Quarrels of which the seeds are too deeply sown, will shoot up, like weeds in a rank soil, between them. Wars will soon ensue. These must end, in either frail, precarious, jealous compromises, and mo-

mentary truces, under the name of peace; leaving, on both sides, the burden of its army, as the only guarantee for its security. Then must the surface of our country be bristled over with double and treble ranges of rock-bewn fortresses for barriers, and our cities turned into jails, by a circumference of impenetrable walls. Then will the great problem of our statesmen too, be, what proportion of the people's sweat and blood can be squeezed from them, to maintain an army, without producing absolute death. I speak in the sincerity and conviction of my soul, in declaring that I look upon standing armies, intolerable taxes, forced levies, contributions, conscriptions and requisitions, as the unavoidable and fatal chain, of which disunion is but the first link.'

INGENIOUS ESCAPE.

The last Fincastle (Va.) Democrat gives an account of the ingenious escape of one of the counterfeiter, who had been convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Heath has made his escape. The Democrat relates the circumstances as follows:

'The wife of the prisoner was admitted by the jailor to an interview with her husband representing that she was about to leave this country, and that it was the last time she expected to see him. After sometime, the jailor returned to the prisoners' apartment, and found Mrs. Heath (as was supposed), ready to take leave of her husband—wrapped up in a cloak, and her face concealed by her bonnet. Thus attired she was suffered to pass out of the prison, all the time sobbing aloud in the greatest apparent distress. On visiting the jail next morning, instead of the convict, Mrs. Heath was found neatly dressed in the clothes of her husband, who had been permitted to pass out, in the manner described, the night previous. The heroine, after a loud laugh, explained to her visitor, the secret of her husband's escape.—*Compiler.*

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

Professor Emmons has the following in his report on the geology of the northern counties of the state of New York:

'The Notch,' about five miles from the iron-works at Newburgh, is, next to the Falls of Niagara, the greatest natural curiosity in the state, and is well worth a visit from the lovers of magnificent scenery. It is an immense gorge or chasm, furnishing a passage through these high mountains. On one side a precipice of solid rock rises perpendicularly by measurement from one thousand to twelve hundred feet, and on the other side a steep mountain attains an elevation of five thousand feet. The north branch of the Hudson, and the south branch of the Ausable, both rise in this gorge—the former running south and the latter north—the two streams being so near to each other at their sources, that during a freshet the waters mingle. Even the fragments of rock, says the Professor, lying in this notch, are of wonderful size; one measured forty-one feet wide and thirty-five feet high; it is quadrangular in form, and will weigh about five thousand tons, and is only one among hundreds of the same size. It is from facts like these that we learn what mighty forces have operated in former times.

GEN. PUTNAM RIVALLED.

The following daring achievement of Mr. Elijah Haines, contained in a letter addressed by him to the editor of the St. Lawrence, (N. Y.) Republican, places him in an equal if not superior light to Gen. Putnam, so famous for his wolf exploit.

On the 18th of March, last, while travelling through the woods on the South Haven tract, town of Pitsaun, St. Lawrence county, I came across the track of a panther, from the appearance of which I judged he had passed recently. I immediately returned home, procured my dog and rifle, and started in pursuit. Having followed him in a zig-zag direction about six miles, I unexpectedly came to a ledge, into a fissure of which he had entered. Believing I was about to have a little sport, and not perceiving child's play I dropped a second ball into my rifle, preparatory to the conflict. Scarcely had I effected this last object, when casting a searching glance at the cavern, I beheld two shining balls, apparently emitting sparks of fire. These I knew to be the eyes of the panther, and immediately bringing my rifle, to my face 'let drive,' and sent in my dog. Those who have heard the occasional low sullen growls of a cat, when fighting, can form some idea of the growl of the panther at this time, (always bearing in mind that puss will weigh only eight or ten pounds, whereas the panther weighs about two hundred.)

At the place where the panther entered, the ascent was nearly equal to that of the roof of a house for twelve or fourteen feet, then extending downward under the floor of the entrance nearly to the place where I stood—at which place there was another opening, but covered with snow two or three feet deep. I reloaded my rifle, and in the mean time, the dog and the panther, apparently in 'close communion,' had descended to the lowest aperture. Judging from the shrieks of the dog, that the contest was an unequal one, I threw aside my rifle, dug away the snow, and soon pulled him out. The panther then ascended to the top of the lower cavern. After making the aperture sufficiently large, I crawled in six or seven feet, taking my dog and rifle with me, when, upon looking up, at the distance of seven or eight feet, I beheld the same glossy eyes, darting their fierce lustre upon me. Like the boy in quest of the bird's nest, 'with much ado,' I succeeded in bringing my rifle to bear upon his head—again 'let silver,' sent my dog forward, and immediately backed out, reloaded my rifle, and prepared for another onset, should occasion demand.

This I repeated three times in succession, each time sending my dog forward as a feeler. The fourth time I sent in my dog, they soon came down to the mouth of the cavern, the dog backed out, the panther having him by the nose, and his claws grappled into his shoulders, the

dog of course having the under jaw of the panther in his mouth. The object of the dog being evidently to get out of the cavern bringing the panther with him. As soon as the panther's head came in sight, I fired a ball into his forehead—and here terminated my sport.

Upon examining the head of the panther, I found that every ball, six in number, had taken effect. One eye destroyed, the roots of his tongue cut off, teeth knocked out, etc. all of which could not have been effected by the latter shot. Notwithstanding all this he fought like a tiger, illustrating the truth of the axiom, that 'the ruling passion of life is strong even in death!' I have dressed the skin and handsomely stuffed it; so that any one can see it by calling at my residence in Edwards. Length ten feet.

TRICKS OF TRADE.

Mr. Joseph J. Adolphus, of the island of Jamaica, stepped into the auction room of Sill & Aaron, 180 Pearl street, New York, says the Commercial Advertiser, at the time they were selling a variety of jewelry, and finding that some of the articles were struck off as he thought, quite cheap, he ventured to bid \$55 for a watch alleged to have been gold, and 70 cents a piece for a desk of jewelry consisting of ninety odd pieces, also stated by the auctioneers to be gold, which articles amounted to \$102.50. Mr. Adolphus, in order to make all sure, obtained from the vendors of bijouterie a receipt for the amount paid, together with their certificate warranting the articles to be of solid gold; this document was, however, rather ambiguously worded, but enough was understood of it to convey the idea to the mind of the purchaser, that the contents of the desk were all made of pure gold. Having given \$105 to one of the parties, and while Mr. Adolphus was waiting for his change of \$2.50, Sill requested of him to let him have the key of the desk a minute, upon obtaining which he opened the desk, and told Mr. A. that instead of its containing but 93 pieces, it actually had in it 203, and exhibited a parcel of brass rings which the latter had good reason to suspect were put in afterward, and then claimed a balance between the former bill and the amount so pretended to have been due. Upon the non-compliance of Mr. A. to this unreasonable request, the auctioneers refused to deliver the goods or restore the money, whereupon the former applied for a warrant to apprehend the above named firm for the alleged fraud. It was also discovered by the complainant that the articles were not gold, but brass gilt, and worth comparatively nothing to the sum he had paid for them. Justice Hooper told the complainant that he was very sorry he could not give him the redress he considered him entitled to; that this was only another of at least fifty frauds of a similar nature, that had been perpetrated by these fellows upon the unwary, advising him at the same time to sue them in the Superior Court upon an action of debt. Meanwhile the property all lies at the disposal of the fancy auctioneers, and Mr. Adolphus minus the sum of \$105, besides the vexatious self-rebuke of having suffered himself to be egregiously taken in by a brace of accomplished knaves. So far is the version of the Express—the Courier makes the following remark:

It is but justice to Mr. Lawrence Ackerman, the auctioneer under whose commission the firm sell, to say that he was entirely ignorant of the whole transaction, until informed by a friend, who chanced to be at the police office when the charge was preferred, and he immediately appeared and stated that if the charge was substantiated, he would at once withdraw from the house.

GOOD STYLE.

In order to form a good style, the primary rule and condition is, not to attempt to express ourselves in language before we thoroughly know our meaning—when a man perfectly understands himself, appropriate diction will generally be at his command, either in writing or speaking. In such cases the thoughts and the words are associated. In the next place, preciseness in the use of terms is required, and the test is, whether you can translate the phrase adequately into simple terms, regard being had to the feeling of the whole passage. Try upon Shakespeare, or Milton, and see if you can substitute other simpler words in any given passage, without a violation of the meaning or tone. The source of bad writing is the desire to be something more than a man of sense—the straining to be thought a genius; and it is just the same in speech making. If men would only say what they have to say in plain terms, how much more eloquent they would be.—*Coleridge.*

DISCOVERY AT POMPEII.
The richest treasure of the kind that has yet been found at Pompeii, was discovered on the 13th of October last. It consisted of sixty-four silver vessels, comprising a table service composed of the following pieces: One dish, with two handsomely ornamented handles, one palm an inch in diameter. One vase, ornamented in *alto relievo*, with grapes and vine leaves, very highly wrought, five inches in height, and six in diameter at the top. Two vases, (goblet form) half a palm high, and the same in diameter, ornamented with animated bacchanalian representation, in the finest *basso and alto relievo*; on one of the vases is a young Bacchus riding on a panther, and on the other he is represented sitting on an ox; there are, besides, many other figures and attributes.

There are also twelve plates, each with two beautifully executed handles. The four largest plates are eight inches, the next seven and a half, and the four smallest seven inches in diameter. Sixteen cups, or small soup tureens, of which each four are similar. These, also, are furnished with handles. The larger ones measure five and a half, and the smaller cups four inches in diameter. Four small moulds

of pastry, each two and a half inches in diameter; eight grooved dishes, four of which measure five inches at the upper ridge, and the others, three and a half in diameter; one fine vase, with a handle in the form of an amphora, ten and a half inches high, and four in diameter at the mouth; two very fine stew pans, with tastefully ornamented handles, five inches in diameter, and two and a half high; one spoon, with a highly wrought handle, three inches in diameter; one mirror, in the form of a patera, with a perpendicular handle, eight inches in diameter; two spoons and five *liguete*, (spoons and forks in one piece.) This discovery is the richest treasure of the kind that has yet been met with in Pompeii, and all the vessels are in excellent preservation. A table napkin was found between two of the plates.—*Boston Transcript.*

PAINFUL EVENT.

Mr. Thomas Cole of the New Bedford Coffee House, mounted the box of one of the stages of the 'Newport Line,' for which he is agent, yesterday noon, for the purpose of gathering the passengers. After he had taken in six, and before he had completed his round, the horses took affright on Walnut street, and ran at the height of their speed. As they turned the north corner of Walnut and Water streets, the stage was upset and stove, the horses drove against a boat builder's shop, on the opposite side, and pitched Mr. Cole from the box against a whale boat, about eighteen feet distant. His fall was so great as to split the boards of the boat in several places. At this moment the horses, with the small wheels, cleared from the stage, and ran to the stable where they are kept. None of the passengers were seriously injured, save Mrs. Wood of Portsmouth, R. I., whose head was badly broken by the upsetting of the stage. She was immediately carried back to the house of her friends; and we understand it is the opinion of the physicians that she will recover. Mr. Cole, though very much bruised, had no bones broken, and is, we understand, more comfortable than, under the circumstances, could have been expected.—*New Bedford Gazette.*

PARNIPS.

The labor and mode of cultivating the parsnip are about the same as those of the carrot. The parsnip produces a larger crop, its average product being rated at twenty-four tons the acre, and that of the carrot at twelve tons. The parsnip also contains a far greater portion of saccharine matter than does the carrot, is grateful to the palate of farm stock, and is greatly conducive to the fattening. It possesses another advantage over the carrot in its hardness—it may be left in the ground till spring and not be injured by the frost.

In the Island of Jersey, it forms a regular part of the field system. The roots are fed in a raw state to the hogs and horned cattle; the flesh of the former they are said to render delicately white, and the benefit from the latter is in the opinion of many growers, nearly equal to that obtained from oil cake, in point of the weight of flesh, and so superior in flavor that in the island it always commands the highest price. Cows fed upon them during the winter months are said to produce butter of a color and flavor equal to that of the most luxurious grasses. In Jersey, twenty-five pounds are given daily to the cows with hay, and the cream is more abundant than from an equal quantity of milk, and the cows differently fed—seven quarts producing as much as seventeen ounces of butter.—*Yankee Farmer.*

SURGICAL OPERATION.

A writer in the Patriot gives an account of a surgical operation lately performed at Plymouth in this state, by Dr. Crosby of Guilford. The case is supposed to be the second of the kind performed in the country. I appears that Mr. Cummings of Plymouth, discovered about five years ago a small rising on this right shoulder. He paid but little attention to it at first, but as it increased in size and became very painful, he resorted to various remedies, and consulted many physicians at home and abroad, without obtaining essential relief. The swelling had finally increased to such a degree early in the winter, that a slight inclination of the head brought the cheek in contact with it, and a line thirty-seven inches in length past under the arm and over the shoulder would barely meet. It soon broke, and copiously discharged matter and small pieces of bone, and contracted to about half its former dimensions. In the mean time the patient was reduced to a mere skeleton, and sinking fast, troubled all the while with a severe cough. The only means left for saving his life was pronounced, by the physicians consulting together, to be amputation, and even that was of a doubtful issue. In fifteen minutes after the commencement of the operation, the whole shoulder, shoulder-blade, and three inches of the collar bone, were removed. The whole time occupied till the patient was placed in bed, was forty-five minutes. Since the operation, he has been doing well, and nothing seems in the way of his recovery.—*Claremont Eagle.*

CURIOS DISCOVERIES.

In the vicinity of the Great Laurel Bridge of the Cumberland mountains, in Tennessee, there are extensive caves and grottos, in which many human skeletons and bones of animals have been found, some of them in a petrified state. These caves and grottos have been recently explored by two gentlemen in search of curiosities and on the 25th of January, they discovered in one of them three petrified bodies entire, one of a dog and two human bodies, one of them holding a spear. It is believed by the gentlemen that all three of the bodies may be removed from their position in a perfect state—though the dog, being in a lying posture upon a flat rock, it will undoubtedly be a difficult task to remove it uninjured. The human bo-

dies appear to be those of men—probably hunters. Their clothing can hardly be distinguished—still it is evident that the two were in a measure turned into stone. They are described thus: one sitting, with the head leaned as it were against a projecting rock, and the other standing, with a spear balanced in his hand, as though he was surprised, and had just started on a quick walk. The dog lies as if crouched in terror, or about to make a spring—but the features or body, are not distinct enough to determine which position. The cave in which they were found is full one hundred and twenty-five feet in the mountain. The entrance to the place is difficult, and it is thought that it never was before attempted at all. At the foot of the entrance of the cave is a considerable brook of water, which appears to gather from all parts of it. There is also a valley thence to the river.—*Wesleyan Journal.*

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1837.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Luke 10:12-14. We unto thee Chorazin! we unto thee Bethsaida! for if the mighty works had been done in Tyre and Sidon which have been done in you, they had a great while ago repented, sitting in sackcloth and ashes. But it shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the judgment than for you.

In your paper of the 22d of April are contained some 'illustrations' of this text. The author says, 'by most readers it is supposed that this refers to the judgment of the great day. But it is probable that it has no reference at all to that solemn event.' As the writer is one who harmonizes in opinion with 'most readers' on this subject, believing that it refers to the judgment of the great day, some of his reasons for this belief will appear in the sequel.

1. The great day of final retribution is spoken of in the New Testament in the same manner and in precisely the same language as the judgment of Chorazin and Bethsaida. It is here said, 'It shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the judgment than for these cities.' Now, common sense leads us to conclude that the judgment was some specific and definite time. If, then, we find the same manner of expression and the same language used in the New Testament, where it must evidently refer to the judgment of the great and last day, it seems as though we are warranted to understand it as referring to that day in this passage. This we find—Hebrew 9: 27, 'It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment.' Here we have the same manner of expression and precisely the same language used, and referring not to any judgment in this world but to the judgment after death. Are we not then authorized to believe, that the judgment spoken of in the passage under consideration, means that of the last day?

Furthermore, in the parallel passage in Matthew 11: 22, it is said, 'It shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the day of judgment.' This 'W.' says may be rendered a day of judgment. I know not upon what authority; for the original is the same as is elsewhere rendered the day of judgment. This may be seen by consulting the eleventh chapter and thirty-sixth verse of Matthew; here Christ says, 'For every idle word that men shall speak they shall give account in the day of judgment.' The original of these passages is the same. And they are, undoubtedly, rendered correctly, the day of judgment. That the latter passage refers to the final judgment, we presume, will be readily granted, for there never has been, nor will there ever be, a day of judgment, when men, the race, shall give account of all their idle words, save at the day of final account. The same Greek is elsewhere, also, rendered the day of judgment.

It seems difficult to say what language could have been used by the evangelists which could have had a clearer reference to the great and last day, than that which they have used. Luke calls it the judgment, the same term which the apostle to the Hebrews uses to designate the judgment which takes place after death. Matthew calls it the day of judgment and uses the same original words that he does when he speaks of that day at which men shall give account of all their idle words. It is seriously doubted whether W. can find a single passage in the New Testament among all the numerous texts translated the day of judgment that will bear to be rendered a day of judgment, without marring the sense of the passage.

2. The context militates against applying the passage under consideration to any temporal judgment. 'And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven, shalt be thrust down to hell.' Did this mean a temporal judgment? Does W. mean to take that side of the question, which asserts, that there is no hell but in this life, and no retribution but what is temporal? But, if the judgment of Capernaum was in a future world, is it not fairly presumable, that the woes denounced on Chorazin and Bethsaida, (as they stand in the same connexion,) were also in a future world? It does not seem to throw much light on these passages, to say, that cities and nations are not judged collectively at the last day; for, is not every individual, in a city or nation, judged at that day; and, if every individual is judged of which the city or nation is composed, would not the city or nation be judged? Or, will it be said, that the judgment had reference, merely, to the place, the local spot? It seems difficult to see what judgment, places, aside from the moral character of those who inhabit them, can deserve. Besides, Sodom is mentioned in the context, and it is said, 'it shall be more tolerable in the day of judgment for Sodom than for that city which rejected the gospel as preached by the disciples. But Sodom was sunk, and the spot became a dead sea; if the reference was to a judgment coming upon the place or upon the people, collectively, in this world, it would seem to mean, that these cities should be literally sunk deeper than Sodom—by a more intolerable overthrow.

Furthermore, it is said, 'It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and for Tyre and Sidon in the day of judgment than for these cities.' Now, suppose we were to admit, that it was a temporal judgment simply, that it was to be in a day of judgment, instead of the day of judgment, how then could Christ say, 'It shall be more tolerable for Sodom and for Tyre and Sidon?' Had not Sodom and Tyre and Sidon already received their temporal judgment? Most certainly, they had had a day of judgment already. Were they to rise up again in this life to another day of judgment with the cities of Judea? Must not this be the meaning, if the woes denounced upon the cities of Judea were merely temporal woes

and were to take place in a day of judgment world, and not to be inflicted at the day of judgment in a future world? It does seem as though there are some dark places in the 'illustrations' of W. which they are only imaginary, and can all be light; if so, it seems desirable it should be done. The writer of this article has personally no unkind feelings towards the supposed author of the 'Biblical Illustrations.' But he is sincere in his difference of opinion from that writer, on several passages of scripture he hopes and trusts that no offence will be taken plain way of expressing his difficulties, as his object is to arrive at the truth contained in the scriptures.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The gospel of St. John comes next under our consideration. He was one of the twelve apostles; and his amiable and affectionate disposition is called a disciple whom Jesus loved. His gospel and his are of a peculiar cast, and leave on the mind an impression that the author was possessed of those faculties of the soul which cannot fail of securing esteem and love of every virtuous and benevolent man. He survived all the other apostles of Christ, and he wrote his gospel as a supplement to the writings of the other evangelists, bringing us acquainted with facts and with some discourses of our Saviour by them. It is supposed that he lived in Judea during the siege of Jerusalem by Titus. On the fall of this event, so often predicted by Christ, he retired to Ephesus, and continued there till in the person of Domitian he was banished to the Island of Patmos where in vision he received the revelation of the dreadful events recorded in the book styled the revelation of St. John the Divine. After the death of Domitian he returned to Ephesus and died at about one hundred years of age. He is thought to have been the apostle who died a natural death.

St. John begins his gospel in language, which, according to our present translation conveys a doctrine not admitted by every class of christians. The eighteen verses of this evangelist are considered those who hold to the doctrine of the trinity as the incontestable proof that Jesus was indeed the true although there be no writer of the New Testament who more clearly and explicitly asserts the unity of God and the subordinate nature of Christ. His gospel abounds with the fullest evidence from the declaration of Christ himself that he was inferior to the Father and derived all his wisdom and power from the Father and living God. How then, it may very properly be asked, how then do you reconcile the doctory verses of his gospel with the belief that he is inferior to and dependent upon the supreme and created Jehovah. This we think can be done without the shadow of a difficulty. Wakefield, one of the distinguished linguists and learned men, has given a translation of the passage perfectly consistent with original Greek and with the subordinate and nature of Jesus Christ. The Greek term Logos, in the present version of the Bible our translators rendered word, this learned author proves by a reference to the best Greek writers might have been translated with more propriety by the term wisdom. Therefore it is said in our present version, 'In the beginning was the word and the word was with God the word was God,' the learned author already mentioned translates it thus, in the beginning was wisdom and wisdom was with God, and wisdom was thus St. John himself in one of his epistles says, is light and in him is no darkness at all.' With propriety we may say, God is wisdom and wisdom God, for his understanding is infinite. The translation of the Greek word Logos by the term wisdom in the field is approved by Dr. Lardner, Dr. Priestley, and Lindsey. The last mentioned writer has thus translated the eighteen first verses of St. John's gospel.

'In the beginning was wisdom, and wisdom was God, and God was wisdom. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by it, without it was nothing made. In it was life and life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness and the darkness comprehended it not. Was a man sent from God, whose name was John, came for a witness to bear witness of the light that all men through him might believe. He that light but was sent to bear witness of that. That was the true light which came into the world and enlightened every man. If, divine wisdom, was world, and the world was made by it, and the knew it not. It came to its own land, that is, the flesh, and its own people received it not. But as received it, to them it gave power to become the children of God; even by them who believe on its name. Were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh of the will of man, but of God. And wisdom be man and dwelt among us, and we beheld its glory as of the well beloved of the Father, full of truth. John bare witness of him, saying, this of whom I spoke. He, that cometh after me, is preferred before me, for he was greater than I.'

This translation of the passage renders it clear intelligible to every serious mind.—To be continued

REMARKS.

ON THE REPLY TO A SPECTATOR
To the editor of the Patriot:

I had not an opportunity of saying a word as wished in your last paper, in reference to Philo's reply of April 15th. In my former communication I cited a few obvious passages in which the word used, as I think, to signify the land of Judea, was the whole world. In reply to the first of these, mon says, 'the fact that Judea, that, is affixed to confine it to that land, shows that without such limitation it would mean more than that land.' Or, as pose, would mean the whole world. But by no means does this conclusion follow. Without such limitation it would mean some other land not more than that. The next passage I cited was disposed of in the manner. The third passage was Matthew xxvii the fourth, its parallel, in Luke xlii, 44 (by a mis of the press or manuscript xxviii, 44). Both these narrate the supernatural darkness at the crucifixion which Philo would prove extended over the whole earth. To his remarks on these passages I will presently.

The point I maintain is this, that the Greek word whether with 'restrictions and qualifying adjuncts without them, does not uniformly mean the world but sometimes the land of Judea alone. Investigation only can settle the point; and in the

POETRY.

TRUST IN SICKNESS.

The following beautiful, and (at that time) appropriate lines appeared in the *Norfolk Advertiser*, the Saturday previous to the demise of the editor—Ebenzer Fish—who was lying sick with the consumption, and considered beyond the hope of recovery. Whether they were his own effusions (as he sometimes, we believe, invoked the muses) or that of a correspondent, we do not know. They however cast a melancholy gloom over the minds of his acquaintances, and serve as a warning, as they press them, to be prepared for that change which he has experienced.

Through sleepless nights of pain—
Through days of weary care—
O, who the spirit can sustain
Save Him, who heareth prayer?

He knows each anxious fear;
Each hope so oft deferred:
And there's no'er a whispered prayer
But what His ear hath heard.

To the shorn, shivering lamb
He tempers each cold blast,
And to the soul that trusts in Him,
Will send relief at last.

We may not live to bless
The hand that brought us low—
Nor should we wish his love the less
Because we suffer now.

Then faint not, chastened one!
'Thy Father holds the rod!'
Can'st thou not say 'Thy will be done,'
And trust a covenant God?

THE TEAR OF GRATITUDE.

There is a tear from beauty's eye,
That makes us feel supremely blest;
Of love and sympathy,
It melts the cold and flinty breast.

There is a tear soft pity gives,
Like dew-drops withering on the leaf;
Our hearts the pearl gift receives,
It sheds a balm on all our grief.

But there's a tear that's far more bright,
Though flowing from a bosom rude;
Yielding ineffable delight,
The sparkling tear of gratitude.

TIME.

Time darts the sky, time brings the day,
Time glads the heart, time puffs all joys away;
Time builds a city, and o'erthrusts a nation,
Time writes a story of their desolation.
Time hath a time when I shall be no more,
Time makes poor men rich and rich men poor.

ANECDOTES.

AUTHENTIC ADVENTURE. Many years ago, there lived in western Pennsylvania, General —, a native revolutionary worthy, who had done the state some service. He united with the courage and chivalry of the soldier an impetuous and positive temper, which brooked no contradiction of his word or disobedience of his orders. Ploughing one day on his farm, one of the horses became restive and intractable; whereupon the testy Cincinnati struck him so violently on the head that the animal fell lifeless at his feet. On seeing his favorite steed, lately full of life and spirit, stretched on the ground, his rage was changed to regret and self-reproach; but knowing nothing better to be done, he disengaged the harness and went to his house. He sent for a fellow who did odd jobs about the neighborhood, to go into the field, where he would find the horse, and skin him forthwith and take his hide to the tanner's. 'What! Roney dead?' inquired the man. 'Dead or alive, what's that to your business?' exclaimed the General with characteristic violence; 'go, do as I bid you, and never ask me questions.' The man accordingly went to do his business, and after a considerable time returned for his pay. 'Well, Jake, what do you ask?' 'Why, only three quarters, General!' 'I'll not pay it.' 'But, stop a bit, General, it isn't much considering all my trouble. I don't ask for the skinning alone, but then such work as I had to catch—' 'Fire and furies! Jake!—catch him! Was Roney alive?' 'Aye, General, alive and kicking; and a pretty hot chase I had to give him round the field, before I got a chance to knock him down.' 'What, you infernal scoundrel, did you kill him?' exclaimed the veteran, bursting with rage. 'Yes, sir; you know I could not skin him alive!' 'You diabolical villain! by zounds, I'll kill you!' 'Oh don't General, don't,' cried Jake, effecting a retreat: 'there's no law as far as I know, agin killing your horse, though it might be murder if you'd kill me. Besides, you know, I always obey military orders.'

BOSTON FAIR. At a late fair in Boston, an accomplished and beautiful young lady was attracting all eyes to her table, when a sailor 'bore down' towards her, with strong symptoms of becoming a purchaser of some of the rich articles before her. He drew from his pocket a ten dollar note, and after looking steadfastly upon the lady, he laid the money on the table, and was about to withdraw; 'will you not take some articles for your money?' said the lady. The honest fellow turned again towards her, then with an expressive hitch, sheered off, exclaiming, 'no I've had my money's worth.'

SHARP CUT. The celebrated Dr. Busby having chastised some of the boys at Westminster school, they resolved to revenge it which they effected in the following manner: They dabbed with dirt the balustrades of the stairs leading to the school, which the doctor, being infirm, always laid hold of. He was much incensed at the trick, and on reaching the school offered a reward of half a crown to any boy that would inform him who had a hand in it. The apprehension of those concerned was imagined, when a junior boy rose and said that he would tell, provided the doctor promised not to flog him, which being agreed to, the lad directly exclaimed—'You, Sir—you had a hand in it.' He rewarded the boy for his wit.

THE ENGAGED. 'Dick,' inquired the maid, 'have you been after that arse?' 'No I haint.' 'If you don't go quick, I'll tell your mistress.' 'Well, tell mistress as soon as you please!—I don't know Sally Rat, and won't go near her—you know well enough I am engaged to Deb.'

A JUST COMPARISON. A gentleman who was whiskered up to the very eyes, was passing along the street the other day, when a sailor observing him, cried out to a brother rat, 'Jack; here's a fellow looks like a rat peeping out of a bunch of oakum.'

THE SPENDTHRIFT. A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. 'My love,' said he, 'I am only like the prodigal son, I shall reform by and by.' 'And I will be like the prodigal son, too,' she replied, 'for I will arise and go to my father, and accordingly off she went.'

TICKLISH IRISHMAN. An Irishman going to be hanged, begged that the rope might be tied under his arms, instead of round his throat. 'For,' said Pat, 'I am so remarkably ticklish in the throat, that if tied there, I'll certainly kill myself with laughter.'

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING. All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support which he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage. He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his establishment, all articles in his line of business.

ALL ORDERS FOR PILOT BREAD

will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of this article can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment. LLOYD G. HORTON. Quincy, March 18.

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit. JOHN WHITNEY. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS. He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch. THOMAS DRAKE. Quincy, Feb. 18.

Liniment Opedelcoe.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents, JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARES, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc. at fair prices. GEORGE SPEAR. Quincy, March 18.

Mixed Woollen Yarn.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mixed Woollen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays. IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humours. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and of the best quality—for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment,

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpeting & Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings,

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING. All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing.)

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, and all other kinds of Panel Work, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with despatch. Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense to them for transportation from factory to paint shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes. Also—a good assortment of seasoned LUMBER. Call and see. J. A. HOBART. Weymouth, March 4.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity. BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$20,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk. They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.

S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

Boston, Jan. 7.

Temo

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—a complete assortment of *Live Geese* and *Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap. ISAAC L. BLANCHARD. Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colours—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellite and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co. Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail. The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

Quincy, March 4.

Payson's Indelible Ink,

Used without a Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or art. For sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A. of London.

RYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds. Just received and for sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 28.

Perisaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentleness, either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will be treated in a comprehensive and miscellaneous manner, comprising those useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, which will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountains, solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promiscuous aid of literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The *Biography* of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the *cultivation of flowers* be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed. The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc.*, of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellaneous* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Vines of Cities and Villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & Co., Publishers. Boston, Jan. 7.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commands itself to the attention of all persons within the above-mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.

JOSIAH SAVIL, GEORGE VEAZIE, Quincy, March 25.

No. 2 and 3.

CASH will be paid by the subscriber for a few copies of the Quincy Patriot, No. 2 and 3. JOHN A. GREEN. Quincy, Feb. 18.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office. Quincy, Feb. 18.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 306 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place.

Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if he do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzmann's India Rubber Pad made in Philadelphia; Stone's double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 18.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

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Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following interesting and valuable publications, published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston, beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—devotedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac-similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor C. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reports of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Bilious Pills.

THESE PILLS are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 5vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Poe, Bryant, Halleck, Payne, Mackenzie, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whittier, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Leslie, etc.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE, and published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office.

Eulogy on Madison.

BEST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Gro. De Nap Gingham.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Household Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Muesse, M. D.

THE PHILADELPHIA, THREE CUTTERS, and MOON-SHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. 1f

Wm. P. Blanchard

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that he does various kinds of

FANCY WOOD-WORK and TURNING,

near Neponset Bridge, in Dorchester.

Also—REPAIRS FURNITURE on reasonable terms.

Save the pieces, and get your Furniture mended.

Dorchester, Jan. 7. 1f

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.
CHARLES BRACK,
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,
GEORGE SOUTHER,
JUSTIN SPEAR,
Hos. S. A. TURNER,
E. T. FOGG,
CHARLES LEFAYOURE,
FREEMAN HUNT,
J. P. CALLENDER,

Quincy Railway,
Milton,
Weymouth,
East Randolph,
Hingham,
South Scituate,
Lynn,
New-York City,
141, Nassau St.

GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

THE BROKEN PROMISE.

The following well written story, on a most important subject, we commend to the serious perusal of our fair readers.

The soft light of the 'Astral' fell upon the sweet face of Alice Russell as she bent in youthful loveliness over her book. A smile hovered for a moment upon her ruby lip and then vanished.

What are you reading so intently Alice? asked her sister approaching the centre table. She looked over her shoulder and read the title aloud before she could answer. Her mother who sat near the fire started, but said nothing; Alice blushed, and then as if replying to her sister's look said, Ernest will never know that I have read it.

But Alice are you not to blame in perusing any work of which he disapproves? and you know that it was only to day that you promised him that you would not look at this publication, because he did not think it one you ought to read, and now you are intensely studying its pages. Oh! Alice, for one moment's gratification will you thus trifle with a noble heart?

I am sure that I am not trifling, replied Alice hastily, and I do not know what harm there is in just looking into the book.

No harm to be sure answered Elizabeth, but you gave him a promise and nothing can justify your breaking it; Alice looked down. Mrs. Russell wiped a tear from her eye, and then rising laid her hand upon her daughter's arm—my Alice you know that I have few ties in this world, and live but for my two orphan children; think my child what misery it would cause me to see you treated with neglect, perhaps contempt, by him in whose heart you have garnered up your young affections; and be assured that such will be the case if you correct not this one fault which you have acquired since you left me to visit your aunt. Mutual esteem and respect can alone render married life happy, and Ernest is one who with all his good qualities has no charity for such minor failings; so noble and upright himself he cannot think how others can fall into such faults, and would despise one who kept not their word. Alice melted into tears, and clasping her mother's hand exclaimed.

Oh! mother, I am afraid to tell him; indeed, I did not mean to read it, but Marion Richlay brought it to me and persuaded me to read a few chapters; I wish I had refused to keep the book, but what shall I do?

Confess to Ernest that you have broken your promise and have been tempted to look into its pages, and assure him that in future you will try to correct this fault.

But mother I am afraid to; Ernest is sometimes even stern in his manner, and I could not bear a cold look from him. He will never know that I have read this work.

And will your conscience be at rest or your heart happy my Alice, whilst you are conscious of playing a deceptive part and deceiving one who so truly wishes to make you happy? Ah! Alice, you shrink from his look, but do you not think of one who is higher yet, a Being whom I have taught you to love and fear? Do you not feel that in thus persevering in the path of wrong you are offending one whose displeasure you should fear more than an earthly frown? Think deeply my love and calling moral courage to your aid do that which your conscience whispers is right, though the penalty may cost you pain. But there is Ernest's ring. He must not see this book until you decide what to do, and taking it from her hand Mrs. Russell left the room.

Ernest Dudley entered, and Alice received him not in her usual gentle and confiding manner, but with embarrassment and confusion. She dared not raise her eye to his, as he anxiously inquired if she was ill. A deep flushed crimsoned her before pale cheek as she replied in the negative.

I feared you were ill you looked so very pale when I came in, but now your cheek wears its own bright hue. I was about to ask you to go with me to my sister's; the evening is fine, and Isabel made me promise to bring both you and Elizabeth. Will you go Alice?

Certainly, if you wish it, and the evening is so mild a walk will do me good. Come Lizzy, will you go with us?

Elizabeth who saw that Alice wished to avoid a tete-a-tete with Ernest, knew that if

she did not confess her breach of promise then, she would never after have courage to, and trusting to the impression she judged her mother's last word must have made upon Alice's mind, she excused herself upon some trifling plea.

There was no cloud to shadow o'er the star-lit heavens, and the air, although mid-winter, was uncommonly soft and mild for the season. Ernest and his companion walked on for some minutes in silence. She was pondering upon her mother's advice, and felt it right she should follow it, but how to begin the subject she did not know. Ernest spoke first, and remarked upon the beauty of the evening.

Yes, it is very beautiful, but it only makes me feel sad; then rallying her courage, though the arm that rested in his trembled—I may as well speak Ernest, although I do not know what to say, I have been so much to blame. I fear you will not forgive me.

Forgive you, dear Alice, you surely could not be guilty of any fault that would require forgiveness from me.

Oh! Ernest, what if I have broken my promise to you, you surely will not forgive that? Ernest stopped involuntarily, and as the light from a lamp under which they were passing fell upon his face, it wore a look of severity and apprehension. The stop was but for a moment, and they immediately resumed their walk; but Alice went on with a sort of desperate haste, as if she feared her courage would fail; and can you forgive me? she asked in conclusion, in a low and tremulous voice.

I can forgive you Alice, and do—but I cannot express how much I am pained and disappointed. Your in-voluntary confession has in part repaired your fault, but Alice never repeat it if you wish to retain any portion of my esteem.

Miss Richlay is a dangerous friend for one young and artless as yourself, and might lead you into far greater errors; I will forgive you my Alice, but you must give me your solemn promise, a promise not to be broken, he added, laying an emphasis upon the words and speaking very slowly, that you will give up her acquaintance; you know that your mother disapproves of it, and you must feel that she could easily lead you into faults of a more serious nature. Think upon what I have said Alice and do not decide hastily. Reflect upon the consequences of this dangerous habit, and in the solitude of your own room, ask strength to be guided in the right way. I speak strongly dear Alice, but it is for your own happiness; and you have invested me with authority to tell you candidly of your faults, however painful the task to wound one so dear to me. I shall not shrink from it and now Alice forgive me if I have spoken harshly; to-morrow I will call and you shall tell me your decision. Wipe those tell tale witnesses from your eyes for we are at Emily's door.

A year passed away and Alice Russell was a wife. She was sitting alone one morning when the servant entered with a note of invitation to a large party at her cousin's. Mrs. Lawrence lived much in the fashionable world, and Ernest, although on the score of relation he could not speak of it to his wife, still disliked the intimacy. She immediately wrote her acceptance of the invitation, and when Ernest came home she informed him of it. You, of course, will go with me, said she.

Oh! spare me I entreat you, my dear Alice, I cannot endure one of these routs; besides I have an engagement with one of my law friends this evening; but go and enjoy yourself my dear, I will not fetter your inclinations. Do not mind me.

A deep shade crossed the beautiful face of Alice, and a feeling of disappointment and coldness strained over her heart. She felt that one of the golden threads were broken, that one image in her bright dream of happiness was fading away, when her husband could seek enjoyment and bid her also seek it apart from each other. But she said nothing, and Ernest was too deeply engaged in reading to watch the play of her countenance.

Ernest gazed with a look of admiration upon his wife's exceeding beauty, as simply attired she entered the drawing-room previous to going to her cousin's; and after taking a kind leave of her for the evening, hurried away to his friends. A tear rose to her eye but she wiped it hastily away, and prepared to wear a smile in public, although her heart was sad.

Mrs. Lawrence received her with much apparent kindness, and meeting several friends whom she really esteemed and loved, she soon became gay and animated. Towards the close of the evening, Mrs. Lawrence drew her arm within hers, and led her towards a table which was covered with engravings. Some of them were very fine, and she was remarking upon their beauty to a friend, when her cousin touching her arm said, my dear Alice let me introduce an old friend to you. Alice turned and in astonishment and dismay recognized Miss Richlay. Her promise to her husband flashed across her mind, and the sudden change in her countenance could not but be observed by the bystanders. She stood irresolute, and Miss Richlay who well divined her thoughts, drew her arm within her own, and led her away. Alice could not, without in-luring her in public, withdraw it immediately, and the fear of her companion's ridicule, which she well knew of old, induced her to break through her first resolution and reply to her lively sallies; but as soon as she could without being conspicuous she took leave.

Ernest had not arrived when she reached home, and she sat long in a deep reverie debating whether to tell him the whole or to conceal Miss Richlay's being at the party, as it was not probable they would again meet in company. Mrs. Russell and Elizabeth were away upon a visit, so that she could not go to them for advice, and hoping that Ernest would not discover it, she said nothing to him. But her manner insensibly changed, and there was a constraint and coldness when with him, that did not escape his observation. The change affected him deeply, and after trying in vain to win back her confidence, he became in turn equally reserved. Day after day passed by, and their estrangement became still greater. Alice continually fearing that Ernest would hear of her broken promise, and this continued anxiety preyed upon her spirits. She now wished she had told him at the time, but it was too late, and even her mother and sister were struck with the melancholy aspect of their once bright Alice. They saw she was not happy and questioned her husband, but he could not account for the alteration in her manners, and never did a thought that she had broken her word suggest itself to that confiding heart.

Alice went one morning to an exhibition, and the first person who accosted her upon her entrance was Miss Richlay. She could not pass her without speaking and was compelled to stop and listen to her comments upon the pictures. The door opened the second time, and Alice looking up met her husband's stern and fixed look, as he saw her apparently deeply engaged in conversation with one whom he did not deem a proper acquaintance for his wife, and whose acquaintance that wife had given her solemn promise to give up. She shrunk back, but did not speak, and withdrawing his gaze, he abruptly left the hall. Alice was obliged to command herself, but soon left the exhibition and hurried home.

Has Mr. Dudley been home, she inquired of the servant.

Yes! ma'am, and said he should not be in to dinner, and left word for you not to wait.

The evening was far advanced, and Alice paced her splendid and well lighted apartments with a hurried step. She would gladly have given all the splendor that surrounded her for a quiet spirit; as if unable to commune with her thoughts she sat down to the 'piano' and struck the keys. The air was one Ernest loved, she started up and pressed her hands to her forehead, again resumed her hasty walk. Her cheek was flushed with the deepest crimson, and she was evidently excited and uneasy. The door bell rung; her husband's steps sounded on the stairs, and she stood as if transfixed, unable to move in the centre of the room. Her bright color faded, and pale as death she saw him enter and advance towards her. She was unable to support herself and tottering to the sofa, she buried her face in the cushions. Ernest seated himself by her, and rising her from her reclining posture, obliged her to listen to him. He told her that he now understood that she had met and recognized Miss Richlay at her cousin's, and concealed it from him; that he could now account for her changed manner, and felt that the bright chain of confidence was broken forever; that he could not esteem her as he had done, because he could not depend upon the word of one who would break a promise given with so much solemnity. How much I am grieved and pained Alice, he said in conclusion, I cannot tell you, to thus find the character of her I so deeply loved made contemptible by this worst of faults.

Oh! spare me Ernest spare me, she interrupted, if you had not yourself told me to seek enjoyment apart from you I should have been saved this misery.

Ernest started—and as she went on and told him the whole, he could not but feel himself to blame in leaving Alice to mingle with those whom he knew to be dangerous friends without his protection. He remained in deep thought a moment.

Alice I too have been to blame but that does not acquit you. I cannot feel that confidence in your principles when I see that you are more influenced by the world's ridicule than your husband's approbation or your own sense of right; when you act directly contrary to the dictates of your conscience merely because you fear the smile of derision or the faces of those who care more for your wealth and station than yourself. Think of the consequences of this habit. Now if you persevere in it you will wholly alienate my affections, for mutual confidence and esteem can alone make our happiness; and I hardly think you could brook contempt from one you have loved.

Contempt! she repeated despairingly, yes my mother told me you would hold me in contempt; well I deserve it all, and laying her head on the cushions she sobbed convulsively. Her husband paced the room with a troubled brow and hurried step. The door bell rung, and stopping before her, he said—I am obliged to leave town for a few days. Alice! and during my absence I hope you will ponder deeply upon all these things. They cannot give you half the pain they do me, and I trust you may never feel the bitterness of disappointment which I felt to-day, when I found myself deceived; and without ever saying farewell he left the room. Alice wept long and bitterly. He might have spoken one word of kindness murmured she, but still 'tis just.

Ernest returned to his house, and week after week glided by. Mrs. Russell and Elizabeth were again in town, and Alice found their society a comfort and solace. Ernest was studiously polite to her, but she deeply felt the

change in his demeanor. He never confided in her, and though gentle, there was wanting the kind smile and trusting look of old. She felt that she was severely punished and became sad and pale. She had met Miss Richlay twice and gave her decidedly to understand by her manner that she was determined not to know her; and though her gay friends laughed at her and made her the object of their satire, still she bore it meekly and felt happier than since Ernest's discovery of her broken word.

Alice had always kept her birth-day and fearing her mother might deem her unhappy, she issued her usual invitations, and prepared to meet her friends with a smiling brow. Her mother, Elizabeth, and each friend of earlier years had according to their custom presented their little gifts of affection through the day. All but her husband. He had given her nothing, and as she descended to her lighted and brilliant rooms she wiped away a tear as she murmured, no gift from him!

The company had departed, and as Alice leant her weary head against the marble mantelpiece she contrasted the past with the present. My birth day and not even a kind look, the smallest gift from him. He has quite ceased to think of me; this is more bitter to bear, and she wiped away a tear after tear as they fell fast from her eyes, until no longer able to control her feelings she sobbed aloud. Ernest rose, and drawing her towards the sofa on which he had been sitting seated himself by her side.

This is your birth-day Alice, and I have not forgotten my gift, his voice trembled and she had courage to look up, but I would not give it to you before witnesses. I know and have observed your efforts to conquer the one bad fault that marred the beauty of your mind. My gift is your husband's restored affection. This has been a lesson you will never forget, but I knew if I did not let you feel the pain and remorse that it would make no lasting impression on your mind, and I wished to prove that you felt this deeply before I changed my manner, which has cost me an effort to render so cold and distant; and as Alice overcame by the revulsion of feeling wept joyful tears upon his shoulder, he slipped a diamond ring upon her finger, and folding her to his heart whispered: Let this be a talisman, dearest, to guard and preserve thee in future. And Alice Dudley never forgot that hour or parted with that talisman, and never did she again need its power to enable her to keep her promises.—Hingham Gazette.

GRAFTING.

Whip-grafting or tongue-grafting is most commonly practised in nurseries upon small stocks. The stocks and the scions should be of the same or nearly the same size. They are both to be sloped off a full inch or more, and then tied closely together. This method may be much improved by performing what gardeners call *tongueing* or *tipping*; that is, by making an incision in the bare part of the stock, downwards, and a similar slit in the scion, upwards; after which they are to be carefully joined together, so that the rinds of both may meet in every part, when a bandage of bass is to be tied round the scion, to prevent it from being displaced, and the whole is to be covered over or coated over with grafting clay.

Cleft-grafting or slit-grafting is performed on stocks from one to two inches in diameter. The head of the stock being carefully cut off, in a sloping direction, a perpendicular cleft or slit is to be made about two inches deep, with a knife or chisel, towards the back of the slope, into which a wedge is to be driven, in order to keep it open for the admission of the scion: the latter must now be cut in a perpendicular direction, and in the form of a wedge, so as to fit the stock. As soon as it is prepared, it should be placed in the cleft, in such a manner that the inner bark of both the stock and scion may meet exactly together. It is then to be tied with a ligature of bass and clayed over, as is practised in whip-grafting, three or four eyes being left in the scion uncovered. It should be observed, that in making the cleft in the stock, care should be taken not to injure the piths, the scions being inserted in the sap-wood of the stock or branch.

Crown-grafting is commonly practised upon such stocks as are too large and stubborn to cleave. It is sometimes called grafting in the bark or rind, from the scion being inserted between the bark and wood. This mode of grafting is performed with best effect somewhat later than the others, as the motion of the sap renders the bark and wood of the stock much more easily prepared for the admission of the scion. First cut or saw off the head of the stock or branch, horizontally or level, and pare the top smooth; then, having the scions, cut one side of each, flat, and somewhat sloping, an inch and a half long, forming a sort of a shoulder at the top of the slope, to rest upon the crown of the stock, and then raise the rind of the stock with the ivory wedge, forming the handle of the budding knife, (or some other suitable implement of a wedge-like shape,) so as to admit the scion between the bark and the wood two inches down. Then place the scion with the cut side next the wood, thrusting it down far enough for the shoulder to rest upon the top of the stock; and in this manner may be put three, four, five, or more scions, in one large stock or branch. In order to secure the engrafted shoots from being displaced by the wind, it is thought best to secure them for two or three years by tying long rods to the body of the stock or branch, and tying up each scion and its shoots to one of the rods.

Side-grafting is performed by starting off the bark and a little of the wood on any part of the tree, and cut the lower end of the scion to fit the part as near as possible; then join them to the branch, tie them with bass, and clay them over.

Saddle-grafting is performed by first cutting the top of the stock into a wedge-like form, and then splitting up the end of the scion, and thinning off each half to a tongue-shape; it is then placed on the wedge, and embracing it on each side, and the inner barks are made to join on one side of the stocks, as in cleft grafting. This is a very strong and handsome mode for standard trees, when grafted at the standard height. The stocks for this purpose should not be much thicker than the scions, or two scions may be inserted.—Bangor (Me.) Farmer.

THE APPLE ORCHARD.

In a mistaken zeal to eradicate the seeds of intemperance, we are afraid that some, by destroying their apple orchards, are not only diminishing their innocent family comforts, but are seriously impairing their means of honest farm profits. We do not advocate the orchard on account of the alcohol its fruit affords in distillation—such a practice we deprecate; nor will we urge *tetotallers* to cultivate the apple for cider, if they deem this liquor hurtful—though we still adhere to the 'steady habits' of our New England ancestry, in taking a glass of this racy beverage with our dinner—we will not advocate the orchard for the *liquor* it affords but for the *food*—the beef, pork, milk, etc., into which its fruit can be readily transformed.

For the family, apples may be made to contribute alike to health, to pleasure, and to economy, and greatly to diminish the consumption of more costly food. As dessert fruits, they are surpassed but by few in quality, and by none in durability; while in the culinary department, they afford a grateful repast, baked, boiled, roasted, or fried, and to borrow terms from the cook's book, may be served up with rice, flour, etc., in black-cap, charlotte, cheesecakes, compotes, cumplings, fritters, floating-islands, festoon, fool, fraze, glazed, in gelly, marmalade, pancakes, pies, puddings, preserves, poupeton, soufflet, in water, a la Turque. In all these forms, we believe the apple is perfectly unguileless, and in most of them may be indulged in by the robust and the delicate, and by rich and poor.

In the economy of the farm, apples are no less serviceable. Every kind of farm stock feeds and fattens upon them. They serve as a substitute for corn in the piggery, for oats in the horse-stable, and for slops in the cow-stall. They were evidently destined for the comfort of man; and because they are capable of being converted to a bad use, shall we, for this reason, reject the many benefits they are calculated to afford us? Because bread corn is convertible into alcohol, is it less worthy of our care and culture as an article of food? Those alone who abuse the gifts of Providence, are obnoxious to public morals.

Our orchard, though a young one, is of great value to us. The early droppings of fruit were gathered by our pigs, and they contributed much to fit them for the fattening pen; and subsequently by boiling them with small potatoes, for fattening hogs, they have enabled us to save a good portion of our soft corn, which in ordinary years has not suffered for finishing our pork, say forty or fifty bushels, to deal out to our store shoats. Our orchard has enabled us to dispose of some fifty barrels of choice winter fruit, and to manufacture nearly as many barrels of cider, and it is now in the form of pomace, adding greatly to the products of our dairy. On the first of December, we began to feed the pomace to seven milch cows, and have continued to feed them with a common wheel-barrow full per diem, and the effect has been to increase the quantity of milk nearly fifty per cent. The pomace has not undergone but slight if any fermentation.

The great indifference to orchards, we have no doubt, arises from an ignorance of the many advantages which they are capable of affording to the farm, and to the bad quality of the fruit which is generally cultivated. The nutritive properties of the apple depend upon the quantity of saccharine matter they contain, or the specific gravity of their juice; and the difference in flavor and in their cooking properties, are not sufficiently regarded, and not generally known. We have probably the finest varieties of this fruit, of any country in the world, which come to maturity in succession, so as to afford a supply for the family the whole year, and yet probably not one family in a thousand enjoys them, or know the existence of the better half.—Albany Cultivator.

LIFE.

Life is short. The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the track of time; a vast desert lies open in prospect; through this desert have your fathers journeyed; wearied with years and sorrow they sunk from the walks of men. You must leave them where they fall; and you are to go a little further where you will find eternal rest. Whatever you have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment is big with innumerable events which come not in slow succession, but bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.—Blair.

SELECTIONS.

IMPORTANT VERDICT.

A case of some importance to travellers was tried lately at the Court of Common Pleas, in Boston. It was an action for damages brought by William Lowther, jr., against Benjamin Wrightington, a stage driver, for an assault. Plaintiff took an inside seat in the coach at Providence. On arriving at Pawtucket, the defendant requested him to take an outside seat, to accommodate some ladies who wished a passage. He at first declined, but being told that the ladies must take the outside if he refused, he got out of the coach took his valise, and said he would go no farther. The driver then demanded twenty-five cents fare, which Lowther refused to pay, and Wrightington then seized him by the collar, threw him against the wheels of the coach, and took his valise from him. The valise contained money and other valuable property, and Lowther, rather than part with it, got on the top of the coach and came to Boston, and brought this action for damages.

The counsel for the defendant confined himself to the question of damages. It was admitted that something might be recovered, but it was contended that the amount should be nominal, as there was no actual injury sustained. For the plaintiff, it was insisted that the jury should award exemplary damages. The plaintiff was a stranger, and his feelings were deeply wounded at the manner in which he was treated. He had taken an inside seat at Providence, and had a right to retain it the whole distance to Boston. By making him give it up the driver violated his contract, and had no right to ask for any pay, and if he had, it was no justification of the insolent manner in which he behaved towards Mr. Lowther. The jury were not to consider the actual injury suffered merely, but they were to take into consideration the mortification to which the plaintiff was subjected. They should also award such damages as might prevent such occurrences in future. Under the circumstances of this case most men would have taken the law into their own hands and inflicted summary punishment on the defendant, but the plaintiff had very properly brought the whole matter into a court of justice; in doing this, he has been at trouble and expense, and the jury should not award such damages as will make him repent that he had taken this course. The court instructed the jury, that the measure of damages was not the actual injury suffered. The feelings of the plaintiff were to be considered. If a man spits in his neighbor's face, the actual injury is trifling, but no jury would hesitate to look beyond it. In this case the jury should look to the whole circumstances of the case; the situation and character of the two parties, and the provocation which was given. The jury found for the plaintiff, and assessed damages in the sum of \$60 and costs.

INTERPERANCE AT SEA.

A Montrose (Scottish) paper, gives the following account of a revolting case of interperance at sea:

The brig Diamond, of Arbroath, Captain James Patterson, from Riga, to Arbroath, with a cargo of flax, arrived off the harbor, on Sunday afternoon, and when the pilot boat went alongside, they were informed that the captain was dead; upon boarding the vessel, the pilots found the whole crew, mate included, in a state of beastly intoxication, and the captain lying dead in his bed in the cabin; from the state of the crew, three of the pilots remained on board and took charge of the vessel, and brought her safely into the harbor the same night.

The condition in which the crew were found, gave rise to a rumor that the captain had met his death by unfair means; but upon a prerogative being held next day to inquire into the circumstances, it appeared, that while the vessel was in the act of staying, about five or six miles to the north-east of the Bell-rock, at two o'clock on the previous morning, he got a severe blow on the breast from the tiller, and only survived the accident about four hours; immediately on the captain's decease, the mate, instead of behaving as he ought to have done, under such circumstances, commenced serving out spirits to the men, and the crew continued their orgies until every drop of spirits on board was destroyed, and the whole of them intoxicated, thereby risking their own lives, and the loss of both ship and cargo—conduct so shameful, as to be almost incredible. Captain Patterson was much respected in his profession, and this sudden termination of his career, in the prime of life, has diffused a very general feeling of regret throughout the town.

TWENTY LIVES LOST.

A most melancholy occurrence took place, on the Illinois river, at about five miles from its mouth, where, through the obstinacy of the captains of two steamboats, one of their boats was sunk, the lives of all the deck passengers, amounting to more than twenty, lost, and the freight and baggage entirely destroyed.

The captain of the Wisconsin, which was then ascending the river, had repeatedly stated that if he should meet the Tiskilwa, and her captain would not give him a clear channel, he should run her down. This, it seemed, provoked the captain of the other boat, and he became obstinately determined not to turn out of his course. Both boats met about 5 o'clock in the morning, at a time when all the passengers were in bed, and steered directly for each other till within only a few rods, when the captain of the Tiskilwa endeavored, but too late, to avoid the collision; and turning a little out of the course, thus gave a fair broadside to the ascending boat, which took her just behind the wheel, and she sunk in less than three minutes after she was struck. The first notice of their extreme danger which the cabin passengers received, was the screams of those below, who were drowning; and without even time to put

on their clothes, they merely escaped by jumping through the windows of the cabin; which, fortunately for them, had been completely separated from the sinking boat by the shock.

The captain of the Wisconsin is stated to have acted, even to the ladies, in a most brutal manner, having put them ashore barefooted, at more than a mile and a half from any habitation, and with nothing but their night clothes on. Report says that the men were even worse treated, as he endeavored to prevent their getting on board the Wisconsin at all.

A large sum of money belonging to one of the ladies named, had been recovered subsequently, from the ladies' cabin; and one gentleman was fortunate enough to find his coat floating on the river, with his money, amounting to about \$4000, in the pocket.—*Chicago Commercial.*

ANOTHER NEW RIFLE.

The mechanical ingenuity of the "New Hampshire boys" is certainly remarkable, as the names of Cochran, Parker, and a host of others—the offsprings of whose genius are periodically exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute—bear ample testimony. We have just examined a new rifle, a beautiful piece of workmanship, called "Whittier's Spiral Revolving," invented by a young mechanic in a neighboring town, which, though somewhat on the principle of Cochran's has such decided advantage over even that, as fairly, we think, to entitle it to the name of a "new invention." Such is the opinion, we understand, that has been pronounced upon it at Washington by those whose business it is to decide upon such matters before granting letters patent.

The cylinder revolves below the barrel, and not above it, as in Cochran's, and turns in a perpendicular instead of a horizontal direction. In consequence of this novel and peculiar mode of construction, there is no danger, in case of an explosion, of any injury being sustained by the person using the rifle. The charges of course are turned from him, and if an explosion should occur, they must leave the chamber of the cylinder in the same direction they leave the barrel. In Cochran's on the other hand, as the cylinder revolves horizontally, each charge is in turn aimed directly at the person who is holding it, producing some such feeling often-times as one experiences when a loaded gun, primed and cocked, is pointed at him. In case of an explosion therefore, the person having the gun in his hand, would be apt to receive the balls in his body, or sustain injury in some other way. Herein is one great advantage of the "Spiral Revolving." It can also be discharged more rapidly, that is, be made to fire more charges in a given time. Those who have examined Cochran's rifle are aware that after once firing, the hand must be raised to turn the cylinder, in order to bring the next chamber to the right place, before another can be fired, and so on repeatedly according to the number of charges. Considerable time is thus lost.

This difficulty, if it be one, is obviated in Whittier's invention, by a simple contrivance, that is—by means of two triggers close to each other, and both in the rear of the cylinder, with which they are connected by spiral springs. One of the springs, the moment the trigger is pulled, cocks the rifle, bringing each charge in its exact place at every revolution of the cylinder, and the other discharges it. They are so near each other that the whole process of firing is done without any loss of time whatever, and by almost the same movement of the hand.—This unparalleled rapidity with which the discharges are made, may in some cases be of the utmost advantage, but the superiority of Whittier's gun over every other is shown decisively, we think, from the fact that there can be no danger whatever in case of an explosion (and such things may happen with the guns) to the individual who holds it. The particular rifle of which we are speaking was a small one, having but nine chambers in the cylinder—which could be made to discharge nine balls in as many seconds.—*Claremont Eagle.*

DUEL.

A most deplorable duel took place last month in St. Petersburg. M. Pouschkin the most distinguished writer and poet of Russia, was shot by a French Officer named D'Anthis. M. Pouschkin having perceived that the latter was paying addresses to his wife, became extremely jealous and unhappy, and at last told M. D'Anthis that he could not receive him any longer in his house. M. D'Anthis feigned to be greatly surprised at his susceptibility, and said that he was not courting Mrs. Pouschkin, but her sister who lived in the family. The husband replied that in that case he should marry her, which D'Anthis assented to, and they were accordingly united towards the latter end of January. M. Pouschkin, however, abstained from assisting at the nuptials, would not allow his consort to be present at the celebration, and moreover forbade either M. D'Anthis or his wife ever in future to enter his house. About a fortnight elapsed, when both parties having met at a ball, M. D'Anthis went and sat beside Mrs. Pouschkin, who though requested and ordered by her husband not to speak to him, engaged with him in conversation. M. Pouschkin, who was a man of violent temper, flew into a rage at seeing them together, and challenged M. D'Anthis to fight until one of them should drop dead on the spot. The duel accordingly took place the next morning, some accounts say in presence of the Emperor. M. Pouschkin was shot through the breast and survived only two days, and his adversary was dangerously wounded. M. Pouschkin, who was a nobleman of the Imperial Chamber, and a great favorite with the Emperor Nicholas, finding his situation hopeless, begged of a friend to wait on his majesty, and recommend to him his wife and children. The prince, in answer, deputed his chaplain to the dying man, to ask him if he persisted in the atheistical principles he had professed all his life. His answer having been

QUINCY PATRIOT.

negative, the Emperor sent to inform him that he would grant a pension of 20,000 roubles to his widow, and provide for his four children, whom he has since placed in imperial schools, where they are to be educated at the expense of the state.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE RIVER JORDAN.

The following interesting description of the river Jordan, a stream, with the name of which the most pleasing and sublime associations are connected, is extracted from Chateaubriand's travels in Greece and Palestine, published a number of years since:

"We broke up our camp and advanced for an hour and a half with excessive difficulty, over a fine white sand. We were approaching a grove of palm-trees and tamarinds, which to my great astonishment, I perceived in the midst of this sterile tract. The Arabs all at once stopped, and pointed to something that I had not yet remarked, at the bottom of the ravine. Unable to make out what it was, I perceived what appeared to be sand in the motion. On drawing nearer to this singular object, I beheld a yellow current, which I could scarcely distinguish from the sands on its shores. It was deeply sunk below its banks, and its sluggish stream rolled slowly on. This was the Jordan.

I had surveyed the great rivers of America, with that pleasure which solitude and nature impart; I visited the Tyber with enthusiasm, and sought with the same interest the Eurotas and the Sphyrus; but I cannot express what I felt at the sight of the Jordan. Not only did this river remind me of a renowned antiquity, and one of the most celebrated names that the most exquisite poetry confided to the memory of man; but its shores likewise presented to my view, the theatre of the miracles of my religion. Judea is the only country in the world that revives in the traveller the memory of human affairs, and of celestial things, and which by this combination produces in the soul a feeling and ideas, which no other region is capable of exciting.

The Arabs stripped and plunged into the Jordan. I durst not follow their example, on account of the fever by which I was still tormented; but I fell upon my knees on the bank, with my two servants, and the drogman of the monastery. Having forgotten to bring a bible, we could not repeat the passages of scripture relating to the spot where we now were; but the drogman who knew the customs of the place, began to sing: *Ave maris stella.* We responded like sailors at the end of their voyage; Sir de Joinville could not have been more clever than we. I then took up some water from the river in a leather vessel; it did not seem to me as sweet as sugar, according to the expression of a pious missionary. I thought it on the contrary rather brackish; but though I drank a considerable quantity, I felt no inconvenience from it; nay, I even think it would be very pleasant, if it were purified from the sand which it carries along with it.

About two leagues from the place where we halted, I perceived higher up the river a thicket of considerable extent. I determined to proceed thither for I calculated this must be the spot where the Israelites passed the river facing Jericho, where the manna ceased to fall, where the Hebrews tasted the first fruits of the land of promise, where Naaman was cured of his leprosy, and lastly, where Christ was baptized by St. John. Towards this place we advanced, but as we drew near to it, we heard the voices of men in the thicket. Unfortunately the human voice which cheers you everywhere else, and which you would love to hear on the banks of the Jordan is precisely what most alarms you in these deserts. The Bethlehemites and the drogman proposed an immediate retreat; but I declared that I had not come so far to be in a hurry to return; that I agreed to go no higher up the river; but that I was determined to examine the river facing the spot where we then stood.

They yielded with reluctance to my resolution, and we again repaired to the bank of the Jordan, which a bend of the river had carried to some distance from us on the right. I found it of the same width and depth as a league lower down, that is, six or seven feet deep close to the shore, and about fifty paces in breadth.

The guides urged me to depart, and Ali Ago himself grumbled. Having finished making such notes as I considered most important, I complied with the wishes of the caravan; I saluted the Jordan for the last time, and took a bottle of its water and a few rushes from its bank.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of Jesse Brown, of Portland, Me. for the murder of Rachel Bailey, recently commenced at Portland. The Grand Jury had found two bills against him—one for the murder of Rachel Bailey, and the other for the murder of his wife, Lucy Brown. He was thus occasioning their death. Rachel was a single woman, of bad character. Mrs. Brown died in January last, soon after taking some powders given to her by her husband for dyspepsia. A daughter, who tasted of the poison, was seized with vomiting, but survived. Mrs. Brown died in a few hours. A short time after this, Brown went to Rachel's father's, on Sunday the 29th of January, and staid a considerable part of the day. They were neighbors to each other. When he went away, a little before sunset, he carried Rachel's bundle with him; and in a short time she followed him notwithstanding her father's objection to her going.—She carried her child and tarried all night, sleeping with two of Brown's daughters, in the same room with the father. The next day after dinner, Brown told Rachel that she might as well go home, as he did not want her any longer, and did not care about her staying. She started for home about 2 o'clock, Monday afternoon, and reached home a little before sunset. Soon after she came in, she commenced vomiting, complained of violent pain and distress, of a burn,

ing in her throat and stomach, and of being blind, and died about 8 o'clock the same evening. The manner of her death was very similar to that of Mrs. Brown, which occurred about a fortnight before. On a post mortem examination, it was apparent that she had taken arsenic, and died in consequence of it. The Court refused to admit as evidence, the declarations of the deceased, on the ground that she might not be aware of her immediate danger. The counsel for the prisoner endeavored to satisfy the jury that the deceased came to her death by her own voluntary act, and without the aid or knowledge of Brown, and for this purpose they introduced witnesses who testified to her repeated declarations that, before she would have another child, unless she was a married woman, she would kill herself. The trial occupied four days. The Chief Justice summoned up the evidence to the jury, who in an hour and a half, came into Court with a verdict of *not guilty.*—The prisoner was remanded to prison to await his trial for the murder of his wife.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 6; 1837.

As the conductor of a public newspaper, established upon independent principles, the editor considers that he is under obligations to admit all well-written communications offered for publication on various subjects. For the sentiments advanced or language employed by the different writers, he does not consider himself responsible.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The gospel of St. John abounds in metaphorical language, and calls as much as any part of the scripture for the exercise of reason in its interpretation. Our Saviour's discourses, as recorded by this evangelist, are very figurative; but when reason is duly exercised they may in general be readily understood. Thus he calls himself 'the living bread which came down from heaven,' declaring 'that his flesh is meat indeed, and that his blood is drink indeed.' It will therefore demand attention and judgment in reading the gospel before us, that we may comprehend its genuine import. And whoever discards reason in his endeavors to become acquainted with the sacred writings is most certainly renouncing that faculty by which alone he can come to the knowledge of the truth.

In the concluding verse of the first chapter of this evangelist, our Saviour observes to Nathaniel in this highly figurative style, 'verily, verily, I say unto you, hereafter ye shall see heaven open and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man'; that is, hereafter ye shall see an extraordinary divine power working in my favor by many miraculous interpositions.

In the third chapter we have the account of our Saviour's discourse with Nicodemus in language so figurative as to be liable to be misunderstood unless attentively considered and without regard to articles of faith previously established. By some Christians the passage is adduced as decisive proof of the innate and total depravity of the human heart; and the necessity in every one of being renewed in the temper and disposition of his soul, or 'being born again,' in order to become meet for the presence and enjoyment of God in heaven. This doctrine it is said our Saviour most clearly asserts when he remarks to Nicodemus, 'except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God.' This figurative language of Christ I would thus paraphrase, 'except a man be born again,' that is, except a man be seriously disposed and heartily desirous of doing the divine will, he cannot discern the kingdom of God, or the spiritual nature of his doctrine.

In the forty-fourth verse of the sixth chapter, our Saviour says to the Jews, 'No man can come to me except the Father, which hath sent me, draw him.' No irresistible power of God is to be understood by this mode of expression in the formation of the Christian character, for this would militate with other plain declarations of the sacred writings to the contrary. Its meaning may be thus expressed, 'No man can come to the Father, unless he is induced to it from a regard to God or a principle of religious obedience.'

The thirty-seventh verse of the seventh chapter may require some illustration. 'In the last day,' says the evangelist, 'that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, etc.' This expression refers to the feast of tabernacles, which was kept by the Jews during eight successive days, the last of which was the most solemn of the whole.

The evangelist has recorded this address of Jesus to the Jews in the twenty-eighth verse of the eighth chapter. 'When ye have lifted up the Son of Man, then shall ye know that I am he, and that I do nothing of myself, but as my Father hath taught me I speak these things.' That is, when ye have put me to death it shall then be more evident to you from the circumstances, which follow that event, that all my pretensions of coming from the Father and of acting in union with him were true.

Near the close of this chapter we find our Saviour thus addressing the Jews. 'Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day, and he saw it and was glad,' that is, he saw it by faith. 'Then said the Jews unto him, thou art not yet fifty years old, and hast thou seen Abraham? Jesus said unto them, verily, verily, I say unto you before Abraham was I am.' This last clause in the passage before us is confidently brought forward as an unanswerable argument in favor of the eternal existence of Jesus Christ. It is the very language, say the believers in this doctrine, which the Supreme Jehovah adopts to make himself known to the children of Israel by the instrumentality of Moses. 'Say unto them, says God to Moses, I am hath sent you.' But the most natural and obvious construction of the passage, we are considering, is this, 'Jesus said unto them, verily, verily, I say unto you, before Abraham was born I am he; that is, I am the Messiah, or the Christ, whose day Abraham rejoiced to see and was glad when with an eye of faith he saw it.'

In the thirty-ninth verse of the following chapter, there is a remark of our Saviour involved in some degree of obscurity. 'And Jesus said; for judgment I am come into this world that they, which see not, might see; and that they, which see, might be made blind.' This verse conveys the following meaning: By my coming into the world the just judgments of God are displayed. Plain and good men see the truth; wise but vicious men are judicially blinded.—*To be continued.* W.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

John 1:1-18. In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God, &c.

In the Patriot of the 20th of April, we had this passage illustrated by W. He says, 'John begins his gospel in language which according to our present translation conveys a doctrine that is not admitted by every class of Christians. The first eighteen verses of this evangelist are considered by those who hold to the doctrine of the trinity as bearing incontestible proof that Jesus was indeed the true God, although there is no writer of the New Testament who more clearly and explicitly asserts the unity of Jehovah and the subordinate nature of Christ.'

It seems, then, Unitarians admit, that these verses of John's gospel, as they are rendered in our common version, teach the doctrine that Jesus is the true God. It is a fact, that Trinitarians consider this passage as 'bearing incontestible proof that Jesus is the true God, equal and one with Jehovah. They also, readily grant, that there is 'no writer of the New Testament who more clearly and explicitly asserts the unity of Jehovah and the subordinate nature (if it be applied to his human nature) of Christ than the evangelist John. But do not Trinitarians assert the unity of Jehovah as 'clearly and incontestibly' as Unitarians, or as any of the sacred writers do? Did W. ever know or hear of a Trinitarian who denied the unity of Jehovah, or who believed in more than one Jehovah? Do not Trinitarians, also, 'assert the subordinate nature of Christ' as positively as this evangelist, or as 'explicitly' even as Unitarians? Trinitarians universally believe in the existence of one God and one only. They also, universally believe that Jesus Christ, as to his humanity and mediatorship, was inferior and subordinate to Jehovah. It is no argument, then, against Trinitarians that this evangelist asserts, clearly and incontestibly, the subordinate nature of Christ and the unity of Jehovah, for they all, without exception, believe both these truths.

That Christ Jesus was in all respects a man (sin only excepted,) Trinitarians all believe. That he had an existence and a glory and an equality with the Father, before he 'was made flesh,' they also believe. That Jesus Christ had a divine and a human nature is most evident from the Bible. This, we think, reconciles the language of our evangelist in the use he makes of the word *Logos* in the passage under consideration, and in his asserting the unity of Jehovah and the subordinate nature of Jesus Christ, far better than the new translation of the passage as quoted by W. from Linsey. To the evidence that Jesus Christ possessed a human and a divine nature, we will attend in due time. W. says, 'Wakefield proves, by a recurrence to the best Greek writers, that the word *Logos*, would have been better translated, wisdom.'

It is well known that *Griesbach*, as a Greek scholar, is held in high repute even by many Unitarians. Your readers, then, may wish to know whether he is to be classed among the 'best Greek writers,' just named. His testimony is plain as to the Divinity of Christ being an incontrovertible doctrine of the Bible. It is no less plain respecting the text under consideration. He says, 'In primis locus ille, John. i. 1, 2, 3, tam perspicuus est, atque omnibus exceptionibus major, ut neque interpretum neque criticorum auctoritas eam unquam errantem atque veritatem depen-aribus eripere possit.' 'That passage, in particular, John i. 1, 2, 3, is so clear, and so much above all exception, that it never can be overthrown, or wrested from the defenders of the truth by the daring attempts of either commentators or critics.' Such is the testimony of *Griesbach*, that learned critic and divine.

Let us now glance at the translation of the passage as given by Wakefield, which W. says, 'renders it clear and intelligible to every serious mind.' 'In the beginning was wisdom, and wisdom was with God and God was wisdom, &c.'

We will at present look simply at one sentence. 'And wisdom became man and dwelt among us,' &c. When and how did wisdom become man? And dwelt among men? And if wisdom is God and God is wisdom, and wisdom became man, and dwelt among men, did God become man and dwell among men, or not? Really, if the word could be so rendered or explained away as to mean simply a divine attribute, *like wisdom, or power, or truth*, the passage, even then, does not seem so 'clear and intelligible' as W. imagines. Is it more reasonable or intelligible to say that God, the Father, or Jehovah, 'became man,' than to acknowledge, that the son became man?

Now, let us look at the rendering of the passage as it is in our common version, and see if it is not quite as 'clear and intelligible' as in this new translation. W. is no doubt correct in his statement that 'the apostle John survived all the other apostles,' and he might well have added (as has been the belief of the church, generally,) that he wrote his gospel when he was far advanced in life and that one special object which he had in view was to refute the doctrine of certain errorists, or heretics, who had then arisen, some of whom denied the proper Deity, and others the proper humanity of Jesus Christ. How well he succeeded in refuting these errors, and how 'clear and intelligible' he is, we shall now see.

'In the beginning was the word,' 'critics,' says Mr. Scott, (whose commentary is in more families, no doubt, than any one exposition of the scriptures) 'have shown that there is an important difference between 'in the beginning,' and 'from the beginning.' 'In the beginning' was the word, 'that is, 'the word' was from eternity, for nothing could precede the beginning but an eternity. Whittier says, 'the plainest reason why this essential Son of God, is styled the word, seems to be this: that as our words are the interpretations of our minds to others, so was this 'Son of God' sent to reveal his Father's mind to the world.' That, 'the word,' which was in the beginning was the Son of God is evident from the declaration of the evangelist, that 'the word was made flesh, and dwelt among men,' for to say that *wisdom, or power, or any other attribute of God was made flesh, or man*, as is undoubtedly the meaning of *flesh* here, seems in the highest degree absurd; but to say that the Son of God was made flesh, or became man, when he is elsewhere said to be 'Immanuel, God with us,' and 'to have taken upon him the form of a servant and the seed of Abraham, and to be found in fashion as a man,' seems perfectly consistent, and in accordance with the general tenor of the New Testament. In the first words of his gospel, this evangelist describes God, the Creator, in order to lead us to know and acknowledge the Son or Redeemer, as one with him.

'And the word was with God'; here, the beloved disciple recognizes his master, as one who was with him as the determining, acting principle with the one Jehovah from eternity.

'And the word was God.' Here, he declares, 'the Son dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead,' though the declaration that 'the word was with God' was not sufficiently strong; or as though it might be to imply that there was a separation or difference, who is with his friend, is not the same as his friend speaks out his meaning 'clearly and intelligibly'—word was God.'

Christianity was designed to supplant idolatry raised upon the ruins of that the worship of the on Jehovah. Who then can believe an inspired evangelist would have made a statement, calculated to lead which has actually led, nine tenths of the non-Christian world, from that day to the present, to be ators, for this declaration has led them to pay idolatry—worship in the highest sense to Jesus Christ—and if he does not possess the proper character of Deity, and is not one equal to, and with Jehovah, idolatry. God has said 'he will not give his glory another,' and if Jesus Christ is another, then, to him that worship, which belongs only to God, is to God of his glory, and this, Trinitarians, in all, have done—and one of the prominent measures we have led them to do it has been the declaration of inspired disciple whom Jesus loved, 'And the word was God.'

'The same was in the beginning with God,' though the evangelist foresaw that some would the real Deity of the Word or Son, he puts the subject into every possible form of expression, giving 'line line,' that there might be no mistake. An though he foresaw that some would ask where the proof that 'the Word' is God, he adds 'All: were made by him, and without him was not thing made that was made.' If 'the Word,' made things, could 'the Word' itself, be made—could he created all things be himself a creature, created by? Did not the apostle speak truth when said, 'he that built all things is God.' For by says the apostle, 'were all things created that a heaven,' and that are in earth, visible and invisible whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principal or powers; all things were created by him, and for and he is before all things, and by him all things exist.' Can any one conceive the properties and lines here expressed as dwelling in any being but the one Jehovah? Yet they are here ascribed to Christ.—*To be continued.* PHILEAS

NEW YEAR'S SERMON.

BY REV. MR. WHITNEY.

To the editor of the Patriot: Ephesians 5:14. Awake thou that sleepest and arise from dead, and Christ shall give thee life.

This sermon is well divided into three parts, an aged, middle-aged, and the young are separately dressed. Many things are said of a serious cast evidently, designed to call the mind to solemn reflections. The commencement of a new year is called to call all classes in the community to awake, great subject of the soul's salvation. It is a highly proper to improve in calling upon the aged, middle-aged, and the young to ascertain whether are sensible of any religious progress during the year? We were pleased with the greater part of sermon, and had there been no neutralizing ingredient in it, we think, the address to the three different classes in the community might have done good.

But there are some statements which do not seem as being correct, and if they contain truth as they seem to us, far from containing the whole. We will, at present, refer to only one of them. On tenth page we read, 'Our preparation for heaven consists in attending to the employments of our respective vocations, and in partaking with thankfulness blessings and enjoyments which God in his good has here spread before us.'

Our views of a 'preparation for heaven' are very different from those here stated. If this statement is correct, it seems, we need no other 'preparation for heaven' but to attend well to our secular employments and 'be thankful' for food and raiment, and health and prosperity. If, then, our merchants are diligent business, our mechanics make good carriages and boots and shoes and good houses, etc., etc., our contractors quarry their granite well, we shall be prepared for heaven. If this be so, we cannot see need of a Saviour, or a gospel, or of the rich man God so often spoken of in the Bible, or even of a at all. Night we not be in as thorough a preparation for heaven without any of these, as we can be them? We think such unqualified statements called to do, not good, but injury.

We will now refer to a statement to which we happy to annex our hearty amen. It is this—'gion never was designed to make us wretched; to with unalloyed fears, and to spread a perpetual over our condition and prospects. It is designed making us good, to render us cheerful and to these are blessed sentiments and their truth notian doubts. Religion, so far from being designed make us wretched, was designed to make us happy and this design it always answers. It always is its possessor happy. But sin makes men wretched before they are ever made happy by religion, sin make them sorry. The apostle recognizes this two epistles to the Corinthians, when he says, 'I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye rowed to repentance, for ye were made sorry—godly manner; for godly sorrow worketh repentance salvation, not to be repented of.' It seems then such a thing as sorrow preceding joy even in religion. Religion was never designed to fill us with unalloyed fears: nor to 'spread a gloom over the dition and prospects' of a Christian. But has wicked no cause for well founded fears, and will live 'without God and without hope in the world not there condition critical? And if they continue till the righteous retribution of the great day not their prospects be gloomy? PHIL

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The of of ISAAC C. PRAY, A.M., delivered before this association, contains many correct sentiments. Mr. Pray vigorous and easy writer. The remarks of Gov. Everett and the Hon. Stephen Fairbanks are very. We are glad to perceive that the Association is prosperous a condition, as the benefits to be from it are of immense value.

POETRY.

Selected for the Patriot.

THE ENVIUS TAIL.

The great lesson of contentment, with the situation in which Providence has placed us, to be derived from the story of the envious tail.

In ancient days, as story goes,
A serpent's tail with envy rose,
Resolved to act a part sublime,
And reign as head one half the time.

The head awhile resigned his right,
And tail with neither ears nor sight
Exertions made to run a race,
But found himself quite out of place,
Exposed to ills of every kind,
As was the head when placed behind.

As tail soon saw his scheme was wild,
He thought the fact in language mild:
'I thought,' said tail, addressing head,
'Twas base to be forever led;
But I must now give up the point
For every thing is out of joint.
Perhaps our Maker wisely meant,
That tails, as tails, should be content;
I think it best for you and me,
As first we were we still should be.'

The head replied with much good nature,
'Experience teaches every creature;
I did not wish for sharp contentions,
With what pertains to my dimensions,
As we are one as well as two,
So you need me and I need you;
While understanding what is right,
We shall no more each other slight;
Our body we should both respect,
And never treat it with neglect.
It holds the heart, the seat of life,
And keenly feels the ills of strife.
Let this decree be understood:
If I neglect the public good,
The body may employ the heart,
To act a firm but friendly part.
To check my motion when I slip,
And aid afford to guide the ship,
While you as rudder keep your stand,
Thus we may all get safe to land.'

WALK WITH THE LORD.

At evening time it shall be light,
Walk with the Lord at morn,
When every scene is fair,
While opening buds the boughs adorn,
And fragrance fills the air;
Before the rosy dawn, awake,
And in thy being's pride,
Thy first young blush of beauty, make
Omnipotence thy guide.

Walk with the Lord at noon,
When fervid suns are high,
And Pleasure, with her treacherous boon,
Allureth manhood's eye—
Then, with the diamond shield of prayer,
Thy soul's oppressors meet.
And crush the thorns of sin and care
That bind the pilgrim's feet.

Walk with the Lord at eve,
When twilight dews descend,
And nature seems a shroud to wear,
As for some smitten friend;
While slow the lonely moments glide
On mournful wing away,
Press closer, closer to His side,
For He shall be thy stay.

Even should'st thou linger still
Till midnight spreads its pall,
And Age laments with hoarse chill
Is buried earthly all,
Thy withered eyes a signal bright
Beyond the grave shall see,
For He, who maketh darkness light,
Thy God, shall walk with thee.

ANECDOTES.

A SEED FARMER. An honest son of Erin who had saved money enough by his industry to purchase a small farm underfoot to manage it himself. He accordingly bought his seeds at a seed-store, and planted them all done up in papers, just as they came from the store. A bystander, who observed him, began to laugh at him, and told him he was doing wrong. 'Ah, let me alone for that,' said Pat, 'I am making a seed garden; did ye never see seeds grow all prepared and labelled just as they sell them in the shop?'

ACUTE COLLOQUY. The following conversation actually took place the other day between two exiles in London. 'I say, Tom have you seen Jim lately?' 'No, not for a long while, 'cause he's got the influenza.' 'Well, I am glad of that, poor fellow, for he's been out of a situation for a long time.'

EMPTY POCKETS. 'Can a man's pocket be empty,' inquired a Hibernian the other day, 'when it's got anything in it?' 'Surely not,' was the reply. 'Then,' exclaimed Pat, 'my pockets are not yet empty, for they have got thundering great holes in them!'

WOMAN'S WILL. 'How is Mrs. W., your client, this morning?' said one of the members of the bar to another. 'I think,' said the gentleman addressed, 'she is dying. I drew her will yesterday. When I think,' replied the first speaker, 'she will most undoubtedly recover; for every one knows that woman is always better for having her will.'

NEW EXPLANATION. 'What's the matter with your eye?' said a gentleman the other day to an honest emigrant, who looked as if he had been playing at fifty cuffs. 'Oh, it has been put out, knocked out, annihilated, expanded.' 'How can that be?' replied the other. 'Can't you see with it?' 'Oh, yes, I can see with it; but for all that it is ram-squadded, expanded. Don't you see the black lines around it?'

A SHARP CUT. Some years ago a crack-brained man, who was slighted by the female, very modestly asked a young lady, 'if she would let him spend the evening with her.' 'No,' she angrily replied, 'that's what I want.' 'Why,' replied he, 'you needn't be so fussy. I did not mean this evening, but some stormy one, when I can't go any where else.'

HIGH PRICES. A woman in the country went for a pound of candles, when to her surprise, she was told that they had risen a penny in the pound. 'Why,' says she, 'what can be the cause of such an exorbitant rise of a penny?' 'I can't tell,' says the man, 'but I believe it is principally owing to the war.' 'Why,' cried she, 'do they fight by candle light?'

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.
THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.
They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.
All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support which he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage. He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his establishment, all articles in his line of business.

ALL ORDERS FOR
PILOT BREAD
will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of this article can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
Quincy, March 18.

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of
ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,
at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the QUINCY BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.
He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.
All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Liniment Opedeldoc,
FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Boston Crown Glass.
NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Harvey Field,
AUCTIONEER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry on TIN and BRITANNIA WARES, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc., at fair prices.
Quincy, March 18.

Mixed Woollen Yarn.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mixed Woollen Yarn, two and three thread, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Stone Bank.
BANK HOURS FROM 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.
ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Wrought Muslin Collars,
A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Peruvian Pills.
FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humors. The above Pills will disengage the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shawls.
HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment,
A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humors. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpeting & Rugs.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Pulmonary Jelly.
FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings,
BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.
Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing.)

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, and all other kinds of Panel Work, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with despatch.

Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass framed at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra charge to them for transportation from factory to paint shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.

Also—A good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.
Call and see.
J. A. HOBART.
Weymouth, March 4.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS, on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only.
THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,
which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;
and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000
on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit.

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.
Boston, Jan. 7.

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.
THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese* and *Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—by
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woollen Goods.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERS and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valence, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.
SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Patent Drawing Knife.
THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply of them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Payson's Indelible Ink,
Used without a Preparation.
WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or air. For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Children's Books.
PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Perisaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the propriety in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies, as castor oil, either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the former, will be treated, and will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery.

The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed.

The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc., of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the permanency of the community will look favorably upon the attempt, and that the aid of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Vices of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, Boston, Jan. 7.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John Luke Hale's Improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro, Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commends itself to the attention of all persons within the above mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained at all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.

JOSIAH SAVIL,
GEORGE VEAZIE,
Quincy, March 25.

No. 2 and 3.

CASH will be paid by the subscriber for a few copies of the Quincy Patriot, No. 2 and 3.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 364, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance, to adopt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, in eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to the particular case, that occurs; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. FOSTER manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Protruding Anus, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Protruding Uterus which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have, if it is not so well suited to their case, for trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.
Boston, Feb. 11.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) he begs to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in book form.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—deemed the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constipated habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills. I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

New-York Knickerbocker,
A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe. Editors: Bryant, Halleck, Payne, Makenzie, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whitier. Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Leslie, etc., etc.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE, and published by Clarke & Edison. Subscriptions received at this office.
Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison.
JUST received and for sale at this office, a

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 19.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—And THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.
Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.
Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.
JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRACK. Milton.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY. Weymouth.
GEORGE SOUTHER. East Randolph.
JUSTIN SPEAR. Hingham.
HON. S. A. TURNER. South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG. Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR. New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT. 141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER. —
GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

THE LOST FLOWERS.

It was a beautiful morning in May, when Jeanie Gray, with a small bundle in her hand, took her leave of the farm-house of Drylaw, on the expiration of her half-year's term of service. She had but a short distance to walk, the village of Elsington, about three miles off, being her destination. As she passed down the lane leading from the farm to the main road, two or three fair-haired children came bounding over a stile to her side, and clung affectionately around their late attendant. 'Oh, Jeanie, what for maun you gang away? Mamma wadna let us see you out on the road a bit, but we wana way to you by rinnin' round the stack-yard.' Jeanie stood still, as the eldest of her late charges spoke thus, and said, 'Marian, you should have mair sense than to come when your mother forbids you. Rin away back, like gude bairns,' continued she, caressing them kindly; 'rin away hame. I'll maybe come and see you again.' 'Oh, be sure and do that Jeanie,' said the eldest. 'Come back again, Jeanie,' cried the younger ones, as they turned sorrowfully away.

From such marks of affection, displayed by those who have been under her care, our readers may conceive that Jeanie Gray was possessed of engaging and amiable qualities. This was indeed the case; a more modest and kind hearted creature, perhaps, never drew the breath of life. Separated at an early age from her parents, like so many of her class—that class so perfectly represented in the character of Jenny, in the Cottar's Saturday Night—she had conducted herself, in the several families which she had entered, in such a way as to acquire uniformly their love and esteem. Some mistresses, it is true, are scarcely able to appreciate a good and dutiful servant, and of this class was Mrs. Smith, of Drylaw, a cold, haughty, mistrustful woman, who, having suffered by bad servants, had come to look upon the best of them as but sordid workers for the penny fee. To such a person, the timidity and reserve which distinguished Jeanie Gray's character to a fault, seemed only a screen, cunningly and deliberately assumed; and the proud distance which Mrs. Smith preserved, prevented her from even discovering her error. Excepting for the sake of the children, therefore, it is not to be wondered at that Jeanie felt no regret at leaving Drylaw.

Her destination, on parting from her late abode, was, as we have already mentioned, the village of Elsington, and it is now necessary that we should divulge a more important matter—she was going there to be married. Jeanie Gray could not be called a beautiful girl, yet her cheerful though pale countenance, her soft dark eye, and glossy hair, and her somewhat handsome form, had attracted not a few admirers. Her matrimonial fate, however, had been early decided; and the circumstances under which it was about to be brought to a happy issue, were most honorable to both parties interested. At the age of eighteen, Jeanie's heart had been sought and won by William Ainslie, a young tradesman in the neighboring town. Deep was the affection that sprang up between the pair, but they combined prudence with love, and resolved, after binding themselves by the simple love-vows of their class, to defer their union until they should have earned enough to ensure them a happy and comfortable home. For six long years had they been true to each other, though they had met only at rare intervals during the whole of that period. By industry and good conduct, William had managed to lay by the sum of forty pounds, a great deal for one in his station; and this, joined with Jeanie's lesser earnings, had encouraged them to give way to the long cherished wishes of their hearts. A *but-and-a-ben*, or a cottage with two apartments, had been taken and furnished by William, and the wedding was to take place on the day following the May term, in the house of the bride's sister-in-law.

We left Jeanie Gray, on her way from the farm house of Drylaw. After her momentary regret at parting with the children, whom the affectionate creature dearly loved, as she was disposed to do every living thing around her, her mind reverted naturally to the object that lay nearest her heart. The bright sun above sent his cheering radiance through the light fleecy clouds of the young summer, the revived trees cast their shades over her path, the merry lark rose leapingly from the fields, and the sparrow chirruped from the hedge at her side—every thing around her breathed of happiness and joy, and her mind soon brightened into union with the pleasing influences. Yet ever and anon a flutter of indescribable emotion thrilled through the maiden's heart, and made her cheeks, though unseen, vary in hue. At an angle of the road, while she was moving along, absorbed in her own thoughts, a manly voice exclaimed, 'Jeanie!' and a well known form started up from a seat on the wayside. It was William Ainslie. The converse which followed, as the betrothed pair pursued their way, and laid open their hearts to each other, we cannot, and shall not, attempt to describe.

After Jeanie had parted for a time with William, and was seated quietly in her sister-in-law's house, a parcel was handed into her from a lady in whose service she had formerly been. On being opened, it was found to contain some beautiful artificial flowers, which the lady destined as a present to adorn her wedding-cap; an ornament regarding which, brides among the Scottish peasantry are rather peculiar. The kindness displayed in the gift, more than its value, affected Jeanie's heart, and brought tears to her eyes. She fitted the flowers to her cap, and was pleased to hear her sister-in-law's praises of their beautiful effect. Fatal present!—but let us not anticipate.

The wedding came and passed, not accompanied with boisterous mirth and uproar, but in quiet cheerfulness, for William, like his bride, was peaceful in his tastes and habits. Let the reader then suppose the festive occasion over in decent order, and the newly married pair seated in their new house—their *own* house—at dinner, on the following day. William had been at his work that morning as he was wont, and his young wife had prepared their humble and neat dinner. Oh! how delicious was that food to both! Their happiness was almost too deep for language. Looks of intense affection and tenderness were its only expression. 'I maun be a truant, to-night, Jeanie,' said the husband. 'My comrades in the shop maun hae a foy fra me, since we couldna ask them' to the wedding, ye ken.' 'Surely,' said his wife, raising her timid, confiding eyes to his face, 'whatever ye think right William; I ken you are nae waster, and they would hae shown the same kindness to you.' 'I hope ye'll find me nae waster,' returned her husband, smiling; 'nae I fear'd for you turning out aye, either. Jeanie lass, though you was so very baw about the head last night.' By the direction of his eyes to the artificial flowers which had adorned her wedding cap, and which were lying on the top of her new stand of drawers at the moment, Jeanie said to what her husband alluded. 'Oh, the flowers!' said she, blushing; 'they didna cost me muckle, William.'

The conversation of the pair was at this moment interrupted by the entrance of Mrs. Smith, of Drylaw, who mentioned, with an appearance of kindness, that, being accidentally in Elsington that day, she had thought it her duty to pay a friendly visit to Jeanie and her good man. Whether curiosity had fully as much share in bringing about the visit as friendly feeling, it matters not. Jeanie and William received her as became her rank, and the relation in which the former had lately stood regarding her. Bread and cheese were brought out, and she was pressed to taste a drop of the best liquor they possessed.

Alas, how sudden are the revolutions in human affairs! The party were in the midst of an amicable conversation, when Mrs. Smith's eye happened to be caught by the bouquet on the top of the drawers, and a remarkable change was at once observable in her manner. 'Jeanie,' said she, with deep emphasis and rising anger, 'I did not expect to find my flowers lying there—say not a word—I see it all—you have been a thief—there is the evidence of it—I shall not stay another instant in your house!'

So saying, the infuriated and reckless woman rushed from the dwelling of the wonder-stricken pair. Jeanie, as already mentioned, was timid and modest to a fault. When her late mistress thus addressed her, she motioned to speak, but could not, though the blood rushed to her face, and her bosom heaved convulsively. When left alone with her husband, she turned her eyes wildly towards him, and a flood of tears gushed over her cheeks. What thought William of all this? His emotion was scarcely less on hearing the accusation than his wife's; and recollecting her saying that the flowers cost her nothing, alas! he feared that the charge was but too true. The more than feminine delicacy and timidity of his wife's nature was not fully known to him, and her voiceless agitation appeared too like an inability to confute the imputation. He rose, and while Jeanie, still incapable of utterance, could only hold up her hands deprecatingly, he cast on her a glance of mingled sorrow and rebuke, and left the room. His wife—his bride—stricken in the first flush of her matronly joy and pride, sunk from her chair on her departure—insensible!

It was rather late, from a cause that has been alluded to, before William Ainslie returned to his home that night. His wife had retired to rest, but her sister-in-law, who had been sent for by Jeanie, was in waiting for him, and revealed the utter falsehood of Mrs. Smith's accusation, she having been an eye-witness of the receipt of the flowers, as a present from another lady. 'Take care o' Jeanie, William,' said the sister-in-law; 'she is ill—a charge o' that kind is enough to kill her.' This prediction unhappily had truth in it. On the ensuing morning, the young wife was raving incoherently, in a state between slumber and waking. A deep flush remained permanently upon her countenance, most unlike the usual fairness of her complexion. Her murmured exclamations shocked her husband to the soul. 'Oh, William, you believed it! But it's no true—it's no true—it's false!' was the language she continually murmured forth.

Medical skill was speedily sent to be necessary, and the surgeon who was called in informed William, that, in consequence of strong excitement, incipient symptoms of brain fever had made their appearance. The utmost quiet was prescribed, and blood withdrawn from the temples in considerable quantity. For a time, these and other remedies seemed to give relief, and the poor husband never left the side of the sufferer. Indeed, it seemed as if she could not bear him to be absent; her mind always reverting, when he was out of her sight, to the idea that he believed the charge which had been made against her, and had left her forever. The oft-repeated assurances to the contrary, from his own lips, seemed at length to produce conviction, for she at last was silent on the subject. But the charge—the blow—had struck too deep. Jeanie Ainslie—if we may call her by a name she was destined so short a time to bear—fell after two or three days illness into a state of stupor, which continued with short and rare intervals, and on the eighth day after her nuptials, her pure spirit departed.

William Ainslie had shown on many occasions in life, great firmness and self-command, and now, though deep suffering was written on his brow, he made, with at least external composure, the requisite preparations for laying in the grave the remains of her whom he had loved so long and so truly. As to retribution upon the person who had been instrumental through inconsiderate hastiness only, it is to be hoped, in producing his misery, the bereaved husband thought not of calling for it. Yet it did come, to a certain extent; for our errors seldom pass, even in this life, without a pang of punishment and remorse.

Several days after charging the innocent Jeanie with the abduction of her flowers, Mrs. Smith of Drylaw, found, by a discovery of her new servant, that one of her youngest children, impatient for the flowering of a rose-bush in the little garden nigh the farm-house, had lighted upon the artificial bouquet in her mother's dressing-room, and had carried it out and stuck it upon the bush. There the flowers were accordingly found, and Mrs. Smith, who was far from being an evil-intentioned woman, did feel regret at having charged the loss upon the guiltless. Ignorant of all that had passed at Elsington in the interval she determined to call at William Ainslie's on her first visit to the village, and explain her mistake.

That call was made two days after Jeanie's death; and on Mrs. Smith's entering the room, she found William sitting by his bereaved hearth, with his sister-in-law, and another kind neighbor, bearing him company. 'Oh—bye the bye—those flowers!' said the unwelcome visitor, in a tone and in a manner which she meant to be condescending and insinuating, 'how sorry I am for what happened about those flowers! Where do you think I found them, after all?—in a rose-bush in the garden, where Jimmie had put them. And now I am come to say I am sorrow for it, and hope that it will be all over.'

William Ainslie had risen slowly during this extraordinary speech; and now, raising his finger towards his lips, he approached and took Mrs. Smith by the hand, beckoning at the same time to the two women who were seated with him. They seemed intuitively to comprehend his wishes, and rising, moved towards the bed, around which the curtains were closely drawn, William leading forward also the unresisting and bewildered visitor. The women drew the curtains aside, and William fixing his eyes on Mrs. Smith, pointed silently to the body of his wife, shrouded in the ceremonies of death, and lying with the pale uncovered face upturned to that heaven for which her pure life had been a fitting preparation. The wretched and false accuser gazed with changing color on the corpse of the dead innocent, and, turning her looks for a moment on the silent faces around, that regarded her more in sorrow than in anger, she uttered a groan of anguish as the truth broke on her; then bursting from the hand which held her, she hastily departed from the house.

There is a little now to add to this melancholy story, which, unhappily is but too true. The little we have to add is but in accordance with the tenor of what has been told. After the burial of his Jeanie, William Ainslie departed from Elsington; and what were his future fortunes, no one can tell, for he never was seen or heard of again in his native place. As for the unhappy woman who was the occasion of the lamentable catastrophe which we have related, she still lives to deplore the rashness of which she was guilty. Let us hope that the circumstance will have an influence on her future conduct, and be not without its moral efficacy in the minds of our readers.

TRUE REMARK.

The man who ever marries for mercenary views alone, although according to the policy of the world, and calculated to do him honor in the eyes of that world, is far more ignominious at heart than a thief, for he only defrauds the object of his attention of all she possesses, but deceives her in a point by far the most essential to human happiness.

CLEOBULE.

Cleobule was the last distinguished among the wise men, but he was nevertheless the happiest. He was the son of Evagoras, a descendant of Hercules, he was born at Linde, a maritime city of the Island of Rhodes, at which place he flourished under the reign of Cressus, King of Lydia. He showed great wisdom even from his infancy. He possessed a handsome face, majestic size combined with astonishing strength. He travelled into Egypt during his youth, to learn philosophy, according to the custom of the country. After his return he married a very virtuous woman, and lived in great tranquility in the bosom of his family. The celebrated Cleobuline sprang from this marriage, she became so learned by her application and the good instructions of her father that she embarrassed all the most able philosophers of her time, principally by her enigmatical questions. She was besides so virtuous and so kind, that she invariably took care herself to wash the feet of the friends and strangers who attended any banquet at her father's house.

Cleobule was chosen governor of the little state of the Lindians, and acquitted himself in his new situation with as much ease as if he was only managing the affairs of a family. He removed all who were disaffected, preserving always a good understanding as well with the citizens as with strangers. His greatest merit in letters was in explaining and proposing subtilty all sorts of enigmatical questions. He rendered famous in Greece, that custom of enigmas which he had learned from the Egyptians. He is the author of the following:—

I am a father who has twelve sons, each son has thirty daughters, but they differ very much in beauty. Some have a white face, others very black. They are all immortal and die daily.

This enigma signifies the year. He composed the epitaph which was upon the tomb of Midas, in which he gives the king extraordinary praise. Some one had unseasonably attributed it to Homer, who was anterior to Midas.

Cleobule made virtue principally to consist in the evasion of injustice and other vices. Horace in the following sentiment said,

Virtus est vitium fugere, et sapientia prima Stultitia curare.

Cleobule said that it was always necessary to have order, time and measure, in all things. In order to banish debauchery which reigns in all conditions, each citizen should be compelled to live according to his means. That the most common thing in the world was ignorance and great talkers. Always strive to hear noble sentiments, and be neither an ungrateful man, or an infidel. Benefit your friends as well as your enemies, by this means you will preserve the one, and perhaps gain the other. Before leaving your house, always think of that which you are going to do; and as soon as you have returned, examine yourself, and revolve in your mind all that you have done.

Talk little and listen much. Never speak ill of any person. Always advise that which you consider the most reasonable. Never abandon yourself to pleasures. Agree with your enemies if you have any. Do no violence. Apply yourself to bring up your children well. Laugh not at the unfortunate. If fortune smiles, be not puffed up; neither be overwhelmed when she turns her back. Always marry according to your condition, for if you espouse a woman above you, you will have as many masters as she has relations. He said that parents ought to be particularly careful of their daughters, and never marry them until they had become of age—women by their conduct and reason. That a man should never praise his wife nor quarrel before strangers, for one is weakness and the other folly. When Cleobule knew that Solon had entirely abandoned his country, he endeavored to draw him to Linde. He wrote him the following letter:

'You have many friends here who have houses at your service; I believe you will be better situated than at Linde. This is a maritime city entirely independent. You will have nothing to fear from Pisistratus, and all your friends wish to see you in safety.'

Cleobule knew how to procure easily every privilege in a moderate state and in a life disengaged from the troubles of the world. He was a happy husband, father, citizen, philosopher, and died at last at the age of seventy years, having been highly honored during his life. The Lindians testified a lively grief in having lost him. They built a magnificent tomb, upon which was engraved an epitaph in honor to his memory.

THE BIBLE.

Sir W. Jones, a most accomplished scholar, who had made himself acquainted with eight and twenty languages, has left it on record, that amidst all his pursuits, the study of the sacred volume had been his constant study. Sir Isaac Newton, the greatest of mathematicians, was a diligent student of the Bible. Mr. Locke, a man of distinguished acuteness in the study of the human mind, wrote to recommend the study of the New Testament; as having 'God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth unmixed for its matter.' Milton, the greatest of poets, evidently had his mind most deeply imbued with the study of the word of God. Boerhaave, eminent as a natural philosopher, spent the first hour of every day in meditation on the sacred pages. Here no man can say that he has no leisure. A most beneficent institution of our Creator has given us, a seventh part of our time, one day in every week, one whole year out of every seven.

CORN CROP.

The subjoined remarks on the culture of corn will prove highly instructive to the farmer.

The experience of the last two years has been sufficient to admonish us, that without due precaution, our crops of Indian corn will not pay for the labor bestowed on the culture; and yet, that where due attention has been paid to soil, manure, seed and harvesting, the return has been bountiful, notwithstanding bad seasons. Having been uniformly successful, in the culture of this crop, we feel justified in repeating some leading directions for its management.

Soil.—It is in vain to attempt to raise Indian corn, in this latitude, in seasons like the two last, upon stiff clays, or of upon thin soils of a looser quality reposing upon a clay or hardpan subsoil, or without manuring for the crop; for although the plants will *grow*, the produce will not repay the expense of culture, unless they produce a *good crop*; and it costs but little more to take care of a good than of a poor crop. The first are not adapted to the crop at any season. On thin soils, having a level surface, the rains settle and remain upon the subsoil, where the roots penetrate for food, and cause a cool temperature in the early part of the season, when the plants stand most in need of warmth. If soils of either of the above kinds are employed, the land should be thrown into ridges, ten or twelve feet broad, in the direction of the slope of the field. But sandy and gravelly lands, and light loams, are decidedly best for corn. The soil must be dry.

Preparation.—A young clover ley, one or two years old, is the best preparation for corn. No grass ley should be cross-ploughed for this crop. If the soil is tender, and texture of the soil light, the ploughing and harrowing should immediately precede the planting. If the soil is old and tough, the ground should be ploughed the preceding autumn and harrowed, and harrowed again, on the eve of planting. The furrow slice should not be laid flat, as in this case the water, if in excess, reposes upon the surface, but lapped, so that each furrow forms a sort of under-drain, for the surplus water to pass off.

Manure.—Unfermented stable and yard manure is decidedly preferable, if spread broadcast, as it always should be, and thoroughly buried with the plough. It keeps the soil open, and permeable to heat, air and moisture, the agents of nutrition; it imparts warmth to the soil while undergoing the process of fermentation, and it affords the best food for the crop. This we know is downright heresy to some; but all we ask of these sceptics is, that they will make the experiment, even on half an acre, and credit their own senses in the result.

Variety.—The twelve rowed corn, called the Dutton corn, is the earliest for field culture, that we know of, and we think it the best. We have raised it sixteen years, and the crop has never been injured by the early frosts. It has been widely disseminated, and seed, we presume, may be obtained in almost every county in the northern states.

Preparation of Seed.—Our practice is to turn upon the seed the evening before planting, water nearly in a boiling state. This thoroughly saturates the seed, induces an incipient germination, and causes the corn to sprout quick. The next morning we take half a pint of tar for half a bushel of seed, put it into an iron vessel with water, and heat it till the tar is dissolved, and the liquid becomes tar water. It is then turned upon the seed and well stirred. It adheres to the grain, and gives it a thin transparent coating. The tar serves a double purpose; it prevents an excess of moisture entering and rotting the seed, if the weather or soil are cold and wet, and it preserves it from the depredations of birds, &c. which prey upon it. After the seed is taken from the steep, where we never leave it more than 15 hours, as much ground gypsum is mixed with it as will adhere to the kernels. The gypsum prevents the kernels adhering to each other, and favors the after growth of the crop. Ashes or lime may be substituted for gypsum. The seed should be planted while it is moist, and immediately covered. It should not be long exposed to the sun.

Distance in planting.—This must depend upon the variety cultivated, and the richness of the soil. The Dutton is of dwarf growth, and upon well manured land may be planted at three feet each way, or three by two and a half. Southern corn, and some old varieties in the north, grow taller, and require more room. As a certain quantum of food is required to bring each stock to maturity, poorly manured ground cannot feed so many stocks as that which is highly manured.

Quantity of seed and covering.—From using too little seed, and a recklessness in covering it, many corn fields are deficient one half of what ought to grow upon them. We drop six to eight kernels in a hill, and use fine mould. If dung, sods, sticks or stones are placed upon the hill, it partially or wholly prevents the plants coming. If buried too deep, the seed may rot before the soil is warm enough to induce germination; if too shallow, it may lack moisture. These are little matters, though they have a great influence upon the profits of the crop. The extra expense that would be incurred to do these things perfectly, might be four quarts of seed and one day's labor to the acre—and the advantages would often be the doubling of the crop. Two inches is a sufficient covering, if the hill is trodden upon, as it should be, by the planter, to compress the earth and preserve its moisture.—*Cultivator.*

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adjust his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the trusses, what sort of Truss is best adapted to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Elastic Spring Trusses made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Venous Uter which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Reed's; Smith's; Randall's; Salmon's; Ball and Socket; Farrer's; Sherman's; Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's; Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzman's; India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Some's; double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of this workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates, and fine fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c., &c.

WALDEN'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, geography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Prof. E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers, in recent and designed to inculcate, by every variety of argument and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

THE MECHANICS MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Bilious Pills.

THESE PILLS are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for colic habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, cold stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, &c., &c.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

'Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Daniell's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used.'

Dr. Davenport, inventor, J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Paulding, Bryant, Knickerbocker, Payne, Mackenzie, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whittier. Mrs. Seymour, Miss Gould, Lushie, &c., &c.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CUMMINS, and published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office.

Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Gro. De Nap Gingham.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Scholars, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. MURPHY, M. D.

THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOON-SHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryat, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. 1f

Florence Bonnets.

JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$8. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 North Street, by JAMES C. WHITE.

Boston, April 29. 2m

SELECTIONS.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

The New Orleans Bulletin gives the following account of the execution of Tibbets, a murderer, in that city on the 28th ult.

"The prisoner exhibited the most cold blooded hardihood. All his earthly wants seemed concentrated in a quid of tobacco which was given him. When arrived at the gallows, though bound in cords, he leaped from his coffin, and walked boldly on to the scaffold. The executioner then adjusted the rope round his neck, in doing which he was rebuked by Tibbets, who said to him, 'put the knot under my left ear—don't you know how to hang a man?' After the sentence was read to him, as he was seated in the chair, he coolly rose and thus spoke:

"I have not much to say, my friends. I shall meet my fate with firmness—for as we can't call back the past, I am not about to cry for what has been done. I hope God will bless you all. If there is any person in the crowd whom in the course of my life I have injured or harmed, I hope they will now forgive me for it; and if there is anybody amongst you who has injured me, (and doubtless there is) I freely forgive them as I hope to be forgiven by my Almighty Maker, into whose presence I shall shortly be hurried. And now hang me as quick as you can."

He then seated himself, and in an instant the platform, chair, &c. fell, and the negro who officiated as executioner, never having before officiated on a similar occasion) not checking the rope in time, Tibbets fell to the ground, which he struck first with his feet, and then with his knees. Such was his determination to die, however, that he drew the legs up, and kept them in that position until, as we presume, the vital spark was extinct, when they again fell to the ground. He was suffered to remain in that position several minutes, when the negro very leisurely laid hold of the rope, and hauled the wretched creature up a few feet from the ground, where he continued to swing round and round, blown about by the wind, having no cap over his face, and his features being exposed, the whole of the face being distorted dreadfully, with the tobacco juice running out of his mouth, rendered him a ghastly and shocking spectacle. And yet this brutal and beastly exhibition was witnessed by a number of persons wearing the garb of women, many of whom, we are sorry to say, were well dressed, and looked respectable; several carriages were also on the ground, filled with men and women, eager to get a close view of the scene.

About ten or twelve minutes after the drop fell, the corpse of Tibbets was lowered into a coffin placed under the drop, which was unceremoniously nailed up, thrown into a cart, and drawn off to be buried in about three feet of water, on the banks of the canal."

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A span of horses, says the Schoharie Republican, lately took fright while crossing the Schoharie Bridge, New York, about a mile above that village, and the wagon coming in collision with the side of the bridge, struck with such force as to precipitate four men with violence to the ground. Mr. Simms, of Schoharie, having left home with the intention of shooting pigeons, had got into the wagon with a loaded gun to ride some distance. In the fall upon the bridge, the gun struck with sufficient force to bend one of the locks, break a cap, and cause the gun to discharge. The contents passed through the hat of Mr. Simms, near the centre, wounding severely Mr. James McDonald, who sat upon the seat behind him previous to the fall. The charge passed partially through his leg in two places, and entered the abdomen obliquely just above the groin. The force of the charge was so much retarded by passing through the hat, that it did not penetrate deep, and his wounds, though serious, we are happy to state are not considered mortal. Mr. Simms received some slight injury by the fall; the other two miraculously escaped with scarcely a bruise. That four persons could have been thrown with such force upon the bridge, and all escape without a broken limb, would seem almost incredible when we add that by the concussion, a large brace in the bridge was broken in pieces, and the tongue of the wagon broken square off. The gun was a double barreled one, and had the other barrel discharged, the accident would no doubt have proved fatal to Mr. McDonald, and probably Mr. Simms.

A TRUE GHOST STORY.

In the year 1701, a gentleman, to all appearance of large fortune, took furnished lodgings in Soho square. After he had resided there some weeks with this establishment, he lost his brother, who had lived at Hampstead, and who on his deathbed particularly desired to be interred in the family vault at Westchester Abbey. The gentleman requested his landlord to bring the corpse of his brother to his lodgings, and to make arrangements there for the funeral. The landlord, without hesitation, signified his compliance. The body, dressed in a white shroud, was brought in a very handsome coffin, and placed in a great dining room. The funeral was to take place the next day, and the lodger and his servant went out to make the necessary preparations for the solemnity. He staid out late, but this was no uncommon thing. The landlord and his family, conceiving that they had no occasion to wait for him, retired to bed as usual about twelve o'clock. One maid servant was left up to let him in, and to boil some water, which he desired might be ready for making tea on his return. The girl was accordingly sitting alone in the kitchen, when a tall spectre-looking figure entered, and clasped itself down in a chair opposite her. The maid was by no means the most timid of her sex; but she was terrified beyond expression, lonely as

she was, at the unexpected apparition. Uttering a loud scream, she flew out like an arrow at a side door, and hurried to the door of her master and mistress. Scarcely had she awakened them, and communicated to the whole family some portion of her fright, with which she was herself overwhelmed, when the spectre, enveloped in a shroud, and with a death-like paleness, made its appearance, and sat down in a chair in the bed room without their having observed how it entered. The worst of all was, that the chair stood by the door of the chamber, so that not a creature could get away without pressing close to the apparition, which rolled its glaring eyes so frightfully, and so hideously distorted its features, that they could not bear to look at it. The master and mistress crept under the bed clothes covered with profuse perspiration, while the maid servant sank nearly insensible by the side of the bed. At the time the whole house seemed to be in uproar, for though they had covered themselves over head and ears, they could hear an incessant noise and clatter which served to increase their terror. At length all became perfectly still in the house. The landlord ventured to raise his head, and to steal a glance at the chair by the door; but behold, the ghost was gone! Sober reason began to resume its power. The poor girl was brought to herself after a good deal of shaking. In a short time they plucked up sufficient courage to go out of the bedroom, and to commence an examination of the house, which they expected to find in great disorder. Nor were their anticipations unfounded. The whole house had been stripped by the artful thieves, and the gentleman had decamped without paying for his lodgings. It turned out that he was no other than an accomplice of the notorious Arthur Chambers, who was executed at Tyburn, in 1706, and that the supposed corpse was the search for himself, who had whitened his hands and face with chalk, and merely counterfeited death. About midnight he quitted the coffin and appeared to the maid in the kitchen. When she flew upstairs, he softly followed her, and seated at the door of the chamber, he acted as a sentinel, so that his industrious accomplices were enabled to plunder the house without the least molestation.—London paper.

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

A man sixty-two years old, was picked up by the schooner Atlantic of Gloucester, about nine miles south-east of Thatcher's Island. He went out in his dory from Marblehead for the purpose of fishing, when he was driven to sea by the gale, and during all the day and succeeding night, destitute alike of food and protection from the cold, he was driven about entirely at the mercy of "him who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm." When he was picked up, he was almost speechless, his hands frozen, and life apparently all but extinct. The Gloucester Telegraph says this is believed to be the same man who, some years since, when returning to Marblehead from a fishing voyage, passed a vessel in distress, and without heeding the entreaties of her crew for assistance to save them from perishing, unfeelingly kept on his course, and left them to their fate. He mentioned the circumstance upon his arrival at Marblehead, from whence a vessel was immediately despatched to the relief of those on board the distressed stranger, and their lives saved. The people of Marblehead afterwards gave him a coat of tar and feathers, and dragged him through the streets in a cart.—Boston Cour.

NEW BANK.

The police officers of the city of New York, made a descent, or rather ascent, into the third story of a very fashionable boarding house in Courtland street; where, in a large back room, they discovered four genteel looking personages very busily engaged in coining money, i. e. they were putting the signatures to five dollar notes on the Ottawa Bank, at Montreal, as fast as pens could do it. The officers had received information previously of the kind of business going on at the above place, and the arrest of the whole was the consequence.

Twenty one thousand dollars had already been signed by them, and sheets of bills from ones to fives to the amount of nearly \$300,000 were found in the banking house, awaiting only the signatures to make them genuine. The plate from which the bills were struck off and about nine hundred dollars in specie were also found, which together with the president, cashier, director, and agent were taken to the police office.

On being examined, the worthies stated that they were a private banking institution, intending to go into operation in June next, in Canada, and that they signed their bills here so as to save the duty on the paper, and that the nine hundred in specie, found with them, was their capital whereupon to commence operations.—The president, A. Sears, receives the salary of thirty-five dollars per month; the cashier, whose name is Thorn, a smaller sum; the director and stockholder, Johnson; and the agent, Craig.

As their operations were to be confined to Canada, and as the bills purported to be payable there, our laws have no jurisdiction over them, and as the United States marshal, as well as the police authorities, declined taking any steps in the matter, the whole body were suffered to depart, taking with them their money and plates.

The bills are most beautifully engraved, and any person not knowing that there was no such institution as the Bank of Ottawa in existence might readily take them as of real value, and for aught we know they eventually may become so, as the President stated that in June next, the charter of all Canadian banks expire, and it was on that account they were about to start their own institution.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1837.

As the conductor of a public newspaper, established upon independent principles, the editor considers that he is under obligations to admit all well written communications offered for publication on various subjects. For the sentiments advanced or language employed by the different writers, he does not consider himself responsible.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In the tenth chapter and thirteenth verse of St. John's Gospel our Saviour declares 'I and my Father are one.' On this verse, which is so often adduced in favor of the Supreme Divinity of Jesus Christ, I would offer a few remarks. It is evident upon a careful examination that our Saviour does not argue in this chapter concerning unity of substance but only of design; and this is all that many who hold to the doctrine of the Trinity suppose is intended in the passage just adduced. 'I and my Father, are one in design, in affection, in will and pursuit; or as it is expressed by John according to our version in his first epistle when he says 'there are three, that bear witness in earth, the spirit, and the water, and the blood, and these three agree in one.' This is precisely the meaning of the text under consideration.

In many passages of the New Testament two or more persons are said to be one, that is as one in order to denote a perfect agreement of design and operation. Thus St. Paul says, 'He that planted and he that watered were one.' In his epistle to the Galatians he observes, 'There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female; for ye are all one in Christ Jesus.' These instances lead us to the true interpretation of our Saviour's remark that 'he and the Father were one.' The expression is to be understood figuratively. It signifies that Jesus had precisely the same designs and wishes with the Father; and that they co-operated as if they had but a single mind.

That this is the true interpretation of our Saviour is placed beyond a doubt by those passages, in which he repeats the assertion that he and the Father were one, praying that all his disciples might be one in the same sense. 'This we find in the seventeenth chapter of St. John's gospel: 'Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one as we are. Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also, who shall believe on me through their word, that they all may be one as thou Father art in me and I in thee, that they may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me; and the glory thou gavest me I have given them; that they may be one even as we are one. I in them and thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one.' Hence nothing seems more evident than that our Saviour meant only when he says 'I and my Father are one,' that they had the same designs and wishes, and were mutually engaged in the same important cause.

The twenty-seventh verse of the twelfth chapter is not immediately understood by many on account of the present punctuation. 'Now is my soul troubled,' says Christ, 'and what shall I say? Father save me from this hour; but for this cause I came into this hour.' According to the present pointing our Saviour appears to be supplicating for deliverance from the trials that immediately awaited him, which does not comport with the last clause in the verse. A different pointing will place it in an intelligible light. 'Now is my soul troubled, and what shall I say Father? Shall I say save me from this hour? But for this cause I came into this hour.'

In the first verse of the sixteenth chapter our Saviour remarks to his disciples, 'these things have I spoken unto you that ye should not be offended,' that is fall off from me or renounce my religion, which is the meaning of the word wherever it occurs in the New Testament.

In the thirteenth verse of the nineteenth chapter we read 'when Jesus therefore had received the vinegar he said it is finished; that is all the prophecies relating to me and my sufferings during my ministry on earth are now accomplished. 'And he bowed his head and gave up the Ghost.'

The evangelist informs us in the two last verses of the twentieth chapter, which will conclude our review of his gospel that 'many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book. But these are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, and that believing ye might have life through his name.'

Although miracles enough are recorded in the gospels to convince any candid and ingenious mind that their author was indeed commissioned of God; yet it is evident from the declaration of John and the other evangelists that Jesus performed many other miraculous works, which are not minutely described in their writings. The mighty works done at Chorazin, to which our Saviour alludes in Matthew are no where mentioned. And we are often told that Jesus went preaching and working miracles about towns and villages, and yet neither his discourses nor his miracles are related. We are however furnished with sufficient evidence in the various and astonishing miracles, which Jesus performed and which are particularly related by the evangelists to convince us, if numbers can do it, that their author was sent of God, and acted by authority derived from the great Source of all wisdom and power. The design of recording these mighty works was, as John expresses it, 'that we might believe that Jesus is the Christ the Son of God, and that believing we might have life through his name.'

And have these miraculous works of Jesus produced in us, my friends, their intended effect? Do we believe from what we have seen and heard of Christ that he was truly the Son of God; and has this faith produced such a conformity of temper and conduct to the doctrine he revealed, that we can rationally hope for eternal life and happiness? Is our faith a vital, operative principle, working by love, purifying our hearts, and manifesting itself in all the fruits of a well regulated life and conversation? Something more is demanded of us than barely to yield our assent to the divine mission of Jesus and the truth of his declarations and promises. We must live as the gospel teaches us, in order to partake of its immortal rewards. 'We must have the spirit of Christ or we are none of his.'

Let us then inquire whether in the general tenor of our conduct; in the government of our hearts, in the dispositions we cherish, and in the motives by which we are influenced we have a becoming reference to the in-

structions of Jesus Christ, and to the high destiny he has opened to us as immortal and accountable beings?

Others, who have never heard of Jesus nor been favored with our advantages, may have a different rule, by which to be judged. But to us, 'no other name is given under heaven among men whereby we can be saved, than that of Jesus Christ,' or the religion, which he taught. This religion is pure as the God, from whom it proceeded. It is full of consolation and hope in this world, and it conduces to 'joys unspeakable and full of glory' in that, which is to come. Overlooked or neglected as it may be by us, the time is coming when it will be the only refuge of the dying man, the only foundation of hope and joy. The time will come when standing on the borders of the grave we shall look forward into the boundless and unexplored region before us without any consolations, any assurances of future being and happiness but such as are derived solely from the instructions of him, who hath brought life and immortality to life through the gospel. The time will come whether we believe the declaration or not, 'when all that are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and shall come forth; they that have done good to the resurrection of life, and they that have evil to the resurrection of condemnation.' Let us then rest with unwavering confidence on the truth of the gospel, and live by its holy precepts and under the influence of its solemn exhortations, that we may be numbered among the disciples of Jesus, and be found worthy to 'inherit everlasting life.'—To be continued. W.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

'And the Word was God.'—John 1:1. 'And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us.'—Verse 14.

We now design to show from the Scriptures that Jesus Christ was properly God—that he, in and of himself, possesses all those attributes which Jehovah alone, does possess. We do not mean that he was a god, but that he was the true God. We also hope to show from the same source, the oracles of God, that he was properly man, and consequently that he was both God and man, or had a divine and a human nature.

1. The true God or Jehovah is made known to us in the Bible by some characteristics or attributes which belong exclusively to him. Such as, 'The Almighty God,' Gen. 17-1. 'The true God,' Exo. 6-3. 'The living God and an everlasting king.' 'The living God and steadfast forever; which made heaven, the earth, and the sea and all things that are therein, Ps. 115-5. Jer. 10-10. Dan. 6-26. Acts 14-15. John 17-3. Thess. 1-9. Heb. 9-14. These epithets or adjuncts distinguish the one only living and true God from all false gods, from all the idols of the heathen; and from all rulers or princes, who are sometimes called gods.

The one Jehovah has also some incommunicable names. Such as, 'I am Jehovah—that is my name,' a name meaning self-existent, eternal, and unchangeable.

There are also certain attributes and works ascribed to Jehovah, by which he is known from all other gods. Such as 'the king eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God,' 1 Tim. 1-17. 'From everlasting to everlasting, thou art God,' Deut. 33-27. 'I am the first and the last, and besides me there is no God,' Isa. 44-6. 'The Lord God omnipotent reigneth. Thou hast laid the foundations of the earth, and the heavens are the work of thine hands,' Ps. 102-25. All these names, attributes, and works, and many more which might be named are acknowledged to belong exclusively to the one only living and true God.

2. These same names, attributes, and works, are ascribed to Jesus Christ. Is Jehovah called the true, the great, the mighty God? So is the Son. Is Jehovah said to have made all things? And are all things said to belong to him? So is the Son said to have made them all, and to be the possessor of them all. 'To the law and to the testimony. What saith the Scripture.' 'In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was God; all things were made by him,' John 1:1-3. 'Christ, who is over all God blessed forever,' Rom. 9-5. 'Looking for that blessed hope, the appearing of the great God, even our Saviour, Jesus Christ,' Titus 2:13.—'Unto the Son, he saith, thy throne O God, is forever and ever,' Heb. 1-8. 'His Son, Jesus Christ,' this is the true God and eternal life, 1 John 6-20. Has not then Jesus Christ, the Son, precisely the same names and titles ascribed to him, that Jehovah, the Father has? Furthermore, the same passages in the Old Testament, in which the incommunicable name, Jehovah, is used, are applied in the New Testament to Jesus Christ. If you look at Isaiah in the sixth chapter from the fifth to the tenth verse you will find that the prophet had 'a vision of Jehovah, God of hosts.' But the evangelist John informs us chap. 12:37-41. 'These things said Isaiah when he saw his (Christ's) glory, and spake of him.' If then, we grant that Jehovah, God of hosts, was the true God, must we not admit that Jesus Christ was the true God? Jehovah, speaking by the prophet Malachi, says, 'Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare my way before me.' But the evangelist Mark, applies this same text to Christ; before whom John Baptist was sent to prepare his way. The Psalmist in the sixty-eighth palm and eighteenth verse, addressing Jehovah, says, 'Thou hast ascended on high, thou hast led captivity captive: thou hast received gifts for men.' The apostle Paul in his epistle to the Ephesians fourth chapter seventh and eighth verses informs us that it was the Son who ascended up on high, leading captivity captive, &c. There is another passage which, of itself, must forever put the proper deity of the Son beyond a doubt. It is in Hebrews 1-10. Here the apostle informs us that the following passage in the Psalms 102-25, 'And thou, Lord, in the beginning, hast laid the foundations of the earth.' This passage he says was spoken to the Son. Was not the Son then properly God?

All the attributes and works which are ascribed to Jehovah, are also ascribed to Jesus Christ. Does Jehovah say 'I am the first and the last?' Jesus Christ says, 'I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last,' Rev. 22-13. Does Jehovah style himself 'I am?' Christ said of himself, 'before Abraham, I am.' The Jews understand him to assert by this expression a divine attribute, as that term expresses the immutability of the divine nature, hence they accused him of blasphemy, and took up stones to stone him, John 8-58. Does Jehovah say, 'I am the Lord, I change not.' The apostle says, 'Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and forever,' Heb. 13-8. Is Jehovah said to have created the heavens and the earth? It is also said, 'by him (Christ) were all things created, that are in heaven and that are on earth, visi-

ble and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions, or principalities or powers; all things were created by him and for him—by him all things consist,' Phil. 3-21. Does Jehovah say, 'I the Lord search the heart?' Jesus Christ says, 'All the churches shall know that I am he which searcheth the reins and the hearts, and I will give unto every one of you according to your works,' Rev. 2-23. 'He knew all men, and needed not that any should testify of man, for he knew what was in man,' John 2-24, 25. Is Jehovah represented as filling immensity or being every where present? Jesus Christ says, 'where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.' 'I am with you always, even unto the end of the world,' Matt. 28-20; also 28-20.

Does Jehovah say, 'thou shalt have no other Gods before me. I am a jealous God and my glory will I not give to another?' Jesus Christ says, 'The Father hath commanded that all men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father,' John 5-22. Stephen with his dying breath worshipped Christ and commended his spirit into his hands. More of the same kind of testimony might be adduced, did it seem necessary. I ask now, did not Jesus Christ possess those attributes which belong to no being, but to Jehovah? It is not now asked how he and Jehovah could both possess them, but whether this is not the testimony of scriptures, that they do possess them?

Will it be said, all these attributes, works and worship, were given or delegated to Christ by the Father. Was eternal existence delegated to Christ? The thought is absurd. Was Almighty power delegated to Christ? Jehovah says to Abraham, 'I am the Almighty God.'—Christ says in the book of Rev. 1, 8, 'I am the Almighty.' If this was delegated to Christ, surely there must then have been more to one Almighty God. Could immutability or unchangeableness be delegated to a creature? Could Jehovah say, 'I am the Lord, that is my name, and my glory will I not give to another? And then command 'all men to honor the Son even as they honor the Father,' yea, and call all the angels to worship him, and not give his glory to another, when Christ was a created being? Would it not be impeaching the veracity of Jehovah to say it? Need anything more be said to prove that 'the Word was God'; that Jesus Christ had a divine nature?

In the next place we are to show from the scriptures that he was man, or had a human nature. To show this we need not take up much time, as it is admitted by most in our day. He calls himself 'the Son of man.' He was born, lived, ate, drank and suffered, as other men have. He is called 'the man Christ Jesus; Immanuel, God with us.' The Word became flesh. Verily he took on him the seed of Abraham—he was made under the law. He was a man in every respect, sin only excepted. Believing that this will be readily admitted, we adduce no more testimony from the scriptures at present.

Now, if Jesus Christ, as we have abundantly proved, from the scriptures, was properly God, and properly man, he must have possessed a divine and a human nature. Are not these facts clearly revealed in the Bible? Are not the doctrines that Christ was properly God and properly man, equal with God in his divine nature, inferior to him by the office of a mediator and in his human nature—are not these doctrines, as matters of fact, as clearly and explicitly revealed in the Bible as any other truths? They certainly seem to be. Why then do so many reject them? Because they do not seem satisfied with receiving them as mere matters of revelation. They wish to know how they can be so. It seems to be the why and how which trouble them.—Hence, we often hear it said, these things do seem to be taught in the scriptures, and if we could understand and explain how they can be, we would believe them. We would say to such, do you believe nothing but what you can understand, and explain how it can be? If so, you do not believe even in the existence of a God, in his eternity, infinite knowledge, omniscience and omnipresence. Who can understand how God could exist from eternity? You believe he had an eternal existence. But why do you believe it? Surely, not because you can understand or explain it, for you can do neither.—You believe the eternal existence of God, because it is a doctrine of revelation, why then will you not believe the deity and humanity of Christ upon the same testimony. Both of them are above your reason, but neither of them is contrary to reason. Both are explicitly revealed in the Bible; why then not believe one as much as the other? There is no mystery about the fact that Jesus Christ is both God and man; this is plainly revealed. All the mystery is about how this can be.—But the same mystery exists in your own being; your soul and body are so united as to make but one man; but how can this be so. If, then, you reject the proper divinity of Christ, or his humanity, because you cannot comprehend how they can be so united, why do you not reject the eternal existence of Jehovah—yea, and your own existence, also.

The proper deity and humanity of Christ make the scriptures intelligible. Unless these doctrines be admitted the Bible is a most mysterious book. It seems to contradict itself. But only admit these two truths, which we have seen to be so clearly revealed, and these mysterious passages become plain. Then we can see how Jesus Christ could be said to know all things, and yet not know some things; how he could be eternal, immutable; the Creator of all things, the true, the great, the mighty God; and at the same time be a child born, the man, Christ Jesus, inferior to the Father, dependent upon, and receiving all his power as well as his office, from him. Christ having a divine and a human nature, every one knows, or ought to know, that where he represents himself as God, one with the Father, he refers to his divine nature, and when he speaks of himself as inferior to the Father, as being sent by him and dependent upon him, every one knows, or ought to know, that he refers to his human nature. Now, the question can be easily answered which Christ put to the Jews, 'What think ye of Christ? Whose son is he?' They could easily say, 'the son of David.' But when the next question came, 'How then doth David in spirit call him Lord, saying, the Lord said to my Lord sit thou at my right hand, till I make mine enemies thy footstool,' they were perplexed, and knew not what to say. They could very easily answer as to his human nature; he was the son of David, but how he could be David's Lord, they could not tell; and one would suppose, it would be forever impossible for any man to tell, who rejected the proper deity of the son. But how plain is the subject made by admitting the deity and humanity of Christ. Then he was the son of David by natural descent—then he was David's Lord, as being his Creator and Preserver—then we see

how John, who in his gospel declares 'the Word and the Word was made flesh,' in his Revelation says, 'Christ was the root and the offspring of David;' another text hard to be understood, it was only a created being. How plain are the scriptures when we will let scripture interpret scripture. Word was God, and the Word was made flesh.' such an interpretation as plain and consistent least, as scriptural, as that of Lindsey, 'Wise God, and God was wisdom, and wisdom became flesh.' Phil.

OUR PILGRIM FATHERS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I now come to speak of the views which our entertained respecting the education of the rising generation. They were not men of a narrow policy provided liberally for the instruction of the young. After God had carried us to New England, and we had built our houses, provided means for our livelihood, reared convenient places for God ship, and settled the civil government; one of the things we longed for, and looked after, was to learning and perpetuate it to posterity, deeding an illiterate ministry to the churches, when our ministers shall be in the dust."

It appears then, that to advance learning and to use it to posterity, was an object of the first importance to these fathers of New England.

How soon the system of free schools existed in New England we are not informed; but within a few years after the settlement of this State, it was regularly organized and made matter of legislation. Each containing fifty families was required, by law to maintain a public school, at public expense; and each of one hundred families to maintain, in a similar manner, a grammar school, to prepare young men for college, to the end, as is specified in the law, that they may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers church and state. It was but eight years after the four fathers on the Plymouth Rock, when four pounds sterling were granted by the General Court Harvard College. Other grants to a large were soon made. So great was the interest in that institution, that frequently, contributions taken in its behalf and donations made from the Treasury.

At an early period of the settlement of this State, law was passed, obliging all heads of families to their children and apprentices so much learning they should be able to read, perfectly, the English language.

Such were the views; such the interests and measures taken by our fathers that "learning" was perpetuated to posterity and not buried in the of that generation." Was there ever a people with so many calls of necessity pressing upon them with so scanty means and so much to encounter the savages by whom they were surrounded, made ample provision to educate their rising race; seriously doubted, whether, in all the annals of a parallel instance can be produced. It was the most manifested and felt by our fathers which laid the foundation for that general learning and intelligence which have ever, in a peculiar manner, characterized the sons and daughters of New England. Had the root from which has germinated that knowledge which has spread so widely, that scarcely an individual born and brought up in the New England State be found who is not able, both to read and write. Hence the reason why a New Englander "is superior when he is told (as was stated recently in a public Common Schools, published in your valuable paper) that there are as many as thirteen hundred thousand free white children and youth, south and west of New York, totally destitute of the means of elementary instruction." He may well be surprised at such a statement, as he looks abroad upon the schools and seminaries of his own happy portion of the continent. And, he can hardly forbear asking this vast difference between the population of England and these Southern and Western States not the answer at hand. The Fathers of New England loved learning. They provided for its position to their rising race. This, with the religious instruction which they gave their children (of which may hereafter speak) demands more than most sculpture can do for these worthy dead. It is a perpetual, grateful remembrance of the first settlers these shores.

The foundation for education laid by our fathers been to the young what a foundation is to a building what bones are to the human body, what the Constitution is to the United States, the nucleus around which all their hopes of learning have been entwined. is it, which distinguishes a New Englander from others. This system, so early imbibed, prepared the way for the record of whose deeds no of time can mutilate or efface. The influence system is seen and felt at the present day, and seen and felt for a long time to come. May descendants of these fathers, these benefactors of kind, by the interest they take in educating their generation, prove themselves worthy of such a legacy.

CHRISTMAS DISCOURSE,

BY REV. MR. LUST.

To the editor of the Patriot:

"Therefore also that holy thing, which, shall be born shall be called the son of God."—Luke 1, 35.

Had the author of this discourse, in his intention or elsewhere, given us the proof that the December was the birth day of Jesus Christ, he have accomplished much.

This sermon is written in a beautiful style there are some things in it which are hard to understand and therefore to believe to be true. "That citation includes and shadows forth a great ideal truth, an all important doctrine. That conveys to my mind is this: Heaven and earth brought together. The world of sense and the of spirits now meet as they have never met before. Divinity and humanity are now joined in a mystical Christ is the fruit of this union. He represents God and man. He blends in his person, the human super human, the natural and the super natural. We believe that this text does "shadow forth an idea, a sublime truth," and that is that the De humanity were united in one person, to wit, Christ. "In him dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily. But if Christ was not properly and essentially God, seems to be doubted in some parts of this sermon were "Divinity and humanity joined in him?" they be "joined in Him" any otherwise than the joined in the prophets of "olden times," or the

ble and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions, or principalities or powers; all things were created by him and for him—by him all things consist." Phil. 3-21. Does Jehovah say, "I the Lord search the heart?" Jesus Christ says, "All the churches shall know that I am he which searcheth the reins and the hearts, and I will give unto every one of you according to your works," Rev. 2-23. "He knew all men, and needed not that any should testify of man, for he knew what was in man," John 2-24, 25. Is Jehovah represented as filling immensity or being every where present? Jesus Christ says, "where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them," Matt. 18-20; also 28-20.

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In the next place we are to show from the scriptures that he was man, or had a human nature. To show this we need not take up much time, as it is admitted by most in our day. He calls himself "the Son of man." He was born, lived, ate, drank and suffered, as other men have. He is called "the man Christ Jesus; Immanuel, God with us." The Word became flesh. Verily he took on him the seed of Abraham—he was made under the law. He was a man in every respect, sin only excepted. Believing that this will be readily admitted, we adduce no more testimony from the scriptures at present.

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The proper deity and humanity of Christ make the pictures intelligible. Unless these doctrines be admitted the Bible is a most mysterious book. It seems to contradict itself. But only admit these two truths, and we have seen to be so clearly revealed, and the mysterious passages become plain. Then we can see how Jesus Christ could be said to know all things, yet not know some things; how he could be eternal, yet not be the Creator of all things, the true, the almighty God; and at the same time be a man, the man, Christ Jesus, inferior to the Father, and yet, and receiving all his power as well as office, from him. Christ having a divine and a human nature, every one knows, or ought to know, that he represents himself as God, one with the Father, refers to his divine nature, and when he speaks of himself as inferior to the Father, as being sent by him dependent upon him, every one knows, or ought to know, that he refers to his human nature. Now, question can be easily answered which Christ put the Jews, "What think ye of Christ? Whose son is he?" They could easily say, "the son of David."

When the next question came, "How then dost thou in spirit call him Lord, saying, the Lord said to Lord sit thou at my right hand, till I make thine enemies thy footstool," they were perplexed, and knew what to say. They could very easily answer as to human nature; he was the son of David, but how could he be David's Lord, they could not tell; and one could suppose, it would be forever impossible for any to tell, who rejected the proper deity of the son. Now plain is the subject made by admitting the deity and humanity of Christ. Then he was the son of David by natural descent—then he was David's Lord, as being his Creator and Preserver—then we see

how John, who in his gospel declares "the Word was God and the Word was made flesh," in his Revelation could say, Christ was "the root and the offspring of David;" another text hard to be understood, if Christ was only a created being. How plain are the scriptures when we will let scripture interpret scripture? "The Word was God, and the Word was made flesh." Is not such an interpretation as plain and consistent, and at least, as scriptural, as that of Lindsey, "Wisdom was God, and God was wisdom, and wisdom became flesh?" PHILEMON.

OUR PILGRIM FATHERS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I now come to speak of the views which our fathers entertained respecting the education of the rising generation. They were not men of a narrow policy. They provided liberally for the instruction of the young—'After God had carried us to New England,' say they, 'and we had builded our houses, provided measures for our livelihood, reared convenient places for God's worship, and settled the civil government; one of the next things we longed for, and looked after, was to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity, dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches, when our present ministers shall be in the dust.'"

It appears then, that to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity, was an object of the first importance to these fathers of New England. How soon the system of free schools existed in practice they are not informed; but within seventeen years after the settlement of this State, it was regularly organized and made matter of legislation. Each town containing fifty families was required, by law to maintain a public school, at public expense; and each town of one hundred families to maintain, in a similar manner, a grammar school, to prepare young men for college, to the end, as is specified in the law, that learning may not be buried in the graves of our fathers in church and state. It was but eight years after the landing of our fathers on the Plymouth Rock, when four hundred pounds sterling were granted by the General Court to found Harvard College. Other grants to a large amount were soon made. So great was the interest taken in that institution, that frequently, contributions were taken in its behalf and donations made from the public Treasury.

At an early period of the settlement of this State, a law was passed, obliging all heads of families to teach their children and apprentices so much learning as they should be able to read, perfectly, the English language.

Such were the views; such the interests felt, and measures taken by our fathers that "learning might be perpetuated to posterity and not be buried in the graves of that generation." Was there ever a people who, with so many calls of necessity pressing upon them; with so scanty means and so much to encounter from the savages by whom they were surrounded, made such ample provision to educate their rising race? It is seriously doubted, whether, in all the annals of history, a parallel instance can be produced. It was this interest manifested and felt by our fathers which laid the foundation for that general learning and intelligence which have ever, in a peculiar manner, characterized the sons and daughters of New England. Here was the root from which has germinated that knowledge which has spread so widely, that scarcely an individual, born and brought up in the New England States, can be found who is not able, both to read and write. Hence the reason why a New Englander "is surprised when he is told (as was stated recently in a piece on Common Schools, published in your valuable paper), that there are as many as thirteen hundred thousand free white children and youth, south and west of New York, totally destitute of the means of elementary instruction." He may well be surprised at such a statement, as he looks abroad upon the schools and colleges and seminaries of his own happy portion of this vast continent. And, he can hardly forbear asking, Why this vast difference between the population of New England and these Southern and Western States? Is not the answer at hand. The Fathers of New England loved learning. They provided for its perpetuation to their rising race. This, with the religious instruction which they gave their children (of which we may hereafter speak) demands more than monumental sculpture can do for these worthy dead. It claims a perpetual, grateful remembrance of the first settlers of these shores.

The foundation for education laid by our fathers has been to the young what a foundation is to a building, what bones are to the human body, what the Constitution is to the United States, the nucleus around which all their hopes of learning have been entwined. This is it, which distinguishes a New Englander from all others. This system, so early imbibed, prepared a generation of men, the record of whose deeds no change of time can mutilate or efface. The influence of this system is seen and felt at the present day, and will be seen and felt for a long time to come. May the descendants of these fathers, these benefactors of mankind, by the interest they take in educating the next generation, prove themselves worthy of such an ancestry. NENEHIAH.

CHRISTMAS DISCOURSE,

BY REV. MR. LUNT.

To the editor of the Patriot:

"Therefore also that holy thing which, shall be born of thee, shall be called the son of God."—Luke 1, 35.

Had the author of this discourse, in his introduction or elsewhere, given us the proof that the 25th of December was the birth day of Jesus Christ, he would have accomplished much.

This sermon is written in a beautiful style; but there are some things in it which are hard to understand, and harder to believe to be true.

"Therefore also that holy thing, &c." "That announcement includes and shadows forth a great idea, a sublime truth, an all important doctrine. The idea it conveys to my mind is this. Heaven and earth are now brought together. The world of sense and the world of spirits now meet as they have never met before. Divinity and humanity are now joined in a mystical union. Christ is the fruit of this union. He represents both God and man. He blends in his person, the human and the super human, the natural and the super natural."

We believe that this text does "shadow forth a great idea, a sublime truth," and that is that the Deity and humanity were united in one person, to wit, Christ—"In him dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily." But if Christ was not properly and essentially God, (as seems to be doubted in some parts of this sermon,) how could he be "divinity and humanity joined in him?" Could they be "joined in him" any otherwise than they were joined in the prophets of "olden time," or than they

are joined in all good men? But if Christ did "represent both God and man" and was God and man, did he really possess two natures—one properly God, the other properly human? If this be the meaning of the writer, he appears, (so far as this statement is concerned) "sound in the good old Trinitarian faith," how mu h however other parts of the sermon may seem to clash with this. On the fifth page the writer says, "He (Christ) seems to me to honor human nature, and to glory in his share of humanity," &c. On the sixth page the writer says, "for humanity itself, he, (Christ) ever showed the highest, the most tender respect."

The truth of these statements we fully believe. Now, did we ever know or hear before, that any one who believed in Christianity, doubted their truth. "In his doctrines and teachings he showed what human beings might be, what they ought to be. And more than that, he exhibited in his own personal example what the true human nature was." All very true. And after this, we were not a little surprised to hear the following questions: "Has not this feature in our Lord's character been put out of view by the prevalent theology? Has it not been the aim, certainly the effect, of the current theology to vilify and dishonor human nature? And have not men been called upon to hate and despise themselves; not their sins, but themselves?" We answer—No. We never knew any man called upon to hate himself, aside from his sins. And we venture to predict, that the writer of this "Discourse," never heard a minister "of the current theology" (or any other theology) call upon men "to hate and despise themselves; not their sins, but themselves." We would ask him to point out a single passage in the writings of any man among those referred to under the term "current theology" which teaches such a doctrine. We feel confident that no religious teacher has ever advanced such a sentiment. And it seems to savor much of "bearing false witness," to fling out such ideas. If the writer can prove the statements here made, we shall be satisfied, but we wish to see the proof that "human nature has been vilified and contemptuous things said of it, and men called upon to hate themselves; not their sins, but themselves; not merely from the assertion of this writer, but from the writings of those to whom he refers.

"It is refreshing," continues he, "to turn from such libels upon our nature, to the Savior who honored humanity," &c. The writer seems to find it very cheering to turn from such "libels." We very much mistake, if this man of straw is not one of his own setting up, that he might have the satisfaction of knocking him down—that these "libels" existed but in his own imagination. M.

THE TIMES. The Banks in Buffalo have been closed by an injunction of the Chancellor. The Dry Dock Bank, of the city of New York, one of the Deposit Banks, was closed by the same process. All of them it is supposed have violated their charters. Accounts from all parts of the Union—even in foreign countries—represent money to be scarce—confidence destroyed, &c. etc. In New York, sales are effected at a very reduced prices for cash. The country merchant, with good references, are unable to procure goods. Crowds gather in different parts of the city, and it is feared that the cruel and fiendish course pursued by speculators will lead them to violent measures of retaliation. Manufacturing establishments are almost daily failing or closing, and discharging a great number of workmen. The mining operations have been suspended in consequence of the revocation of the orders recently given for coal.

Postscript.—By the mails of yesterday we have the information that the Banks in New York have suspended specie payments. Upon the receipt of this intelligence the Banks in Providence and Boston adopted similar resolutions. That some of them are safe and will redeem their paper is not doubted. It is to be hoped they will all survive the crisis. Several regiments were ordered out to act in case of emergency. If the times continue to remain without improvement, it is to be feared that many years must elapse before the bright and sunny times we have experienced beam again upon the community. Two men were knocked down on Sunday night last in New York; one had his pockets rifled—the other lost his pantaloons and boots.

MEXICO AND TEXAS. The fate of Mexico is eminently critical. The invading army in part have returned for want of money. Confidence in their government destroyed by direct violation of former pledges. France demands immediate reparation for the injury done them.

A fleet has already arrived to act in case of neglect, or refusal to pay. England and this country will press their claims for adjustment. The Mexican government protests against the recognition of the independence of Texas by the United States. General Bustamante, who was expelled from the country by Santa Anna, has been elected President. Santa Anna still remains at his country seat. What motives he has in view time alone can develop. In Texas all things seem to remain quiet. The emigration increases very fast. No danger is apprehended from Mexico.

COLORADO STATUARY. The exhibition of colored statuary, advertised in to-day's paper, has received many favorable notices from competent judges. They are said to be correct and well-executed representations. This exhibition, we think, is calculated to make a deep moral impression upon the minds of those who visit it. The disastrous consequences of neglecting early religious instruction and of breaking over the salutary restraints of conscience, are most clearly brought to view. An exhibition of this kind is much more deserving of countenance than all the mountebank shows in the world.

FLOUR. The price of flour has fallen within a few days two dollars and a half per barrel. In all probability in a short time it will be sold for six dollars. It is daily arriving in the city of New York from the West, where it has been held back by speculators, and the hue and cry raised that flour was scarce. If the speculators had suffered sales to be made without reason, to supply the wants of the people as in times past, they would have prevented the immense importations that have been made of foreign grain, and consequently have been able to sell their whole stocks at fair prices. Now these importations come into competition, and will force them to sacrifice much of that ill-acquired gain which has been derived from speculations on the necessities of the people. We rejoice that they are now receiving their ten-fold pay. He who attempts to deprive or withhold by heavy prices the necessities of life from his fellow creatures for the sake of earthly gain cannot long escape the chastising hand of justice.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE. Messrs Langtree and O'Sullivan, of Washington City, the present able editors of the Washington Metropolitan, have issued proposals for publishing a work with the above title—to contain an accurate and full account of the proceedings of Congress—to advance the principles of democracy—to aid the cause of literature, &c. etc. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year. The senior publisher, Dr. Samuel Daly Langtree, is an accomplished scholar—a gifted and forcible writer. We hope he will receive a support corresponding with the zeal which prompted him to the publication of so useful and valuable a work, and which he so richly merits.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The New England Anti-Slavery Convention will hold its fourth annual meeting in the city of Boston on the last Wednesday of the present month. The convention, no doubt, will be numerously attended, as the recent flagrant violation of the right to petition and the attempts to suppress the freedom of speech, has aroused many, very many, from their former inactive stand, to the support and defence of their most sacred rights and privileges.

MARRIED,

In Hingham, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, Thomas D. Blossom, Esq., editor and publisher of the Hingham Gazette, to Miss Susan A. Whiton, daughter of Mr. Isaiah Whiton.

In East Abington, by the Rev. Mr. Alden, Mr. John Burritt to Miss Mary Reed; Mr. Levi Reed to Miss Louisa Drake.

DIED,

In Dedham, very suddenly, Miss Nancy Field, deaf and dumb, formerly of this town, aged 45.

Colored Statuary,

CONSISTING OF EIGHTEEN FIGURES as large as life, recently exhibited in Union Hall, Boston, will open on MONDAY EVENING, May 15th, and continue open four days, over the store of John Briesler, Quincy. Among which are the following—The Salem Murder; Parting of J. F. Knapp with his Father; the Parting Scene between Joseph J. Knapp, and his wife; Rev. E. K. Avery and Sarah M. Cornell; the Siamese Twins; the Dutch Girl, the Chère Amie, afterwards possessed by his own hand; Execution Scene of Gibbs and Wansley, Pirates; Mrs. Whipple and Jesse Strang, form one of the equally interesting groups in the collection. Open from 2 P. M. to 9.

Quincy, May 13. 1w

Granite Bridge Corporation.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Legislature, passed 14th of April, 1837, the undersigned, with such others as may associate with them, were incorporated by the name of the Granite Bridge Corporation, for the purpose of building a bridge over Neponset River; notice is hereby given, that a meeting will be held at the Railway House, on WEDNESDAY, May 17th, 1837, at four o'clock, in the afternoon, for the purpose of acting on the acceptance of the aforesaid act, and adopting suitable measures to carry the same into operation; at which time and place all persons friendly to the undertaking are respectfully invited to attend.

EDWARD GLOVER, } Persons named in the THOMAS TAYLOR, } aforesaid Act. JAMES WHITE, } LEWIS PIERCE. } Quincy, May 13, 1837. 1w

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of

EBENEZER KINGMAN, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

JAMES WHITE, Administrator. Weymouth, May 13, 1837. 3w*

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of

MARY RIDDLE, late of Quincy, in the county of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEWIS BRACKETT, Executor. Quincy, May 13, 1837. 3w*

Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the county of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

NATHANIEL PENNIMAN, in said county, cordwainer, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from the fourth day of March, 1837, are allowed by the said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and they will attend to that service at the house of the late Nathaniel Penniman, in Braintree, on the fourth Thursday of July and August next, from two to five o'clock, in the afternoon, on said days.

ASA FRENCH, } Commissioners. NATHANIEL E. THAYER, } Braintree, May 13, 1837. 6w*

Elinor Fulton.

RECEIVED and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Elinor Fulton, a Sequel to the Three Experiments of Living. Quincy, April 1.

Assessors' Notice.

THE inhabitants of the town of Quincy, and others owning estates in said town, are notified to bring in to the subscribers, assessors of said town, on or before the 15th day of the present month, true and perfect lists of all polls and estates, both real and personal, of which they were possessed on the first day of May instant.

As real estate has in many instances changed hands during the past year, the assessors would particularly request all persons who have sold or purchased during that time, to give them information, in order that they may tax it to the right owners.

LEWIS BASS, } Assessors. EBENEZER JEWETT, } JAMES NEWCOMB, } Quincy, May 4th, 1837.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms. W. P. BLANCHARD. Quincy, May 6. 1f

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.
ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. Marsh would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROAD-CLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged. As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitting attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH. 1f

Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
SELLING CHEAP.

A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, comprising almost every variety of color and quality, suitable for the spring trade, is now offered at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at

JAMES C. WHITE, 45 Hanover Street. Boston, April 29. 2m

Valuable House Lots.

THE sale of House Lots, offered on the 5th day of April last, stands adjourned to WEDNESDAY, 17th of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

These Lots are in the centre of the population: a distance of eight minutes walk of the Stone Quarries; in full view of the residence of the Hon. John Quincy Adams; afford a delightful and picturesque view of the entrance to Boston Harbor; nearly opposite to the land belonging to the town, upon which it is contemplated to erect an Academy; and in every other respect, of great value. Indemnities not often to be found within seven miles of Boston.

Situated between the Turnpike and Old Road to Boston, the Lot at the point presents one of the best stands for a Hotel to be found within twenty-five miles. It is so located that it will command all the travel to Boston; and the view it possesses of the surrounding scenery will render it a delightful place of resort for people who seek to refresh themselves with the reviving air of the country. Those desirous of procuring a lucrative situation for a public house would do well to view the site, previous to the sale.

These Lots will be sold to suit purchasers, and conditions, which will be liberal, made known at the sale. Quincy, April 8. 6w

Lost.

A PACKAGE of bills, on Wednesday last, going from Quincy to Boston, or in the city. Whoever has found the same and will return them to the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded.

THADDEUS W. CROSS. Quincy, May 6. 1w

To Sell or Let,

A FARM, containing one hundred and twenty acres of Land, with the buildings thereon. Apply to HARVEY FIELD. Quincy, April 29. 1f

Christmas Discourse.

JUST published and for sale at the stores of Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co., John Whitney, and John Briesler, the Discourse delivered on Christmas Day, Dec. 1836, by the Rev. William P. Lunt, in the Stone Meeting-house. Quincy, April 15. 1f

New Silks.

A FEW pieces of very rich, new styles, figured Silks, just received at 45 Hanover Street, by

JAMES C. WHITE. 2m

To Sell or Let.

A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams. Apply to WILLIAM SPEAR. Quincy, March 18. 1f

Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c. At the head of the Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to make the wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage. BELA WHITON, Agent Quincy, April 15. 1f

To be Let,

A LARGE ROOM, thirty by thirty-four feet, over the store of the subscriber, JOHN BRIESLER. Quincy, April 29. 1f

Boots.

JUST received one case prime Calf Skin sewed Boots made expressly for retailing, and warranted. One case light Calf Skin pegged Boots, a good article for summer wear. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, April 29. 1f

Crocery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crocery, Glass and China Ware. Quincy, April 29. 1f

Beautiful English Prints.

A VERY large selection of the richest English Prints that have been imported this spring, expressly for the retail trade, at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street. Boston, April 29. 2m

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, April 29. 1f

Grass Seed.

HERDS GRASS, Red Top, and Clover Seed, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, April 29. 1f

Printed Flushings,

A NEW article for Ladies Dresses—a few pieces just received at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street. Boston, April 29. 2m

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactures of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—

12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Buggees WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKIES.
25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.
25 " Wagons
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS " "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Quincy & Boston Stage.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, and being desirous of continuing a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted.)

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

SIMON GILBERT, Driver and Proprietor. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

To be Let,

A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, &c. etc.; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE. Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr. Quincy, April 1. 4f

Wood and Potatoes.

POETRY.

TO MAY.

Come, gentle May!
Come with thy robe of flowers,
Come with thy sun and sky, thy clouds and showers;
Come, and bring forth unto the eye of day,
From their imprisoning and mysterious night,
The buds of many hues, the children of thy light.

Come, wondrous May!
For, at the bidding of thy magic wand,
Quick from the caverns of the breathing land,
In all their green and glorious array
Thy spring, as spring the Persian maids to hail
Thy flushing footsteps in Cashmere's vale.

Come, vocal May!
Come with thy train, that high
On some fresh branch pour out their melody;
Or carolling they praise the live-long day,
Sit perched in some lone glen, on echo calling
Mid murmuring woods and musical waters falling.

Come, sunny May!
Come with thy laughing beam,
What time and lazy mist melts on the stream,
Or seeks the mountain-top to meet thy ray,
Ere yet the dew-drop on thine own soft flower
Hath lost its light, or died beneath his power.

Come, holy May!
When sunk beneath the cold and western hill,
His light hath ceased to play on leaf and rill,
And twilight's footsteps hasten his decay;
Come with thy musings, and my heart shall be
Like a pure temple consecrate to thee.

Come, beautiful May!
Like youth and loveliness,
Like her I love; Oh, come in thy full dress,
The drapery of dark winter cast away!
To the bright eye and the glad heart appear,
Queen of the Spring and mistress of the year.

Yet, lovely May!
Teach her whose eye shall rest upon this rhyme
To spurn upon the gilded mockeries of time,
The heartless pomp that beckons to betray,
And keep, as thou wilt find, that heart each year,
Pure as thy dawn, and as thy sunset clear.

And let me too, sweet May!
Let thy fond votary see,
As faded thy beauties, all the vanity
Of this world's pomp; then teach, that though decay
In his short winter, bury beauty's frame,
In fairer words the soul shall break his sway,
Another Spring shall bloom eternal and the same.

ANECDOTES.

THE YANKEE AND THE YORKERS.—A couple of New York blades once met a Vermontian at a tavern. They had heard much of Yankee ingenuity and cunning; and they soon determined to see if they could not "come round" this son of the Green Mountains. Thinking he would be careful of his money, they proposed to him in the course of the evening's chat, that each of them should propose, and do something which the other two should imitate, or on refusal of either to do, he should pay all the other might sustain, and the seat at the bar. The Vermontian was a little wary at first—but at last consented. One of the Yorkers commenced the game. He pulled off his coat, and walked up to the fire and threw it on. His companion did the same. The Vermontian, as they had agreed must do so too with his coat, or pay for the other two coats, and the seat. Without hesitating, off went the garment, on to the fire. The other New Yorker next made trial. He off boots and hat, and consigned them to the devouring element. His companion imitated him, and, to their astonishment, the Yankee was not backward. Now came the Vermontian's turn to lead. "Landlord," said he, "is there a Doctor near?" "Yes, sir," "Send for him." The Doctor soon came in. "Doctor," said the Vermontian, "I've got your instruments, I want you to pull out every tooth I have got in my head, and these gentlemen will probably want the same done with theirs;" at the same time he began to make ready for the operation. The Doctor and the other two were confounded. "Come Doctor don't wait," and setting upon his mouth, he discovered to the company that he had in his head but one rootless old snag which would hardly keep in his head. It was presently out. The Yorkers wisely declined following suit, paid the Vermontian for his coat, hat, and boots, and went off to bed grinding their molars.

RICH MEN'S WAGES.—Two neighbors met, one of whom was exceedingly rich, and the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the first on his great possessions, and on the happiness which he must enjoy; and went on praising it with his own condition. "My friend," said the rich man, "let me ask you one question. Would you be willing to take my property and take the whole care of it for your board and clothing?" "No! indeed," "Well, that is all I get."

CHARITY.—A lady was lately visited by a poor woman who lived in the neighborhood, and who solicited charity, urging that she had named her child after the lady. "I had understood that the little one was a boy," said the lady. "So it is," said the other. "Certainly, then, you could not have given it my name." "I know it," said the other: "but your name is Agusta, and I named my boy Augustus, which is so near it; that I thought you would give me a new frock for him; and I will do without the apron on account of the difference in the last syllable."

A SHARP ONE.—An individual in town bought some potatoes the other day to plant, but leaving them out doors over night, he found in the morning that a cow had broken into the enclosure and eaten them all up. He confined the cow, and milked her every hour or two during the day. The owner of the cow coming for her, wanted to know how in the name of thunder and lightning his mule was milked so dry. "Why, confound her!" said the potato-missing individual, "she's eating up all my potatoes, and I've been a milking her all day, for I'll be darned if I don't have it out of her some way."—*Clarendon Eagle.*

LOST SPECTACLES.—A roguish boy stole the glasses from his grand-father's spectacles, and when the old gentleman put them on, finding he could not see, he exclaimed, "Mersey on me, I've lost my sight!" but thinking the impediment of vision might be dirtiness of the glasses, took them off to wipe them; he, still more frightened, cried out, "Why, what's come now? why, I've lost my feeling!" too!

TWO SHARPS.—On Saturday an old man picked up half a dollar in the Park. "Old man, that's mine," said a keen looking rascal, "so hand it over." "Did you have a hole in it?" asked the finder. "Yes, it had," said the other smartly. "Then it isn't mine," mildly replied the old man; "thee must learn to be a little sharper next time."—*N. Y. Times.*

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.
THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES,
COX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLACKSMITHING.
All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.
THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support which he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage. He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his establishment, all articles in his line of business.

ALL ORDERS FOR
PILOT BREAD
will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of this article can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
LLOYD G. HORTON.
Quincy, March 18.

Notice.
THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of
ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,
at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.
JOHN WHITNEY.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Prints.
A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for instantly on hand at
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.
He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.
All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.
THOMAS DRAKE.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Liniment Opedeloc.
FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Boston Crown Glass.
NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Harvey Field,
AUCTIONEER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARES, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc. at fair prices.
GEORGE SPEAR.
Quincy, March 18.

Mixed Woollen Yarn.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mixed Woollen Yarn, two and three threads, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Stone Bank.
BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.
IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Wrought Muslin Collars,
A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Peruvian Pills.
FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for Internal and External Humours. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shawls.
HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment,
A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpeting & Rugs.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Pulmonary Jelly.
FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat, Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for use are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings,
BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the
HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.
All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.
By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing,)
DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES,
and all other kinds of *Panel Work*, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with despatch.
Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra charge to them for transportation from factory to paint shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.
Also—a good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.
Call and see.
J. A. HOBART.
Weymouth, March 4.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,
on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.
BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.
A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,
which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding
\$30,000;
and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding
\$15,000
on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."
THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
Boston, Jan. 7.

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.
THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of *fashions*.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—a complete assortment of *Lite Geese and Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS**, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERE and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.
SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending for the State of Massachusetts, the PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE, and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.
The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Payson's Indelible Ink.

Used without a Preparation.
WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and mon ink on paper.
It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or art. For sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.
Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Perisaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles therein arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for various reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by travellers either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subjects. General Literature and the belles-lettres, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promised aid of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The *Biography* of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of *Botany* will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the *cultivation of flowers* be neglected.

The interesting topic of *Natural History* will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc.* of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellanies* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come, properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangements in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the continuance of the community will look favorably upon it, and that its aid of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Vines of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADERS & Co., Publishers.
Boston, Jan. 7.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brooklyne, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Southington, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commends itself to the attention of all persons within the above mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.
JOSIAH SAVIL,
GEORGE VEAZIE,
Quincy, March 25.

No. 2 and 3.

CASH will be paid by the subscriber for a few copies of the Quincy Patriot, No. 2 and 3.

JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 204, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivotal Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Proposers Ann, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horse-back with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prostatitis Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Henslow's; Louis Robber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.
Boston, Feb. 11.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great truths and truths of religion.

The *Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.*

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Bilious Pills.

THESE PILLS are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constipation. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make choice only of one from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Bellingham, Bryant, Halleck, Payne, Makepeace, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whitier, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Leslie, etc.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE, and published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office.
Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received, and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Gro. De Nap Gingham.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the *Young Man's Guide*. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by P. D. Mussey, M. D.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 20.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, JR.
CHARLES BRICK,
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,
GEORGE SOUTHER,
JUSTIN SPEAR,
Hos. S. A. TURNER,
E. T. FOGG,
CHARLES LEFAVOUE,
FREEMAN HUNT,
J. P. CALLENDER,
George Spear, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

THE CONVICT'S RETURN.

When I first settled in this village, said the old gentleman, 'which is now just five-and-twenty years ago, the most notorious person among my parishioners was a man of the name of Edmunds, who leased a small farm near the spot. He was a morose, savage-hearted, bad man; idle and dissolute in his habits; cruel and ferocious in his disposition. Beyond the few lazy and reckless vagabonds with whom he sauntered away his time in the fields, or sotted in the ale-house, he had not a single friend or acquaintance; no one cared to speak to the man whom many feared, and every one detested—and Edmunds was shunned by all.

This man had a wife and one son, who, when I first came here, was about twelve years old. Of the acuteness of that woman's sufferings, of the gentle and enduring manner in which she bore them, of the agony of solitude with which she reared that boy, no one can form an adequate conception. Heaven forgive me the supposition, if it be an uncharitable one, but I do firmly and in my soul believe, that the man systematically tried for many years to break her heart; but she bore it all for her child's sake, and however strange it may seem to many, for his father's too; for brute as he was, and cruelly as he treated her, she had loved him once; and the recollection of what he had been to her awakened feelings of forbearance and meekness under suffering in her bosom, to which all God's creatures, but woman, are strangers.

'They were poor—they could not be otherwise when the man pursued such courses; but the woman's unceasing and unwearied exertions early and late, morning, noon, and night, kept them above actual want. Those exertions were but ill repaid. People who passed the spot in the evening—sometimes at a late hour of the night—reported that they had heard the moans and sobs of a woman in distress, and the sound of blows; and more than once, when it was past midnight, the boy knocked softly at the door of a neighbor's house, whither he had been sent, to escape the drunken fury of his unnatural father.

'During the whole of this time, and when the poor creature bore about the marks of ill usage and violence which she could not wholly conceal, she was a constant attendant at our little church. Regularly every Sunday, morning and afternoon, she occupied the same seat, with the boy at her side; and though they were both poorly dressed—much more so than many of their neighbors who were in a lower station—they were always neat and clean. Every one had a friendly nod and a kind word for 'poor Mrs. Edmunds'; and sometimes, when she stopped to exchange a few words with a neighbor at the conclusion of the service, in the little row of elm trees which leads to the church porch, or lingered behind to gaze with a mother's pride and fondness upon her healthy boy, as he sported before her with some little companions, her care-worn face would lighten up with an expression of heartfelt gratitude; and she would look if not cheerful and happy, at least tranquil and contented.

'Five or six years passed away; the boy had become a robust and well-grown youth. The time that had strengthened the child's slight frame, and knit his weak limbs into the strength of manhood, had bowed his mother's form and enfeebled her steps; but the arm that should have supported her was no longer locked in hers; the face that should have cheered her, no more looked upon her own. She occupied her old seat; but there was a vacant one beside her. The Bible was kept as carefully as ever, the places were found and folded down as they use to be; but the tears fell thick and fast upon the book, and blotted the words from her eyes. Neighbors were as kind as they were wont to be of old, but she shunned their greetings with averted head. There was no lingering among the old elm trees now—no cheering anticipations of happiness yet in store. The desolate woman drew her bonnet closer over her face, and walked hurriedly away.

'Shall I tell you, that the young man, who looking back to the earliest of his childhood's days to which memory and consciousness extended, and carrying his recollection down to that moment, could remember nothing which was not in some way connected with a long series of voluntary privations suffered by his mother for his sake with ill-usage, and insult,

and violence, and all endured for him—shall I tell you, that he, with a reckless disregard of her breaking heart, and a sullen, wilful forgetfulness of all she had done and borne for him, had linked himself with depraved and abandoned men, and was madly pursuing a headlong career which must bring death to him, and shame to her? Alas for human nature! You have anticipated it long since.

'The measure of the unhappy woman's misery and misfortune was about to be completed. Numerous offences had been committed in the neighborhood; the perpetrators remained undiscovered, and their boldness increased. A robbery of a daring and aggravated nature occasioned a vigilance of pursuit, and strictness of search, they had not calculated on. Young Edmunds was suspected with three companions. He was apprehended—committed—tried—condemned to die.

'The wild and piercing shriek from a woman's voice, which resounded through the court when the solemn sentence was pronounced, rings in my ears at this moment. That cry struck a terror to the culprit's heart, which trial, condemnation, the approach of death itself, had failed to awaken. The lips, which had been compressed in dogged sullenness through-out, quivered and parted involuntarily, the face turned ashy pale, as the cold perspiration broke forth from every pore—the sturdy limbs of the felon trembled, and he staggered in the dock.

'In the first transports of her mental anguish the suffering mother threw herself upon her knees at my feet, and fervently sought the Almighty being, who had hitherto supported her in all her troubles, to release her from a world of misery, and to spare the life of her only child. A burst of grief, and a violent struggle, such as I hope I may never have to witness again, succeeded. I knew that her heart was breaking from that hour; but I never once heard complaint or murmur escape her lips.

'It was a piteous spectacle to see that woman in the prison yard from day to day, eagerly and fervently attempting, by affection and entreaty to soften the hard heart of her obdurate son. It was in vain. He remained moody, obstinate and unmoved. Not even the unlooked for commutation of his sentence to transportation for fourteen years, softened for an instant the sullen hardness of his demeanor.

'But the spirit of resignation and endurance that had so long upheld her, was unable to contend against bodily weakness and infirmity. She fell sick. She dragged her tottering limbs from the bed to visit her son once more, but her strength failed her, and she sunk powerless on the ground.

'And now the boasted coldness and indifference of the young man were tested indeed; and the retribution that fell heavily upon him nearly drove him mad. A day passed away, and his mother was not there; another flew by, and she arrived not near him: a third evening arrived, and yet he had not seen her; and in four and twenty hours, he was to be separated from her—perhaps forever. Oh! how the long-forgotten thoughts of former days rushed upon his mind, and he almost ran up and down the narrow yard—as if intelligence would arrive the sooner for his hurrying; and how bitterly a sense of his helplessness and desolation rushed upon him, when he heard the truth! His mother, the only parent he had ever known, lay ill—it might be dying—with in one mile of the ground he stood on; were he free and unfettered, a few minutes would place him by her side. He rushed to the gate, and grasping the iron rails with the energy of desperation, shook it till it rang again, and threw himself against the thick wall as if to force a passage through the stone;—but the strong building mocked his feeble efforts, and he beat his hands together and wept like a child.

'I bore the mother's forgiveness and blessing to her son in prison; and I carried his solemn assurance of repentance, and his fervent supplication for pardon to her sick bed. I heard, with pity and compassion, the repentant man, devise a thousand little plans for her comfort and support, when he returned; and I knew that many months before he could reach his place of destination, his mother would be no longer of this world.

'He was removed by night. A few weeks afterwards the poor woman's soul took its flight. I confidently hope, and solemnly believe, to a place of eternal happiness and rest. I performed the burial service over her remains. She lies in our little church-yard. There is no stone at her grave's head. Her sorrows were known to no man; her virtues to God.

'It had been arranged previous to the convict's departure, that he should write to his mother as soon as he could obtain permission, and that the letter should be addressed to me. The father had positively refused to see his son from the moment of his apprehension;—and it was a matter of indifference to him whether he lived or died. Many years passed over without any intelligence of him; and when more than half his term of transportation had expired, and I had received no letter, I concluded him to be dead, as, indeed, I almost hoped he might be.

'Edmunds, however, had been sent a considerable distance up the country, on his arrival at the settlement; and to this circumstance, perhaps, may be attributed the fact, that though several letters were despatched, none of them ever reached my hands. He remained in the same place during the whole fourteen years.

At the expiration of the term, steadily adhering to his old resolution, and the pledge he gave his mother, he made his way back to England amidst innumerable difficulties, and returned, on foot, to his native place.

On a fine Sunday evening, in the month of August, John Edmunds set foot in the village he had left with shame and disgrace seventeen years before. His nearest way lay through the church-yard. The man's heart swelled as he crossed the stile. The tall old elms, through whose branches the declining sun cast here and there a rich ray of light upon the shady path, awakened the associations of his earliest days. He pictured himself as he was then, clinging to his mother's hand, and walking peacefully to church. He remembered how he used to look up into her pale face; and how her eyes would sometimes fill with tears as she gazed upon his features—tears which fell hot upon his forehead as she stooped to kiss him, and made him weep too, although he knew little then what bitter tears were here. He thought how often he had run merrily down that path with some childish playfellow, looking back, ever and again, to catch his mother's smile, or hear her gentle voice;—and then a vale seemed lifted from his memory, and words of kindness unrequited, and warnings despised, and promises broken, thronged upon his recollection till his heart failed him, and he could bear it no longer.

'He entered the church. The evening service was concluded, and the congregation had dispersed, but it was not yet closed. His steps echoed through the lower building with a hollow sound, and he almost feared to be alone, it was so still and quiet. He looked round him. Nothing was changed. The place seemed smaller than it used to be; but there were the old monuments on which he used to gaze with childish awe a thousand times; the little pulpit, with its faded cushion; the communion table, before which he had so often repeated the Commandments he had so frequently as a child, and forgotten as a man. He approached the old seat; it looked cold and desolate. The cushion had been removed, and the Bible was not there. Perhaps his mother now occupied a poorer seat, or possibly she had grown infirm, and could not reach the church alone. He dared not think of what he feared. A cold feeling crept over him, and he trembled violently, as he turned away. An old man entered the porch just as he reached it. Edmunds started back, for he knew him well; many a time had he watched him digging graves in the church yard. What would he say to the returned convict? The old man raised his eye to the stranger's face, bid him 'good evening,' and walked slowly on. He had forgotten him.

'He walked down the hill, and through the village. The weather was warm, and the people were sitting in their doors, or strolling in their little gardens, as he passed, enjoying the serenity of the evening, and their rest from labor. Many a look was turned towards him, and many a doubtful glance he cast on either side to see whether any knew and shunned him. There were strange faces in almost every house, in some, he recognized the burly form of some old schoolfellow—a boy when he last saw him—surrounded by a troop of merry children; in others he saw seated in an easy chair at the cottage door, a feeble and infirm old man, whom he only recollected as a hale and hearty laborer, but they had all forgotten him, and he passed on unknown.

'The last soft light of the setting sun had fallen on the earth, casting a rich glow on the yellow corn sheaves, and lengthening the shadows of the orchard trees, as he stood before the old house, the home of his infancy, to which his heart had yearned with an intensity of affection not to be described, through long and weary years of captivity and sorrow. The pining was low—though he well remembered the time when it had seemed a high wall to him; and he looked over into the old garden. There were more seeds and gayer flowers than there used to be, but there were the old trees still—the very trees under which he had lain a thousand times when tired with playing in the sun, and felt the soft mild sleep of happy boyhood steal upon him. There were voices within the house. He listened, but they fell strangely upon his ear; he knew them not. They were merry, too; and he knew his poor old mother could not be cheerful, and he departed. The door opened, and a group of little children bounded out, shouting and romping. The father with a little boy in his arms, appeared at the door, and they crowded him, clapping their tiny hands, and dragging him out to join their sports. The convict thought on the many times he had shrunk from his father's sight in that very place. He remembered how often he had buried his trembling head beneath the bed-clothes, and heard the harsh word and the hard stripe, and his mother's wailing; and though the man sobbed aloud with agony of mind as he left the spot, his fist was clenched, and his teeth were set, in fierce and deadly passion.

'And such was the return to which he had looked through the perspective of many years, and for which he had undergone so much suffering! No face of welcome, no look of forgiveness, no house to receive, no hand to help him—and this, too, in the old village. What was his loneliness in the wild thick woods where man was never seen, to this?

'He felt that, in the distant land, of his bondage and infancy, he had thought of his native place as it was when he left it—not as it would be, when he returned. The sad reality struck coldly at his heart, and his spirit sank within him. He had not courage to make in-

quiries, or to present himself to the only person who was likely to receive him with kindness and compassion. He walked slowly on; and shunning the road-side, like a guilty man, turned into a meadow he remembered; and covering his face with his hands, threw himself upon the grass.

'He had not observed that a man was lying on the bank beside him; his garments rustled as he turned round to steal a look at the new comer; and Edmunds raised his head.

'The man had moved into a sitting posture. His body was much bent, and his face was wrinkled and yellow. His dress denoted him an inmate of the workhouse; he had the appearance of being very old, but it looked more the effect of dissipation or disease, than length of years. He was staring hard at the stranger; and though his eyes were lustreless and heavy at first, they appeared to glow with an unnatural and alarmed expression after they had been fixed upon him for a short time, until they seemed to be starting from their sockets. Edmunds gradually raised himself to his knees, and looked more and more earnestly upon the old man's face. They gazed upon each other in silence.

'The old man was ghastly pale. He shuddered and tottered to his feet. Edmunds sprang to his. He stepped back a pace or two. Edmunds advanced.

'Let me hear you speak,' said the convict, in a thick, broken voice.

'Stand off,' cried the old man, with a dreadful oath. The convict drew closer to him.

'Stand off,' shrieked the old man. Furious with terror he raised his stick, and struck Edmunds a heavy blow across the face.

'Father—devil,' murmured the convict, between his set teeth. He rushed wildly forward, and clenched the old man by the throat—but he was his father; and his arm fell powerless by his side.

'The old man uttered a loud yell which rang through the lonely fields like the howl of an evil spirit. His face turned black; the gore rushed from his mouth and nose, and dyed the grass a deep dark red, as he staggered and fell. He had ruptured a blood vessel; and he was a dead man before his son could raise him from that thick, sluggish pool.

'In that corner of the church-yard,' said the old gentleman, after a silence of a few moments—'In that corner of the church-yard, of which I have before spoken, there lies buried a man, who was in my employment for three years after this event; and who was truly contrite, penitent, and humbled, if ever man was. No one save myself knew, in that man's life-time, who he was, or whence he came. It was John Edmunds the returned convict.'

THE DIARY.

The properties of a good milk-house are, that it be cool in summer, and moderately warm in winter, so as to preserve a temperature of about forty-five degrees throughout the whole year; and that it be dry, so as to admit of its being kept clean and sweet at all times. A butter dairy should consist of three apartments—a milk-house, a churning-house with a proper boiler, and other conveniences for scalding and washing the implements, which should be dried out of doors when the weather will permit.—The cheese-dairy should likewise consist of three apartments—a milk-house, a scalding and pressing-house, and a salting house. To these should be added a cheese-room or loft. A dairy for a small family may be formed in a thick-walled dry cellar, having windows on the north and east sides, which are preferable for ventilation. In winter these windows should have baulic cashes, and in summer, a fixed frame of close wire netting, or hair-cloth, to exclude flies and other insects.

In most places cows are milked twice in twenty-four hours, throughout the year. Where quantity of milk or cheese is an object, three times milking must be preferable, but as twelve hours are necessary for the due preparation of the milk in the cow, it must be inferior in quality if drawn more than twice a day. Whatever be the times of milking, the milk should be drawn off clear, otherwise, what is left will be reabsorbed into the system, and no more be generated than is requisite to supply the quantity actually drawn. The milk, whether a man or a woman, ought to be mild in manners, and good tempered. If the operation is performed harshly, it becomes painful to the cow, who, in this case, often brings into action her faculty of retaining her milk at pleasure; but if gently performed, it seems rather to give pleasure. When cows are ticklish, they should be treated with the most soothing gentleness, and never with harshness or severity; and when the udder is hard and painful, it should be tenderly fomented with lukewarm water, and stroked gently, by which simple expedient the milk will be brought into good temper, and will yield her milk without hesitation. Whenever the teats of cows become scratched, or wounded, so as to produce foul or corrupted milk, it ought on no account to be mixed with the sweet milk, nor carried into the milk-house, lest it should taint the atmosphere, and this prove injurious to the rest of the milk.

Cows should be milked as near the dairy as possible in order to prevent the necessity of carrying and cooling the milk before it is put into the creaming dishes. Every cow's milk should be kept separate till the peculiar properties of each is so well known as to admit of their being

well classed, when those that are most nearly allied, may be mixed together. The very best quality of butter can only be economically made in those dairies where cheese is also made; because in them the best part of each cow's milk (the first drawn off) can be set apart for throwing up cream, the cast part of this cream (the first separated) can be taken in order to make into butter, and the remainder, or all the rest of the milk and cream of the dairy, can be turned into cheese. The spontaneous separation of cream, and the production of butter, are never effected but in consequence of the production of acid in the milk. Hence it is, that where the whole milk is set apart for the separation of cream, and the whole of the cream is separated, the milk must necessarily have turned sour before it is made into cheese; and no very excellent cheese can be made from milk which has once attained that state.

OATS.

With respect to the time of sowing oats, there is no such thing as affixing a day. Every farmer must be guided by his own locality. As a general rule it is always safest to sow them as soon as the ground will admit of ploughing without danger of baking from being too wet. The sooner they are got in the better, as oats delight in cool and moist atmosphere, and hence it is that the Irish and English oats are generally heaviest in Great Britain, while in this country, the northern, or such as are grown in the Glades, take the precedence. If oats be sown at the proper period, and are followed by any thing like a fair, or tolerably fair season, there is but little doubt of their making a remunerating crop. It is, however, a lamentable fact, that with us they are most generally assigned the poorest spot on the farm, and are left unsided by manure to struggle to maturity, and when reaped if not as good as the seed, they are labelled with the imputation of having degenerated, whereas the true fault lies with the grower, in not having given them a fair chance of perpetuating themselves in perfection. Although they will grow in any soil, like all other members of the grain family, they grow best when nourishments are given them, and the farmer who expects first-rate oats without laying a proper groundwork for their growth, does most certainly lie under a most fatal delusion.

As to the quantity of seed, if sown without clover or other grass seed, less than 2 1/2 to 3 bushels to the acre should not be sown; where sown with grass seeds 2 bushels is enough, and the ground would be the better for two ploughings.—*Editor Farmer and Gardener.*

CURIOUS FISH POND.

At Port Nessock, in Wigtonshire, a large salt pond has been formed for cod. It is a basin of thirty feet in depth and one hundred in circumference, hewn out of the solid rock, and communicating with the sea by one of those fissures which are common to bold and precipitous coasts. Attached to it is a neat gothic cottage for the accommodations of the fisherman, and the rock is surmounted all round by a substantial stone wall, three hundred feet in circumference. From the inner or back door of the lodge a winding stair-case conducts to the usual halting place, a large flat stone, projecting into the water, and commanding a view of every part of the aquatic prison. When the tide is out the stone is left completely dry, and here a stranger perceives with surprise a hundred mouths simultaneously open to greet his arrival. The moment the fisherman crosses his threshold the pond is agitated by the action of some hundred fins, and otherwise thrown into a state of anarchy and confusion. Darting from this, and the other corner, the whole population move as it were to a common centre, elevate their snouts, lash their tails, and jostle one another with such violence, that on a first view they actually seem to be menacing an attack on the poor fisherman in place of the creel-full of limpets he carries. Many of the fish are so tame that they will feed greedily from the hand; while again others are so shy that the fisherman frequently discourses of their different tempers as a thing quite as palpable as the fins they move by. One gigantic cod which answers to the name of 'Tom,' is considered as the patriarch of the pond, and forcibly arrests attention. This unfortunate, who passed his youth in the open sea, was the first prisoner in Port Nessock pond, and till within the last six months of his sojourn he has gradually increased in bulk and weight. He is now wholly blind, from age, or disease, and has no chance whatever in the general scramble. The fisherman, however, is very kind to him; and it is affecting as well as curious to see the huge animal raise himself in the water, and rest his head on the flat stone, allow himself to be gently patted or stroked, gaping all the while to implore that food which he has no other means of obtaining. Cod is the prevailing species in this pond; there are also haddocks, flounders, and other kinds.

FRIENDSHIP.

True friends are the whole world to each other—that is, a friend to himself, is also a friend to mankind. There is no relish in the possession of any thing without a partner. Cicero used to say, that it was no less an evil for a man to be without a friend than to have the heavens without a sun; and Socrates thought friendship the sweetest possession, and that no piece of ground yielded more or pleasanter fruit than a true friend. It was my opinion, says Horace, that a cheerful, good natured friend, is so great a blessing that it admits of no comparisons.

Truss Manufactory.

F. POSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing case of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in a rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within ten years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what kind of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until he is well suited, without extra charge.

J. T. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel pads—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and are in great portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Trusses of King and Pavo Truss; Trusses of Spring Trusses made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Scapular Aids, by wearing which persons troubled with dislocation of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Scapular Aids which have answered in cases where Trusses have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Patent; De Halls; Rod's Spiral; Randall's; Salomon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bonhomme's; Sizer's; Ruckerg's; Ivory Jointed Pad; Henszleman's India Rubber Truss; Philadelphia; Some's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and adults in and out of the city. Specimens of this workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Miss POSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) he begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work in the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

MALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be forwarded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Bilious Pills.

THESE PILLS are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive bowels. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used to prove the efficacy of these pills, we select one from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

'Mr. Daniel—I am in want of a further supply of your Bilious Pills. I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I ever used.'

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniel, of Dedham, Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages two) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Purdie, Bryant, Hooker, Payne, McKenzie, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich, and Whittier. Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. May, etc., etc.—edited by LEWIS GATSON CLARK. Published by Clark & Loomis. Subscriptions received at this office.

Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Gro. De Nap Gingham.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medical Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO on Life and Health, by P. D. Massey, M. D.

THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOON-HINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15.

Florence Bonnets.

JUST OPENED.
ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One of the finest new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the present in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE.

Boston, April 20.

SELECTIONS.

HORRID AFFAIR.

The following horrid particulars are from a late English paper:

An execution of a man and his wife, named Albrecht, condemned to death for murder, recently took place at Dresden. The facts connected with the two wretched sufferers were of a horrible and extraordinary nature. The age of the man was forty-two, and the woman fifty-four. The latter had been a widow three times before she married her fourth husband, the individual who now paid the forfeit of his life for sharing in her crimes. In the course of their trial it came out that the female prisoner disposed of her first husband by administering a dose of poison; and of the two next by strangling them when asleep. Her accomplice in the two latter murders, who had formerly been her lover, having at length become suspected by her of being a dangerous person, endeavored to renew their former liaisons, with the view to get him to fall into the snare and murder him. Her plan of operation was this:—She invited her former lover to come and assist her in putting an end to her fourth husband, while she pursued the latter that it was necessary for their own safety that they should murder the lover. The poor wretch fell into the snare so artfully laid for him, and having gone to the place appointed for the meeting, the woman Albrecht and her husband fell upon him, and despatched him with knives. The two murderers then dragged the body into the field, but the blood having attracted attention, they, in the night, removed it to the cellar of their own house. From thence, fearing that its putrefaction would lead to detection, they packed it up and were carrying it to a neighboring village for the purpose of throwing it into a deep ditch, when they were discovered by the police and taken into custody. It is said that this woman, in spite of her almost repulsive ugliness and bad character, wielded such power over the other sex that she could make them do almost anything she wished, even to the commission of the most flagrant crimes. The execution was performed by a cobbler, who follows the profession of an amateur. He receives one hundred and ten dollars for each execution; and as these affairs are not of unfrequent occurrence in Saxony, it is believed that this artist has amassed a considerable fortune.

A ROGUE OUTWITTED.

Talking about roguery, there was a curious incident occurred sometime back, in which a rascal was completely outwitted. A bachelor gentleman, who was a very superior draftsman and caricaturist was laid up in his apartments with the gout in both feet. He could not move, but sat in an easy chair, and wheeled in and out of his chair to the sitting room. A well known vagabond, ascertaining the fact, watched till the servant was sent upon a message. The area door, communicating with the kitchen, was left open. Down went the vagabond, entered the kitchen, walked up stairs, where, as he expected he found the gentleman quite alone and helpless. 'I am sorry to see you in such a situation,' said the rogue 'you cannot move and the servant is out.' The gentleman started. 'It is excessively careless of you to leave yourself so exposed; for, behold the consequences! I take the liberty of removing this watch and seals off the table, and putting them into my own pocket, and as I perceive your keys are here I shall unlock these drawers and see what suits my purpose.' 'Pray help yourself,' replied the gentleman—who was aware he could do nothing to prevent him. The rogue did so accordingly: he found the plate in the sideboard, and many other things that suited him, and in ten minutes, having made up his bundle, he made the gentleman a low bow and decamped. But the gentleman had the use of his hands, and had not been idle—he had taken an exact likeness of the thief with his pencil, and on his servant's returning soon after, he despatched him immediately to Bow street, with the drawing and account of what happened. The likeness was so good that the man was immediately identified by the runners and was captured before he had time to dispose of a single article. He was brought to the gentleman two hours afterwards, identified, property found on him sworn to, and in six weeks he was on his way to Botany Bay.—*Southern Metropolitan.*

PRIZE FIGHT.

The New Orleans Commercial Herald says that there was a grand fight and bloody row at the forks of the Bayou, on the 25th instant, between Deaf Burke, and O'Rourke, and several other brutes. The Herald states that four-fifths of the persons on the ground were of the lowest class of Irishmen, and principally draymen, hod-carriers, &c. Before Burke and O'Rourke arrived on the ground it was evident that there was a deep laid plan, on the part of the latter's friends to create a riot and disturbance. The combatants commenced operations. But Burke soon found that before he could win the battle he would have to fight both O'Rourke and his second (McCormick.) During the second 'round' McCormick kept thrusting himself forward, until at last, he actually stood in the place of O'Rourke, when Burke, who had 'succeeded' off O'Rourke to a certain distance, turned rapidly round and struck McCormick a blow it is thought that he will remember to the latest hour of his existence; and on the instant the ring was broken in upon by the Irish draymen and hod-men, the stakes were torn up, the shillelahs were brought out of their hiding places, and to work they went, pell mell, beating about the head friend and foe, indiscriminately. About one hundred of these men fell upon Burke with sticks and stones, and beat him most brutally whilst upon the ground. To the astonishment of all, however he recovered his senses and his feet, and beat them off, and es-

caped to a distance, where a friend having placed a Bowie knife in his hand, he dared the cowards, some three hundred in number, to approach him. But they then kept aloof, and he mounted a horse and left the scene of action.

This, however, was not the worst of the disgraceful transaction. One American born citizen, a respectable cotton broker, who interfered to save a man's life, was beaten down with twenty sticks, kicked until he was nearly dead, and carried away lifeless. Another respectable native born American, who took no part whatever in the melee, but who was trying to escape from the turmoil, was beaten over the head with big bludgeons by a dozen draymen, until he was laid out upon the gallery of a house in the vicinity, apparently dead. O'Rourke, was then dragged through the streets by those servile men, harnessed as beasts of burden, to the disgrace of each municipality, where the shameful sight could be witnessed. Nor was this all. After the fight was over, and the crowd had left Camp street, the draymen fell on another native American citizen, the mate of a vessel, and beat him till he was nearly dead; nor was it until Lieutenant Fallon, and the officers of the police had arrested some of the most outrageous of these rioters by their promptitude and energy, that anything like order or quiet was restored to that neighborhood.

MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOE.

We have several times seen James F. O'Connell, 'the tattooed man,' who resided eleven months in New Holland and Carolina Islands. He is now, we believe in Boston. Some time ago, it was announced that Mr. H. Hastings Weld, of Boston, was preparing an account of his adventures, which are truly of a romantic character, and would doubtless be of much interest.

He was seized, with such of his companions as survived the wreck, by the Islanders, and all expected to be immediately slain. O'Connell, in this dilemma, with ready wit, (which his conversations shows him to possess,) being light footed commenced an Irish dance, which amused the people mightily. He thus saved himself and friends, who were distributed among various chiefs. Nutt is the native name of the Island on which the wreck took place, and there O'Connell remained. He was soon made chief—and then it was necessary to give him *caste*, by the process of *tattooing*, which is not a useless proceeding, but is a history of the various chiefs of the nation. This is corroborated by the appearance of the tattooing, of which every portion is different from the rest. It was exercised by females who pricked in a blue liquid with thorns. The operation, as may be supposed, was exceedingly painful, but O'Connell, being a healthy man, soon recovered from its effects. He was then married to the daughter of a chief, and has left two children on the Island. He tells us that Ascension Island, is not, as it has been said, one Island, but a group of thirty. Here is an important fact. He says that a trade could be carried on with the Islanders which would produce immense profit. For old iron, spike nails, trinkets, &c., turtle shells, and beach-lobar, could be procured, which are exceedingly valuable. The natives are very kind if well used, but will steal iron from the vessels which visit them—and their revenge for punishment of this theft, has generated the idea that they are very savage. There is another important fact which we should disbelieve, were it not that O'Connell's explanation is so concise, clear and minute, and his adherence to his own statements so uniform, that every hesitation is removed. He often went off from Nutt, to explore the islands around many of which were uninhabited. He found on some of them immense walls, fifty and sixty feet in height, one within another, so arranged as to form the most complete defence. He describes his wonder at seeing them—that he concluded that they could not be the work of man; but pulled out little stones from the joints, which convinced him.

He has been all over New Holland, and gives an accurate statement of the English Criminal settlements. He has also been a slave in the interior of Asia, and has been into the heart of the Celestial Empire, and within a few miles of the capital, (Pekin.) Should he ever return to his savage home, his tattooing would be a free passport.

AN UNWILLING DIVORCE.

The annexed tragical scene occurred at the Yancy Superior Court in North Carolina.

About two years since, a man by the name of John Wilson, married Elizabeth Ray, of that county. They lived together about seven weeks, when some disturbance took place which caused their separation. Six months ago the husband filed a petition for divorce, setting forth various causes—declaring that he was young and inexperienced when he married her, and was not acquainted with her true character, that her conduct during the time they had lived together, was insupportable, and by him could not be endured. She answered, that they were raised in the same neighborhood, and had known each other from their infancy up; that he knew her character and circumstances in life perfectly well when he married her, and had taken her with his eyes open to all her frailties; she positively denied ever having been guilty of any misconduct, during the time they lived together, but that she acted towards him the part of an affectionate wife. She farther asserted that when he was about to leave her, he made no charges against her, but gave as his reason for separation, that he did not, nor had he ever loved her; that his friends had induced him to marry her merely for her property, and that he had ascertained that he could not enjoy life with a woman he did not love.

At the last court an issue was made up and submitted to the jury. The petition and answer having been read, evidence was then introduced which proved decidedly in favor of the

petitioner. On the part of the plaintiff, the cause was submitted without any argument, but the counsel for the defendant resisted the divorce by a long and feeling speech, in which he alluded to the solemnity of the marriage vow, the mutual duties it imposed on the parties, and the want of sufficient cause in that case to dissolve the bonds of matrimony.

During the investigation the parties were both in court. The husband was apparently young and simple, and in fact a mere boy, and there was nothing in the least prepossessing in his appearance. The wife seemed something older, and altogether the superior. She is a fine looking woman, with dark hair, black eyes, and very expressive face; she manifested a great interest in the trial.

The jury after retiring a few moments, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. The parties were still in their seats behind the bar, some six or eight feet distant from each other; the wife asked a gentleman by whom she was sitting for his knife, as if to trim her finger nails; she felt of the edge, rose to her feet, paused a moment, turned pale, her eyes flashed fire, and then suddenly sprang forward with the drawn knife and aimed at her husband a deadly blow. But fortunately a lady who was standing by saw her get the knife, and perceived from her countenance that she was meditating something of a desperate character, watched her until she saw the blow aimed at the throat of the unsuspecting husband, and instantly seized the arm of the infuriated wife, and diverted the weapon from the object at which it was aimed; but determined on her hellish purpose, she threw the knife with great violence at her husband, and turning, made a most furious attack on her whose hand had arrested the blow and thwarted the wicked design. The court ordered her into custody; she was arrested and borne out of the court, making the most frantic exclamations—calling to her husband in the most tender and passionate language, and seemed to be entirely deranged.

Her conduct was strange and unaccountable; but all who witnessed the scene agree that she must have loved her husband. She had listened attentively to the investigation of the whole matter, heard the pathetic speech of the counsel, and then the verdict of the jury pronouncing their final separation, she felt that she loved him above all others, and the idea that he was at liberty to marry again (for that was said to be his object) was more than she could endure. Her heart was devoted to him, and sooner than to see his pledged to another, she would see him die, that too by her own hand, in the presence of the court and the multitude that surrounded her. Of the consequences to herself she never thought, nor for them cared; they could not have been greater than death, and no doubt she felt at that moment, that she would gladly take refuge in the arms of death. She remained in jail until the next morning, when she was brought before the court, and, after being severely reprimanded, was sentenced to five days imprisonment, for contempt to the court, and required to give bond and security for her good behavior for the next twenty months.—*Rutherford Gazette.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The United States sloop of war Natchez, on the 17th of April, off the Brasos St. Iago made a formal demand upon the Mexican authorities to deliver up, and release the American vessels, Julius Caesar, Champion, Leonidas, and three others whose names are not recollected, which had been illegally captured by the Mexican fleet, cruising off the coast of the Republic of Texas. To this demand no answer was returned. The Climax was in company with the Natchez, and had been brought to by the Mexican fleet. A firing was commenced from the fort and the Mexican brig Bravo, upon the Natchez and the Climax, and an eighteen pound ball struck the Climax, came through the port forward the fore-rigging, went through the deck into the larboard bow, started a plank, and caused the schooner to make three and a half feet of water in an hour. The Natchez being informed of the situation of the Climax, sent the carpenter and several of her crew to the assistance of that vessel. Having repaired the Climax, she took her in convoy as far as off Matagorda. In the meantime the Mexican brig of war (formerly the Privilegio) hove in sight, and was taken possession of by the Natchez; a prize crew were put on board, and she was ordered to Pensacola.

A HINT TO MECHANICS.

At the present time the prospect for profitable business is rather dark, and when a change of times may be looked for with confidence, no one seems able to tell. Unless a change should soon come, there are many mechanics who must give up the idea of obtaining immediate riches, and be content to obtain a good living, for themselves and families; to do this, many will find it necessary to commence farming. We mention this not to discourage any one, but inspire with courage sufficient to meet the change. We have heard with some instances where mechanics, full of hope for a change of times, and confident of profitable business in a few months, have for the purpose of procuring money to carry on business or to make a purchase, pledged paper to a large amount on small advances, and short time. This is a miserable policy, and we caution our friends to endeavor by every possible means to retrench their business, rather than fall into the deadly and unfeeling grasp of the all devouring extortioner and usurer. A mechanic cannot live and pay great interest—he will certainly perish on heavy pledges. A few months may not, probably will not give life and animation to business, and it is the extreme of folly for a mechanic to throw himself into the jaws of the usurer—purchasing a temporary relief, only the more easily to be swallowed up in a few short months.

We speak plainly, because we feel compelled

to do so, not that we suppose Bangor in a worse situation in its business concerns than other places, for we believe she is vastly superior to most places, but because the depression in business is extensive, and there is enough of panic in it to cause men who are able to suspend operations. We say then provide for the worst, and be sure to avoid calling on the usurer, especially with pledges of good property.—*Mechanic & Farmer.*

LOFTY TUMBLING.

An individual in this town last week undertook to back a horse, tackled to a heavy wagon partly loaded with joists, off the road down a gentle declivity upon another road, for the purpose of unloading at the side of the latter. Taking him by the bridle, he backed him down the second road, when, being somewhat restive, the horse continued on, and went with wagon and joists, over a steep, perpendicular descent at the river side about thirty feet deep. He was found below standing on all fours, like a cat thrown from a garret window, everything broken but his bones. A person who saw him at a distance says the horse in his descent with the wagon turned a complete somersault, going over the heavy vehicle, although the latter started first. The horse sustained no other injury than a little soreness in one of his shoulders. It is inconceivable how this extraordinary feat was performed, without almost instant death to the performer.—*Claremont (N. H.) Eagle.*

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1837.

As the conductor of a public newspaper, established upon independent principles, the editor considers that he is under obligations to admit all well-written communications offered for publication on various subjects. For the sentiments advanced or language employed by the different writers, he does not consider himself responsible.

THE TIMES.

Almost every body is talking about the times, and why should we not say something on the subject. The times would be well enough if the people were. The hardness of the times has been ascribed to as many different sources as there are different kinds of business. It is believed, however, that the perplexity, and want, and scarcity of money, and extravagant price of provision, are not to be ascribed to any one particular cause but to a combination.

Undoubtedly, speculation has produced no small share of these evils. Men have been determined to be rich at all events. They could not wait to grow rich by the slow process of honest trade or persevering industry. They must be quickly rich. The golden stream must be quick and violent. And though those who embark in these maddening speculations deserve the fate which many of them find, in bankruptcy or the jail, yet still there are, and have been, other causes at work.

The too great proportion of mechanical and other employments to the farming of the country is another source of the existing distress. For a number of years past, husbandry or farming has been extremely unpopular; almost every man who could possibly accomplish it, has forsaken the tillage of his land and embarked in other enterprises. The soil has not been half tilled, and consequently has not produced enough for the consumption of the people. While the native population has been fast increasing, and while floods of emigrants have been yearly swarming to our shores, the quantity of produce from the earth has been less than it was twenty years ago. What could then be expected but a rise on provision, and an advance upon that, occasions an increase of mechanical wages and the price of foreign merchandise; as the mechanic and the merchant must charge proportionately to the farmer. The times are very hard, indeed, upon men who receive stipulated salaries; but they were never better for the yeomanry or the mechanics of our country than they have been for two or three years past.

After all, the grand source of perplexity and trial to men in business at present, arises from the miserable practice of conducting the greater part of their transactions upon credit. We say, miserable practice, because some other plan might be devised which would not be so objectionable and expose so many honest men to the mercy of rogues and swindlers.

Upon the whole, it matters not much, how we come into the pressure, if we can only get out. No doubt things, in many respects, will work their own cure. Most of the failures will, probably, be harbingers of better times.

But to effect any thing like a permanent cure, men must cease the abominable practice of speculating as they have done. They must be willing to grow rich by honest trade and persevering industry. Then they will relieve themselves from three-fourths of their own perplexities, and cease to be the authors of unimpaired misery to their fellow beings. A greater portion of the population must resort to the ancient and highly respectable employment of cultivating the soil. Our country is capable of sustaining upon its own produce ten times its present population. But before this can be done, multitudes must leave their present occupations for the plough, the spade, and the hoe.

A time there was when England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man.

Let this be the case in America, and our griefs which have just begun will soon vanish; and this may be the case in America as well as it ever could be in England. Business men also must learn the habit of doing their business upon the cash principle. This can be done to a very great extent. When this is the case, there will be but few failures, nor will the public good require them.

Experience is an old school-master, and probably, at the present crisis, he will learn many a lesson which they will not soon forget. If their experience is not bought by 'paying too dear for the whistle,' they may thank their sires and profit by it.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In our endeavors to throw light upon some of the difficult passages in the New Testament we have arrived to the Acts of the Apostles. The author of this work was the Evangelist Luke, and he begins it by introducing the name of the person to whom his gos-

pel is addressed. In his gospel he professes to give an account of the teachings and the mighty works of Jesus till his ascension into heaven. In the book, styled the Acts of the Apostles, he gives the history of the religion of Christ under the ministration of his Apostles, and especially of St. Paul, of whom he himself was an associate in the preaching and propagation of the gospel. This book is a very valuable addition to the sacred writings, furnishing us with a history of the early triumphs of christianity in the conversion of the Gentile world.

In the second chapter of the Acts, the author informs us of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, agreeably to the promise of their Master. 'And there appeared unto them,' says the writer, 'cloven tongues, like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them. And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues as the spirit gave them utterance.' Here it may be inquired, what is meant by 'cloven tongues.' The Holy Spirit, which had been promised to his Apostles by their Master before his ascension, was now rest upon them; and it came from heaven in a visible form of 'cloven tongues,' bright as of fire. The divided tongues was an emblem of the different languages they were henceforth to be enabled to speak in addressing the various nations, to whom they should impart the glad tidings of the gospel. And accordingly the history informs us that Medes and Parthians and the inhabitants of other countries heard with astonishment the Apostles speaking in their several languages. This was a miraculous endowment of the Apostles, necessary at the first promulgation of the gospel, in order to give it an establishment in the world; but which, like other miraculous powers imparted to the first heralds of the religion of Christ, continued only till the purpose was accomplished for which the gift was bestowed.

In the fifth chapter of this book we have an account of the conduct and fearful end of Ananias and his wife Sapphira. Their fate was indeed alarming, but not more so than was necessary at that period for the benefit of the church. Their guilt consisted in attempting to deceive the Apostles in a transaction relating to the whole community of christian believers. Those who became the followers of Christ at that period of danger and difficulty had voluntarily entered into an agreement to make common interest of all their possessions. Ananias and Sapphira had no doubt entered into this association. But instead of bringing the price of all they had sold to the Apostles for the common good, they wickedly prevaricated, thinking to deceive the Holy Ghost with which the Apostles were now endowed. Such prevarication in the infant state of the church and amid the dangers in which it was placed, we may presume, deserved some clear and striking manifestation of the divine displeasure in order to deter others from a repetition of the crime. Accordingly, at the word of Peter, God was pleased to punish them with instant death as a warning to others and a decisive proof of his abhorrence of their guilty deed.

In the eighth chapter of the Acts is recorded an account of the Eunuch meeting with the Evangelist Philip, and requesting to be baptized by him, together with the terms on which he was received into the number of the disciples. I introduce this passage relating to Philip and the Eunuch, not from any difficulty in understanding its true import, but from the plain and simple condition on which the Eunuch was received by the Evangelist to the ordinance of baptism, and consequently to a participation of all the privileges of the christian religion. The condition was simply this, 'If thou believest with all thine heart thou mayest.' To this condition the Eunuch immediately professes his assent. 'I believe,' says he, 'that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.' Upon this declaration he was received as a disciple of Christ and entitled to all the privileges of his religion.

It is well known what difficulties have been raised, what restraints have been imposed, by ministers and churches upon their fellow christians before admitting them to the ordinances of the gospel. An assent to creeds and confessions of human device, which neither reason nor scripture sanction, have been required of men in order to entitle them to the character of Christ's disciples and render them meet to partake of christian ordinances. But how different was the demand of the Apostles from this? We no where find in the writings of the New Testament any thing more required of men in order to be enrolled among the followers of the Savior and to partake of the ordinances of the gospel, to which all christians were originally admitted, than a declaration of their belief that Jesus was the Son of God or the Messiah. And this is all that ought now to be demanded. For what right can ministers or churches claim from scripture to demand any one, who desires to partake of the christian ordinances, from the high privilege? The bare intimation of a person that he wishes for example to partake of the Lord's Supper is sufficient evidence for us that he believes in the divine mission and authority of him who instituted this ordinance; nor can we reject him without assuming a power which is no where given in the instructions or examples recorded in the sacred writings. The sincerity of his declaration we must leave with that Omniscent Being 'who looketh at the heart,' and who is the only competent and final Judge of human intentions. We have no right to dictate to a fellow being what particular articles of faith he shall adopt into his creed, nor to say to him because you do not believe with us in this or that doctrine, or are not willing to give a relation of your religious experiences and change of heart and character, you are not qualified for the privilege you seek. This is an assumption of power not delegated to mortals and which can never meet the approbation of that just and impartial Being, who professes to all, without discrimination, the privileges and blessings of the religion of Christ.—*To be continued.* W.

FASHION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

'A person may as well be out of the world as out of the fashion.' Why not? Only think, to be out of the fashion; what will people say? Every body will talk about it. And well they may, for fashion is a patent good. He makes people submit to all his laws. No matter how unjust, or cruel, or hard, to be endured. They must be borne. In this war there is no discharge. Why, just look into the female world. He can make the fair sex, (no matter how coy soever they are,) submit to anything. With his sanction they can wear black bonnets or white ones every time they lose a friend—black in America, white in China—small or large, barely covering the crown of the head, or broad

as a chest of draws. Hooped robes swelling wind, like an inflated balloon, with a boy he hold up the trail; or straight gowns, with light that there will not be a joint or a flexible the whole back; with sleeves, instead of size of the arm, large enough to contain two. He can control the climate, or (which is the thing) make them go half clad in winter and the by cloaked in summer. Sometimes he is very the head and unrelentingly cruel to the feet. V not known him load the head with a vast quantity of silk and rolled cotton, (enough for a spinning) and cloak the shoulders with plaid, merino, or other fashionable article, well stuffed within without, with several yards of box round the neck suffer the poor feet, those useful members, who to tread the frozen ground, and break the ice, slide the ice, and carry all the above named to be covered only with silk stockings and cloth. Ah! luckless feet; methinks, (I was going to alas! fashion, like necessity, knows no law, the grave practices, no mercy.) O why might of the heading be changed to footing?

Well, so it is, ever was, and looks likely to one may as well comply first as last. Why not be singular or odd? It is but to beat the air. I tell you, says mother Follow-the-times, 'hus we can't live in style and like other folks, we live at all—we may as well be out of the world.'

'Yes,' says daughter, Decency and Economy and decency, as they called themselves in the dialect mother, (but their names in that of the father rightly interpreted, Immodestia, Extravagantia and Prudentia,) father, never cared whether we were thing or not. Oh! if he was as kind as you are, then, we could dress as rich and appear as rich daughter of Capt. Speculatorus.'

'Well,' says the father, 'when I live on "of ple's means," as Capt. Speculatorus does, you live in the fashion, wife and daughters.'

'Well, why can't you be a speculator, father the united voice of the mother and daughters need only buy a large quantity of eastern or land, and give your note for it till you can sell and get one Sam for an endorser. And then get the money for it, and fail, and we can be on all our days, and it won't hurt one Sam he isn't worth anything. This is but what a father did, and he lives above board, and daughters are in fashion. Or, if you do not like from home, you might buy a piece of land in and cut it up into house lots, and sell them at Every body will buy, and then you need no Maine or Illinois to buy wild land.'

Specie. The Banks in general throughout country have suspended specie payments. Four of the Deposit Banks still continue to their bills in gold and silver. The United States with its capital of thirty-five millions of dollars follow suit. The past week has been profitable events of deep interest to the country. These have been removed; and we endeavor, in vain cover a ray of hope through the gloomy prospect of the future.

POPULATION OF DEBHAM. The population ham, as ascertained by the Assessors, is three five hundred and thirty-two, showing an increase of four hundred and fifteen for the last seven years number of polls is a fraction over one thousand

MEXICO. The capture of a Mexican brig of the United States sloop Natchez, an account of will be found in another column, will doubtless much excitement in that country, and tend to the exasperation which the government and already manifest towards this government. unlikely that this act will be followed by a declaration of war. The account which has been published to this affair is vague and erroneous. A full account will doubtless soon be given. I quence of this unfortunate affair, three regiments of infantry and six companies of artillery have been ordered to march for Camp Sabine, from the Flaco, to act in case the Mexican army should to the lines for the purpose of plunder and dev or to instigate the Indians to acts of violence. predicted, a few infamous speculators have United States to the verge of a war on account of the capture of the Natchez, the soil of which has been wrested from its rightful owner, Mexico, by and cry of liberty against despotism.

MR. ADAMS. At a late meeting of the De Anti-Slavery Society, the following resolution unanimously and with acclamation.

Resolved, That the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, venerable and worthy member at Congress twelfth congressional district, by his zealous exertions in our National Legislature in support of the right of petition, and in presenting petitions his fellow-citizens for the abolition of slavery District of Columbia, and defending our constitutional rights, has evinced to his constituents his firmness, wisdom and wisdom as an elevated statesman; services he has rendered, demand our most cordial approbation and highest regard.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the subjoined resolution was carried, and a copy chosen to present to Mr. Adams a copy of the resolutions and to express to him their high respect and confidence.

Resolved, That we tender our grateful acknowledgments especially to our Representative the Hon. QUINCY ADAMS, who has so highly distinguished himself in the advocacy and defence of the rights, and the Constitution of the country.

WAX FIGURES. In our last paper, we mentioned the exhibition of colored statuary, from admirable notices it had received from intelligent directors of the press. We have since had an opportunity to visit this interesting collection of colored figures, and hesitate not to give them our unqualified approbation. Many of the characters are portraits of those who were acquainted with the original imitable representations. The Salem figures are extremely striking and have much the appearance of reality. What a scene! the father parting from two sons—the mother from her husband, and a innocent infant from its father. In no case has the art been brought so near to perfection as in the excellent coterie of wax figures. The whole collection well worth a visit; and its moral tendency is incalculable value. It will be exhibited only this evening in this place. Admittance twelve cents.

POETRY.

From the Massachusetts (Worcester) Spy.

LEGISLATION.

'IT WAS NOT ALL A DREAM.'

I sat within the halls of freedom, where;
Emblazoned high her sacred emblems were,
Not in those realms where despotism's sway,
Bids servile subjects dread each coming day.
But where the people are declared to be
By nature equal and by nature free.

Though midnight drew the curtain of repose,
Day's busy scenes before my sight arose.
A legislative body met my view,
Of hearts unwavering, patriotic, true,
True to themselves, their country, and their God,
Which scorned to bow beneath oppression's rod,
Hearts knit together by the holiest ties—
Mutual dependence, kindly sympathies—
Or such they seemed to my unpractised eye;
Unskilled the soul's deep workings to descry;
A novice, all unlettered in the art
To thread the labyrinth of the human heart.
Imposing scene! where minds like these unite
To legislate for freedom and for right!

'A change came o'er the spirit of my dream'—
Heard ye that shriek, that agonizing scream?
Marked ye that tortured mother's anguish wild,
As thus she tore her from her only child?
In yon vile slave-mart as I trembling stood,
Mid chains and manacles, and tears and blood,
My sight grew dim, and dizzy was my brain,
My sickening soul the view could not sustain.

Another change came o'er my spirit's dream—
Congenial spirits now no more they seem,
Whom late I saw—a legislative band,
Firm, patriotic, joining heart and hand.
For see! contention, thirsting as for blood,
Leaving her erye and her unfledged brood,
And, pouncing like the eagle on her prey,
Who fain would kill and bear her spoils away.
Has entered here—and southern men demand
That Quincy's hoary Sage should censure stand.
Threats of expulsion, borne on many a breath,
Tainting the moral atmosphere with death,
Come from those Christians, whose eternal 'wrath'
Has sworn that freedom should not cross their path,
Because her veteran champion boldly dares
To plead her cause, unawed by selfish fears.
Will northern legislators now succumb?
Pass their own gag-laws, and henceforth be dumb?
Their right most sacred, and their holiest trust
Trampled to earth, must they, too, lick the dust?
Oh! not in Gath let such events be told,
Nor yet in Ascalon the tale unfold.
Blot out, expunge, erase, do what you please,
But let not truth transmit such facts as these.

But no! our rights as dear as sacred are,
Forbearance ceases to be virtue there.
And see a Lincoln and a Cushing stand,
Themselves a host, against that leagued band.
While Quincy's Sage, unblenching in the might
Of conscious innocence, stands forth for right,
Boldly contending that the vilest slave
Still holds the charter God and Nature gave,
That 'e'en yon tortured mother, from whose heart,
In bitter anguish, tears of life-blood start,
May stand at mercy's portal, opened wide,
Although her prayer by tyrants be denied.
Green be the laurels which thy age has won,
Bright thy life's sunset—Freedom's Champion.

ANECDOTES.

A BORE. 'I want to see some of your *grublets*,' said a green horn one day as he entered a hardware store. The dealer took down several parcels, neither of which suited. 'Well, then, what kind do you want? here is almost every variety.' 'Why darn it, I want them what bores square holes.'

LIGHTS OF THE WORLD. A boy asked Dr. Burgess, the preacher, 'if he would have a light?' 'No, child,' said the Doctor, 'I am one of the lights of the world.' 'I wish then,' replied the boy, 'you were hung up at the end of our alley, for it is a devilish dark one.'

AWKWARD CONGRATULATION. A banker, who had recently failed, was met by a sufferer, *wealthy* to town, instead of using the gay equipage in which he formerly rode there. 'I am glad,' said the smiling creditor, 'to see you on your legs again.'

A GOOD NEWSPAPER. 'Why, la! bless me! where is this newspaper printed?' exclaimed an elderly lady, after reading the long list of marriages which lately appeared in a paper published in Marion County, Ohio. 'It is in *Marion County*, I declare,' she continued on examining the title. 'Now, doesn't that make both ends meet finely. La! what a fitting name!'

A QUICK REPLY. It is stated in a western paper, that a well-dressed man was lately found in the streets of Wetumpka, Alabama. It was at first supposed that he had been murdered. 'Who slew him?' asked an inquiring philanthropist. 'Don't know,' responded a waggish bystander, 'but he was evidently *sleaved*.'

A LOUD LETTER. 'I say, Pat, what are you writing there, in such a large hand?' 'Arrah, honey, and it's to my poor mother in swate Ireland who is very deaf, that I'm writing a *loud* letter.'

A CONNING LANDLORD. 'Is smoke offensive to you,' said a landlord, as he took out his cigar, to a family that had just moved into his house. 'Not at all, sir,' said the female part of the household. 'I am glad to hear it,' said he, 'for all the fire places here smoke so bad, that you will all be becomen in less than six weeks.'

AN IRISHMAN'S WIT. As two Irishmen were one day gazing, a large flock of pigeons came flying over their heads. Pat fired, and brought one of them to the ground. 'Arrah, honey,' exclaimed his companion, 'what a fool are ye to be wasting your powder and shot, when the bare fall would have killed him.'

AN IRISH BLUNDER. At a crowded lecture a young lady standing at the door of the church, asked the sexton, an honest son of Erin, for a seat. He cast a look into the church, and replied; 'Indade, miss, I should be glad to give you a seat, but the empty ones are all full.'

MATRIMONIAL BREEZE. 'Arrah, Pat, why did I marry ye? just tell me that! for its itself that's had to maintain ye ever since the blessed day that Father O'Flanagan sent me home to yer house.' 'Sweetest jewel,' replied Pat, not relishing the charge, 'and it's myself that hopes I may live to see the day when ye're a widow, weeping o'er the cold sod that covers me—then I'll see how ye'll get along without me, honey.'

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.
THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS,
OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.
They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.
All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support which he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage. He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his establishment, all articles in his line of business.

ALL ORDERS FOR
PILOT BREAD
will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of this article can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
LLOYD G. HORTON.
Quincy, March 18.

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of
ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,
at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.
JOHN WHITNEY.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale, also, most of the
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.
He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.
All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.
THOMAS DRAKE.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Liniment Opedeldoc.
FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most of the Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Boston Crown Glass.
NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Harvey Field,
AUCTIONEER.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARES, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc. at fair prices.
GEORGE SPEAR.
Quincy, March 18.

Mixed Woollen Yarn.
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mixed Woollen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Stone Bank.
BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.
IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Wrought Muslin Collars,
A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Peruvian Pills.
FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shawls.
HIGHLAND PLaid SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment,
A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpeting & Rugs.
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Pulmonary Jelly.
FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for use wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings,
BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Notice.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the
HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.
All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE done in a superior style.
Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.
By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing.)
DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, and all other kinds of *Panel Work*, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with despatch.
Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense to them for transportation from factory to paint shop.
On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.
Also—a good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.
Call and see.
J. A. HOBART.
Weymouth, March 4.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge (Quincy Point) where he will execute all orders in the
SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,
on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.
BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.
A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is
\$300,000,
which is all paid in and invested according to Law: and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding
\$30,000;
and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding
\$15,000
on any one risk.
They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.
Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."
THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.
Boston, Jan. 7.

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.
THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.
Also—a complete assortment of *Live Geese* and *Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woollen Goods.
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices:
—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.
PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.
VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellus and silk.
SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.
SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Patent Drawing Knife.
THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARD'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.
The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Payson's Indelible Ink,
Used without a Preparation.
WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.
It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or air. For sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Children's Books.
PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.
RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.
Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Perisaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR
COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.
NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiple and various ailments might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either traveling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.
THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the aforementioned branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be added. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with battle grounds and the sepulchres of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promise of several literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American landscape-scenery. The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.
Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the *Preservation of Health* are prepared for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed.

The *Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc.* of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated as far as possible, with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of *miscellaneous* will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine, it is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in good taste. And while it is the sincere desire of all who are engaged in its publication, that it may carry the cheerfulfulness of knowledge and the light of truth wherever it is received, they indulge the hope that the countenance of the community will look favorably upon them, and that its arm of support will be liberally extended in their behalf.

We have in preparation a series of *Views of Cities and villages*, and shall endeavor to give one in nearly every forth-coming number. They will be engraved at great expense and in the best manner.

Subscribers' names received by all Booksellers in the United States, and at 147 Washington Street, by OTIS, BROADBENT & Co., Publishers.
Boston, Jan. 7.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that if they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Brighton, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth, they will be glad to sell the same at a discount.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commands itself the attention of the persons within the above mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.
Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.
It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.
JOSEPH SAVIL,
GEORGE VEAZIE,
Quincy, March 25.

No. 2 and 3.

CASH will be paid by the subscriber for a few copies of the Quincy Patriot, No. 2 and 3.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quincy Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactorys, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and out of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactorys, which they can have; if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.
Boston, Feb. 11.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for indigestion, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

'Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of Daniell's Pills. I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used.'

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (20 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Paine, Bryant, Halleck, Payne, Makenzie, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whittier. Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Leslie, etc.—edited by Lewis G. Carroll, Esq., and published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office.
Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Gro. De Nap Gingham.

A BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estate and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The Pirate, Three Cutters, and Moon-Shine.

or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Maryatt, with a portrait.
Received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, April 15.

Florence Bonnets.

JUST OPENED.
ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also, One case of superfine new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE.
Boston, April 29.

PUBLISHER.

NUMBER 21.

JOHN ADAMS GREE.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 21.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

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Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

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Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniel, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

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New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS.—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

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MISCELLANY.

A FRAGMENT.

'Oh! is not this a beautiful earth!'—said Agnes Clifton, as while the morning dew yet sparkled on every leaf reflecting to the sun its own kindling radiance, she gazed with wondrous earnestness on the scene. 'Oh! is not this a beautiful earth! The green fields, the fair flowers, the sweet music of the birds, and more than this, the sweet music of nature breathed in every trembling zephyr, heard in every gentle gale! Thine is a language which speaks to my heart, ever whispering, of thy Creator: of him to whom I desire to be assimilated.'

She commenced with herself and her Maker with nature's God. But lately had she yielded her young heart to Him, and laid her purest affections on heaven's shrine, and now all holy impulse came stealing over her. Like the well strung instrument, which when touched by the skilful hand, gives that sweet melody, so her heart responded strictly to nature's symphonies, and to her every note breathed sweet harmony. Oh! fashion's votary may dream of happiness, and pleasure's victim may think of joy, but they can never realize the purity of heart, the deep gushing feeling of sacred gladness, which hallow every blessing, make every precious gift in it draw us to the Giver. Youth only can be truly happy when they have firm confidence in heaven, and when those deep fountains of affection in the outpourings of which consists so much of our weal or woe, are under the direction of Him who is love.

That evening found Agnes in the spot that had witnessed her morning devotion. But now she was not alone. She leaned upon one to whom she had given her young, devoted heart—one to whom she had clung as the tender vine to the noble tree. He was of earth's choicest spirits. Nature had endowed him with more than ordinary beauty. His countenance was an index of a soul pure, noble and generous. Susceptible in the highest degree of the grand and beautiful—towering like the mighty oak of the forest, over the surrounding competitors—his spirit so high, so unyielding, it would guard his honor with his existence. Talents so elevated that feared no rivals, so that envy was a stranger to his bosom. His mind so strong, so energetic, that it scorned every obstacle.

They gazed together, noble and the gentle, on nature's beauties. The waters of the silvery Hudson rolled at their feet, and the lofty peaks of the Catskill appeared in bold relief on the burnished clouds. Long had they viewed in silence. The heart of Agnes swelled with emotion, the tear trembled in her eye; for much she feared in his long absence he had learned the world's cold erring ways. Three years had these plighted ones been far from each other—he traversing the land and sea in search of knowledge and future fame—she in quiet home, fulfilling all the duties of a daughter, a sister, and a friend. His letters of late had been filled with incidents of his journey, with happy thoughts of his return, and little if any of his own thoughts and feelings. Now they had met together and gazed on the scenes of their childhood. From the created she turned to the Creator, and as her heart burned within her, she breathed her thoughts of heaven to his ear. His eyes flashed, his lips trembled.

'Agnes! Agnes!' he exclaimed, 'prate no more such delusion. I came not to hear you preach.'

He drew her arm from his, and all trembling, leaned on a firm tree by her side.

'Is there indeed,' wildly continued he, 'a kind and merciful God, far beyond you azure sky, you silent moon, you twinkling star; and not only there, but everywhere. Then why so un-mindful of his creatures?'

'Oh! Ormond, cease. Do not in this temple of His own forming, accuse the all-wise Creator of aught save justice and kindness.'

'Agnes, talk no more; I will not, cannot hear you. Know that I am not what the world calls an Infidel, but rather one who owns only reason as his God.'

The agitated girl covered her face with her hands, and bitter scalding tears coursed down her cheeks.

'Agnes, dear Agnes,' said her lover, 'I have been too severe. I am yours, yours only, whatever my views on this subject; we will talk of this in after days, my idol, my worshipped one, my bride.'

She struggled with her heart, with strong attachment, for a moment, and then with a wo-

man's fortitude, and a woman's pride, she stood before him.

'No, Ormond it may not be. Oh! never can I give myself to the enemy of my dearest heavenly friend.'

'If your affection is so easily changed, then be it so.'

'Ormond, I am not changed. Heaven only knows the withering anguish that preys upon my heart. An unearthly arm that sustains me, a heavenly voice whispers I am right. Ormond I am resolved.'

'Then farewell,' said he hastily, 'you ask to dethrone reason, and I cannot grant it.' And with one cold, haughty look, and yet methinks, half repentant, he left her.

She was alone. Ah! now she knows the word's full meaning. Can fond, frail woman, thus give all for conscience? To what more bitter trial can she be called? Oh! is there anything so painful to the heart as the cold smiles of disdain from one respected and honored—as the curled lip of discontent from friends, and the tender, yet reproachful glance from one beloved, breathing of kindness, yet telling the sorrowful tale of changed affection! Oh! if my spirit must bow, let it not be before the coldness of friends, or the averted glance, the contemptuous smile of the chosen one of my youth. This did she feel, and she would no longer weep. She looked up to heaven, and all was peace; she turned back to earth and all was loneliness and desolation. The whole tide of affection turned back upon her own soul; the torrent of her love refused—

'Oh, heaven,' she prayed, 'take me away from earth, or stay my breaking heart; and give me strength to bear my lot.'

'Ah, heaven will aid thee, precious one.' A soft step by her side startled her. A fond arm was thrown around her. 'Oh, Agnes, I repent, I repent; I cannot be the cold hearted heaven daring Infidel. Oh, say you forgive me.'

Overcome with emotion, they knelt together; and there in that lone spot, petitions from the erring wanderer and the pure maiden blended and formed an orison which, in its upward flight, might tell the listening worlds of a soul reclaimed, a penitent forgiven.

A FAMILY SCENE.

Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.—Burke.

I happened, not long since, to call at a certain neighbor's, for the purpose of a friendly conversation; when on a sudden, half a dozen boys and girls pushed into the room, and, with a boisterous sound of words and loud laughter, confused and almost drowned our conversation. The father reddened with seeming resentment, and said, in a soft tone, 'Don't, my children, be noisy.'

He might as well have been silent; for they had been too long acquainted with this irritable and unsteady government, to pay the least attention to what was said. They continued their noise, till one, a little out of breath, drew off from the rest, to listen to a story his father was relating. Presently he bawled out—

'Father, you don't tell that story right.'

'But do you not know, my son, it is not good manners to interrupt your father, when talking?'

'But I vow, father, you don't tell that story as I heard it.'

His father was silent, and his son went on with the story; the old man was as tame as a whipped spaniel till it was finished. He then said—

'Come my son, come my son, fetch some wood and put it on the fire.'

'Can't, let Sam go; great lazy lout, he ha'n't done nothing to-day.'

'Yes I have, done more than you, too; you may go; father told you first.'

'Don't say so, Sammy; come, John, you are father's best boy; run and bring some wood.'

'Yes, I am always the best boy when there is anything to do; I have to do everything under the sun; great lazy Sue stays in the house, and can't do nothing; let her go.'

In the end the father went and got it himself. In his absence, as one was sitting down in his chair, another pulled the chair away and let him fall to the floor. He scrambled up in a rage, and fell upon his brother with his fist and teeth, who began to cry—

'Father, John is biting and striking me.'

'Well, Sam pulled the chair away, and almost killed me.'

'Sue has got a pin, and pricks me,' screamed another.

'He pinched me first,' said Sue.

'Give me my things here,' bawled the fifth.

'I won't; isn't your thing; it's mine; you said I might have it.'

'L-a-w, my son, do give it to him.'

'I won't.' And away it went into the fire.

Dinner was soon ready, and another scene of irregularities now opened. The children scampered and huddled round the table, like so many hungry dogs. Each began to help himself, before the duties of a host were attended to. They cut and slashed, crowded and differed, till the pie was brought to the table; when one of them called out with authority—

'Mother, give me a great piece.'

'Sam (said another) has got a piece as big again as I have; and away went his on to the floor.'

'O, my dear, (said the mother) that's naughty; shouldn't do so. Don't cry, my dear, and I will give you a great piece.'

'I believe (said the mother), the children always act worse when we have company than at any other time. They act worse than I ever knew them.'

THE TWO WIVES.

'The blast howls like the scream of a wild goose, and the feather will soon fall in the shape of snow flakes,' said Alonzo to us one afternoon, as we were standing by the corner of a street, and dreaming of sleigh bells and warm brown hearths. 'Ere you can reach your house,' continued he, 'the storm will burst forth. Come then, and go home with me. You have heard of my Maria—a paragon of women—the best of wives—Alons. You shall see how she will receive her husband's friends.'

Alonzo had mentioned his wife to me before, and although there was nothing particularly engaging in the description, yet one that you often hear of, you feel some curiosity to see. As we hied towards the mansion which my friend rented, we met our mutual friend Daggett. He, too, had a wife, and straightway, when we had passed, did Alonzo fall to commiserating the fate of his friend Daggett.

'A wife he has, indeed,' said Alonzo, 'but no more like mine than—than—comparison aches with impotency at the thought! Why sir, she hath not the heart of a woman, which is, or ought to be all sensibility. My friend Daggett is a fellow of mind—of genius—but unhappily he is united to a woman who cannot appreciate him, and who is a complete nobody. But here is my house. Enter and see what woman can be.'

As Alonzo pronounced these words, the door flew open. I glanced at the staircase, and saw that a broom had not passed over it very lately. The hall lamp was untrimmed, and the brasses on the doors had not seen rotten stone in many days. We entered the room. A young lady sat by the window, apparently counting her fingers, for no other occupation appeared to engross her attention. Her dress was good as far as the quality of the cloth was concerned—but there was a great lack of neatness therein, and even the vulgar idea of soap and water obtruded as we looked upon the isthmus which joined her head to her shoulders. But we had not long to make these remarks as she arose on our entrance and embraced Alonzo as if she had not seen him before for a month. I was introduced; and Maria gave us to understand, that as the acquaintance and friend of her incomparable Alonzo, we were abundantly welcome.

Having stumbled over a broom and bandbox, which lay in elegant negligence in the middle of the room, we found the way to a chair, thickly covered with dust. It was rather late in the afternoon, and we were glad to hear Alonzo tell her to place the dinner on the table. She replied, 'certainly, my Alonzo, nothing gives me greater pleasure than to wait upon you! You know it is my meat and drink to obey your wishes.'

Alonzo turned to us with a smile of triumph as she went slowly from the room, and said, 'can I avoid adoring the woman who so readily executes all my orders. You heard what she said?'

We bowed and waited. I became extremely hungry, but in the course of half an hour, we heard the slow and heavy step of Maria approaching the room. 'Now, thought we, we shall break our fast. The raw air gives one a tremendous appetite.'

Maria entered, but instead of bearing in her hands a smoking platter or a table, her arms were loaded with books and pictures. We now expected that Alonzo would seriously chide, but he again glanced at us most triumphantly and whispered—

'See what it is to have an intellectual wife!'

We were now compelled to examine a dozen volumes and listen to the remarks of the enlightened Maria. The sun had declined very near the naked tree on the western hill before the subject of dinner was again mentioned—when Alonzo seemed to start as if from a trance, and rather pettishly requested that dinner might be immediately brought in.

The harsh notes of his voice brought tears into the eyes of Maria, who threw her arms around his neck and declared she could not live if he were offended with her. This was all very interesting of course, and as the affecting interview lasted sometime, it seemed to give us a better appetite for dinner. After Alonzo had soothed his beloved, and dried her tears, he discovered that his ruffles had suffered much from the embrace, and gently hinted that he should like to put them off and newly equip his neck and bosom.

'How unfortunately,' cried she, 'they have not yet come from the washerwoman's.'

'But, Maria, my dear, you can send for them.'

'They are just gone,' answered she—pulling up the heel of her shoe to hide a hole in the stocking.

'Why Maria! Maria! how many times have I requested you to have a change of linen always on hand!'

'I know it,' said she plaintively, 'alas! I am always making those unhappy whom I love!'

'Don't weep, dear Maria,' began Alonzo.

'Well, said we, looking at our watch, and moving towards the door—we have an appointment, and—'

'Surely,' cried Alonzo, 'not before dinner—hurry, Maria, and have it on the table.'

Maria was gone a quarter of an hour, when she came in with a platter of meat, she carried so daintily, just touching it with the tip of her fingers, that it slipped from her grasp—the dish was broken to fragments, and the meat rolled upon the carpet. Alonzo broke forth in a violent passion, and accidentally set his foot upon the grease when he came tumbling to the floor. His wife screamed and clung to his neck, de-

manding if he was hurt, and we forthwith took our departure.

Hungry, cold and weary, we passed swiftly along the streets. Evening had set in, and we saw a bright cheerful light shining through the blinds of a neat dwelling on the opposite side of the street. Daggett's voice was the next moment heard. He stood on the steps of his house and invited us to walk in. We did so. His wife received us without much ceremony, for she was busied about household affairs. She asked us if we had supped, and when we told her that we had not yet dined, she moved out of the room as noiseless as a spirit, and as quick as lightning. We scarcely had time to mark her neatly formed ankle, and snowy foot, before a snowy cloth was spread upon the table. Five minutes sufficed to cover it with viands of the most delicious flavor, and cooked in a style seldom surpassed. When her husband spoke she was all attention, and before he had finished, the thing wanted was produced—the half expressed command was executed. It is true she did not tell him that she loved him like a god—but administered to his comforts, and anticipated his wishes with a celerity and propriety that novels seldom describe. We left the house comfortable in mind and body, and resolved when we took a wife, to choose one who loved us with her hands and feet, as well as with her heart.—Boston Galaxy.

THE SEVEN SLEEPERS.

Among the insipid legends of ecclesiastical history, I am tempted to distinguish the memorable fable of the *Seven Sleepers*, whose imaginary date corresponds with the reign of the young Theodosius, and the conquest of Africa by the Vandals. When the Emperor Decius persecuted the Christians, seven noble youth of Ephesus concealed themselves in a spacious cell on the side of an adjacent mountain; where they were doomed to perish by the tyrant, who gave orders that the entrance should be firmly secured with a pile of stones. They immediately fell into a deep slumber, which was miraculously prolonged, without injuring the powers of life, during a period of one hundred and eighty-seven years. At the end of that time, the slaves of Adolius, to whom the inheritance of the mountain had descended, removed the stones to supply materials for some rustic edifice. The light of the sun darted into the cavern and the *seven sleepers* were permitted to awake. After a slumber, as they thought of a few hours, they were pressed by the calls of hunger, and resolved that Jamblicus, one of their number, should secretly return to the city, to purchase bread for the use of his companions. The youth, if we may still employ that appellation, could no longer recognise the once familiar objects of his native country; and his surprise was increased by the appearance of a large cross triumphantly erected over the principal gate of Ephesus. His singular dress and obsolete language confounded the baker to whom he offered an ancient coin of Decius, as the current coin of the Empire; and Jamblicus, on a suspicion of secret treasure, was dragged before the judge. Their mutual inquiries produced the amazing discovery, that two centuries had almost elapsed since Jamblicus and his friends had escaped from the rage of a Pagan tyrant. The Bishop of Ephesus, the clergy, the magistrates, the people, and it is said the Emperor Theodosius himself, hastened to visit the cavern of the *Seven Sleepers*, who bestowed their benediction, related their story, and at the same instant peacefully expired.

This popular tale, Mr. Gibbon adds, 'Mahomet learned when he drove his camels to the fairs of Syria; and he has introduced it as a *divine* revelation into the Koran.' The same story has been adopted and adorned by the nations from Bengal to Africa who profess the Mahometan religion.—Poulson's Advertiser.

EXAMINE YOUR FARMS.

Most farmers are shamefully, if not criminally ignorant: of the resources of their farms, and the facilities they have to acquire competency and the comforts and conveniences of life. Many have lived half a century on farms which have been cultivated by their fathers and grandfathers—have worn themselves out with labor and fatigue in obtaining a miserable livelihood, a mere 'living from hand to mouth,' and now, in their old age, are talking about abandoning their farms as worthless, and going to Illinois, Michigan, or some other fairy land in the far-famed west to spend the remnant of their lives in affluence and without labor. They have worn out themselves and their farms together, and discover no way of reinvigorating the one or reclaiming the other. They will tell you that they have tried to raise corn on the same piece of land for twenty years, and cannot get more than ten bushels to the acre, which will not pay them for the labor and expense of cultivation—that their grass lands have 'run out,' and they have no means to manure them—that their pastures have become overrun with bushes and briars, and they cannot destroy them—that their buildings are going to decay, and they are unable to repair them—and, in short, that they are compelled to spend most of their time in cutting down their young timber and carrying it to market to obtain bread-stuffs for their families. Ask them if they have thoroughly explored their farms with a view to ascertain their capabilities and resources, and they will tell you they have; but they have endeavored to follow the track of their ancestors, and been extremely careful not to step out of their footsteps, lest they should be ruined by innovations and experiments. Now what has been the re-

sult of their investigations and labors? Are they 'well off,' and in the enjoyment of good health and buoyant spirits, or are they 'put to it,' and suffering under the effects of a broken down constitution—afflicted with the rheumatism and tormented with the hypochondria? Such farmers, must pardon us for asking them a few additional questions. Have you ever examined the 'Frog Pond' on whose frozen surface you have spent so many winter evenings in skating, when a school boy, to see if it does not contain an inexhaustible quantity of decayed vegetables and alluvial deposits? Mud taken from ponds and other still waters is valuable manure for dry, sandy, and gravelly soils. It has produced as good crops of corn as manure from the barnyard or stable. It is also an excellent ingredient in a compost heap. Have you ever examined the 'Little Brook' in whose rippling waters you used to angle with so much delight, to see if a portion of it cannot be diverted from its natural bed, and spread over that worn out grass land which does not now yield you half a ton of daises to the acre? The grass crops of dry soils are improved by irrigation, and every good farmer will avail himself of it, as the situation of his farm will admit. Have you examined the 'Quagmire Swamp,' where, for thirty years, you have sunk down to your hips in mud and water, when engaged in pulling out a kind of hay, the very sight of which makes your cattle bellow loud enough to frighten into fits all the women and children in the neighborhood, to see if it cannot be drained, and made to produce a good crop of English grass? Many swamps whose native products are worthless for forage, or even manure, are easily reclaimed by draining, and made to produce large crops of clover and timothy. Have you ever examined the 'Hedge,' where the boys and girls used to hold their whortleberry parties, to see if it cannot be converted into as valuable a granite quarry as can be found in Quincy or Maine? Have you attempted to reclaim the 'Old Side Hill,' where your mother used to gather pennyroyal, and pick blackberries, by the application of plaster of paris and a rotation of crops? Have you cleared up the 'Bush Pasture,' where you used to catch rabbits and partridges, and set it out with the Italian or Chinese mulberry?

We might go on *ad infinitum* in putting these questions, but these ought to be sufficient to satisfy every farmer who gives them a negative answer, that he is deplorably ignorant of the internal resources of his farm. We can point to multitudes of farms which would at this time be worth one hundred per cent. more had their owners been asleep during the last forty years; for in that event they would have been covered with valuable timber instead of being exhausted by an incessant and changeless course of cropping. But the farmer has worn out himself in wearing out his farm, and what can be done? The answer is at the head of this article. EXAMINE YOUR FARMS!—Silk Culturist.

THE FARMER.

It is the truth, that mankind are not half sensible enough of the superiority of the farmer's situation in regard to happiness, over every other class in the community. While the merchant, or he who is engaged in active business, is harassed with care and anxiety, their mind is as free as the air that meets them, as they go to their daily employments. After the labors of the day are over, the husbandman can retire to his home and enjoy the 'luxury of rest.' Not so with the man of business—he only exchanges perplexing toil for anxious reflection; and while the 'lord of the soil' is dreaming of fat oxen and agricultural prizes, his eyes are unclosed, and his mind is upon the stretch of an endeavor to invent means of taking up notes at the bank or some equally pleasant cogitations.

Professional men have their troubles also: all the professions are crowded, and those who have neither great impudence nor superior talents, are in a hopeless condition—and those who do possess these requisites, are often in despair at the slow and tedious progress in the paths of notoriety and eminence, and suffer most execrably at such times from the horrors.

The mechanics too, superior as is their situation in point of real comfort to either of the above classes, are continually plagued with capacious and mean customers, untoward and lazy apprentices, and perhaps want of employment.

Agriculture has been justly styled the natural employment of man, and happy would it be for the community, if more would, in this respect, as in every other, follow nature, the unerring guide of truth. Then, instead of cities being crowded with melancholy and disappointed speculators, every part of the country would smile under the hand of industry, and be filled with a healthful and happy population.

A GOOD CONSCIENCE.

Above all things strive to have a good conscience. Most studiously avoid giving your heart the least motive to reproach you on account of your actions, and the means you employ to attain it. Never pursue crooked ways, and you may firmly rely upon good consequences, and the assistance of God, and of good men, in time of need. Although you should be thwarted for sometime by misfortune, yet the blissful consciousness of the goodness of your heart, and the rectitude of your designs, will afford you uncommon strength and comfort: your sorrowful countenance will interest your associates, more than the grimaces of a grinning villain who seems to be happy.

SELECTIONS.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

One of those terrible accidents, but too common on the western waters, occurred on Tuesday, the 8th of May, at one o'clock in the morning, by which more than one hundred lives were lost. The steamboat Ben Sherrod left New Orleans on Sunday morning, the 6th instant, with a valuable cargo and one hundred and sixty passengers, for Louisville, Kentucky. When within about thirty miles of Natchez, a fire was discovered among the wood, which spread with alarming rapidity, and baffled every attempt to extinguish it. The boat was soon rendered ungovernable by the wheel rope burning away. The utmost consternation among the passengers and crew immediately ensued.

Some of the passengers threw overboard cotton, planks, trunks, and everything they could lay hold of, and then jumped after them anxious to preserve their lives. One gentleman is said to have thrown over a plank, then his wife and two children, one of them very young, and succeeded in placing his wife and children upon it. The youngest was washed off and seen no more. Another young man jumped overboard with nothing to save him but some two or three staves which he had tied together, a female who was in the water caught hold of his suspenders and inquired if he could save her. He promised to do his utmost, and swam some distance with the unfortunate woman clinging to him, a large heencoop was seen at a distance, and he fondly hoped to attain it with his charge ere his strength failed; but alas he was mistaken. Finding that the man who had made such exertions to save her was sinking, she, with a great presence of mind and nobleness of feeling rarely witnessed, prayed that God might preserve him who had so long and so ardently endeavored to preserve her, loosed her hand and sunk to rise no more! Another threw over his trunk and jumped in himself after it. He was fortunate enough to get hold of the straps, which he clung to with that instinctive love of life, so characteristic in us all. He was picked up some eight or ten miles below the wreck, senseless. His hands were convulsively clasped around the straps, which the boatmen were obliged to cut before they could be disengaged.

A young man who was a cabin passenger, related to the editor of the Bee, some particulars of the dreadful event, which are awfully interesting, and his own escape was almost miraculous. When he awoke he put on his clothes, and leaped into the yawl which was hanging at the stern, and was followed by about forty other men, one of whom cut the rope connecting the stern of the steamer to the bow of the yawl, and the latter canted over and hung in a perpendicular position, the bow towards the water. All on board were precipitated into the water, and are believed to have been drowned, with the exception of the narrator, and he saved himself by clinging to the thwart. In a few minutes about twenty of the crew made their way to the stern of the steamer and placed themselves in the boat, suspended as she was. One of them imprudently took out his knife and cut the rope which attached the steamer to the stern of the yawl, and she plunged, as might have been expected, full twenty feet under water. All that had been hanging to her were missing, except four and the individual who relates the story; he says when he rose to the surface he found himself under the yawl as she lay bottom up. Being strong, active and expert at swimming, he worked his way from underneath and mounted on her bottom—where he was soon joined by the four other men who had saved themselves, and in this situation they floated twelve miles down the river, before they were picked up by the Columbus.

Captain Castleman, by vigorous exertion, saved his wife and two children—one of his children and his father were lost. A Mr. Smith also had the luck to save his wife and one child—and we add with pain that one of his children is missing.

There was some powder on board, in what quantity we know not—but the knowledge that it was there seemed to have paralyzed the efforts of the crew and its explosion added to the deep horrors of the scene. We are informed that there were nine ladies on board, only two of whom were rescued.

At the moment the boat was discovered to be on fire the steamer Columbus happened to be descending the river; when she rounded to and approached the burning boat as near as safety would permit. But notwithstanding the assistance thus rendered, it is supposed that one hundred and twenty souls perished! There were two distinct explosions,—one supposed to be the boilers, and the other to be from a quantity of powder on board. The screams of men, women and children, pierced the air for miles around, while in the bright light that went up from the waters, the hanging forms of the poor wretches as they clung convulsively to the burning sides of the boat, struck the deepest anguish into the hearts of the spectators on board the Columbus.

The steamboat Alton reports that on the morning of the 9th inst., near Port Adams, she saw the wreck of the Ben Sherrod blown to atoms, as supposed by a large quantity of gunpowder. She could learn nothing definitely in regard to the loss of lives. Fragments of the wreck, yet on fire, covered the Mississippi, for a great distance below the scene of disaster.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.

On Saturday afternoon last, a young woman of the name of Ann Banks, a relative of George Banks, tenant of the rabbit warren, at Meols, near Leasowes Castle, Cheshire, went with two children of the latter to take a walk on the seashore. They were accompanied by a dog used by the warren keeper as a night guard, and a protection for the rabbits. The children

returning without the young women, where asked where she was, but they could give no other information at the time than that they had left the dog biting her. This does not appear to have caused any suspicion, as there was no search made for her until her lengthened absence caused her relations to dread that some accident had befallen her, and, after a persevering search, until about four o'clock on Sunday morning, the unfortunate woman was found in an inlet formed by the sea in the turf opposite the embankment, lying on her face quite dead, and divested of every particle of clothing except her stockings and shoes, and horribly mutilated in her person. It appears, from further examination of the children, that they were amusing themselves with throwing sticks into the water for the dog to fetch out again, and that one of the sticks falling at the woman's feet, the dog, in his eagerness to get it, being stopped by her, seized her leg, and in repelling him she roused his anger, when he immediately attacked, and succeeded in destroying her. When the children left her she was contending with the dog, but the youngest child was under her cloak at the time the dog seized her leg. It is very fortunate the children left the shore, as in all probability the dog would have destroyed them. The dog, of a breed between a mastiff and bloodhound, was shot the moment it was ascertained he had been the cause of the poor woman's death. What adds to the distressing nature of the occurrence, is, the father of the young woman must have been passing the spot in his cart, returning from market, at the time his daughter was contending with the dog, but owing to the height of the embankment the could not see what was passing on the shore.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

CHILDREN MURDERED.

We do not know when we have read anything more painfully affecting than the subjoined account of a murder, deliberately committed by a father upon his four children. The dreadful deed was perpetrated in March, at the parish of Basford, near Nottingham, in England. The following is an extract from the examination before the Coroner.

Thomas Greensmith, of Basford, (the murderer) having been cautioned by the coroner: said: I live in the yard next to this house, and Mr. Mark Woodward is my landlord. I went on Monday morning last to hedge on the farm of Mr. G. Brown, at Bestwood Park; I remained there all the day; and returned home in the evening about seven o'clock. When I got home, I took something to eat, staid in the house about half an hour, and then went to the Seven Stars public house, near the Leather Bottle, Nottingham, where I had a cup of ale. I then returned home. I walked alone the whole of the way, and reached Basford between eleven and twelve that night. I met Mr. Joseph Woodward (who is the father of Mr. Mark Woodward, my landlord) in the yard; he asked me about the rent; and I told him I had arranged with his son to pay it the next Wednesday but one; he told me he would have it the next morning; I told him it was impossible for me to give it to him the next morning, but that he should have it in the course of the next week; he said he would not be put off in this way, and if I did not get it ready in the morning, he would take my goods. I thought if he took my goods, I should have no house—no where to go—no home, no nothing—and that before my children should be turned into the street, and be separated from me, I would suffer what the law would please to do to me. (The prisoner here paused, and it was very apparent that great emotion was passing within his bosom, but after he had answered two or three questions, he resumed and described to the jury in a most minute detail, with the greatest composure, as follows):

Coroner—Did you turn your housekeeper away that night?

Prisoner—I told her she must go; and I intended her to go out and not stay there that night.

Coroner—Did you go up stairs as soon as she was gone?

Prisoner—No. I was not willing to part with my children, so I made up my mind to strangle them, and I did it with my handkerchief.

Coroner—When did that idea come into your mind?

Prisoner—Not till that night—after talking to Mr. Woodward. I did not proceed up stairs immediately after my housekeeper left. I staid in the house about half an hour. I then went up stairs, and went directly into the children's room. I think some of them were awake, but I don't know particularly. The threat that Mr. Woodward gave me caused me to do what I did. There were two in one bed and two in the other. I think I took my handkerchief out of my pocket when I got up stairs, but don't know where. I went to the bed where the two youngest ones were lying (Mark and Ann); I think they were not awake at the time. I kissed them, shook hands, and bade them good bye, before I destroyed them. In less than a minute after I got into the room I began; I took the youngest (Mark) first, I twisted my handkerchief a bit and put it round his neck, and tied it in a fast single knot. I drew it tight but did not pull it at all afterwards; I then left hold of the handkerchief. [The prisoner, there is little doubt, in his agitation, drew the knot of the handkerchief in the first instance across his mouth, as it bears marks on his lips and his tongue is bitten.] I had a candle with me in the chamber; I stood in the chamber, but I do not know that I looked at him while he was strangling; I believe I did not look at him. I kept the handkerchief on his neck five minutes. I took it off and the child appeared to be dead. I did not see that he bled at the mouth, as I did not look at him in the face. He did not scream. Never a one of them ever winced. I went to Ann next, and tied the handkerchief round her throat in the same way. When I

QUINCY PATRIOT.

had throttled Ann, I went down stairs, and staid against the fire for a few minutes. I stood considering; and thought I might as well suffer for them all as for two. I then went up stairs again, and was going to the bed where the other two lay (the bed under the window, in which John and William, the two eldest boys were) when William jumped out of bed, ran across the floor, and got into the bed where Ann and Mark lay, which is the cause they are all in one bed. I thought he had seen me strangle the other two. As he ran across the floor, he said, 'Pray, father, don't do me so?' I then tied the handkerchief round the biggest boy's neck (John's); I did not look to see if John struggled, but went and sat down on the bedside against William, and said to him, 'My lad, we'll all share our fate; when I've done you, I shall have nobody to think of but myself, and it will be my turn next, and he never spoke more. They none of them ever winced, and I will take my oath never cried out. I then went and took the handkerchief off John, and tied it round William's neck. When I took the handkerchief off John's neck, he appeared to be quite dead. William made no resistance; if he did it was the least in the world, as I gave him no chance, and he never screamed at all. As soon as I had tied the handkerchief on William's neck, I went down stairs, where I staid for more than an hour, I then went up stairs again, and sat on the bedside where William, Ann, and Mark lay, till about five o'clock, I then took the handkerchief (taking a cotton handkerchief out of his hat and holding it up to show the corner). I shook hands with them all, as I thought it would be the last time I should see them, and started.

Coroner—When you destroyed the children, had you any idea of destroying yourself?

Prisoner—No. I knew I should be taken in a day or two. I know I shall have to suffer what the law will inflict on me.

Coroner—How old are you, Greensmith.

Prisoner—Thirty-five.

This closed the case, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of 'wilful murder against Thomas Greensmith.'

The prisoner was not in the least affected by this verdict, but, on the contrary, as soon as he had delivered his testimony his countenance brightened up, and he appeared more cheerful than during the examination of the other witnesses.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1837.

As the conductor of a public newspaper, established upon independent principles, the editor considers that he is under obligations to admit all well-written communications offered for publication on various subjects. For the sentiments advanced or language employed by the different writers, he does not consider himself responsible.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

HUDSON RIVER LETTERS. NO. I.

Original purchase and first settlement of Hudson.—The Whale Fishery.—Reverses of Hudson.—Hudson and Berkshire Rail Road.—Statistical Estimates.—Grand College.—Lebanon Springs.—Capital, &c. of Whaling Companies.—Capt. Padlock.—The Shipping of Hudson.—Rail Road ropes.—Alexander Coffin.—Capt. Gordon.—New Court House and Jail.—Private Dwellings.—Churches.

Hudson, May 2d, 1837.

BROTHER G.—This city derives its name from Henry Hudson, the first navigator of the 'noble North.' The site on which the city is built was purchased in 1783, one year after the war of the American Revolution, and the settlement commenced in 1784. It was purchased by twenty-seven individuals, chiefly from the Island of Nantucket, Providence, R. I., and Martha's Vineyard, with a view to the establishment of the whale fishery, which was commenced immediately; this branch of business, together with the West India trade, were carried on for several years extensively, and with success. The growth of Hudson for a number of years after its first settlement, was almost without a parallel; and continued to increase and flourish until the commencement of the embargo, prior to the late war with Great Britain.

Some ten or twelve years since, the city underwent one of the reverses to which great prosperity sometimes lends. From this depression it is, however, rapidly rising; and will, in time, doubtless become one of the most prominent places for business on the banks of the Hudson. Its location, in several important particulars, is without rival.

The inhabitants count much on the completion of the Hudson and Berkshire Rail Road, and their hopes will, unquestionably, be realized. The Rail Road Company was incorporated in 1832, and its charter renewed in 1834; but no organization took place until May, 1835. Its capital stock is \$350,000, and more than double that amount was subscribed on the opening of the books. The preliminary surveys commenced in June, 1835, and the work has steadily progressed since that period. The whole line extending from the river at the city of Hudson to West Stockbridge, Mass., thirty-two miles, is under contract for grading, and nearly or quite completed. The rails will, in all probability, be laid this summer; and by September of the present year, the work will be completed.

This road passes through a beautiful valley, embracing one of the richest farming districts in the state. At Stockbridge it will connect with the great Western Rail Road from Boston; and at Catskill with the Rail Road leading to Canajoharie, and thence to Buffalo. Through this avenue the East may be supplied with the produce of the fertile West, and the latter with the manufactures of the East. It will also afford a new route for travellers from the 'Commercial' to the 'Literary Emporium.' They may then leave the city of New York, at 5 o'clock, P. M., reach Hudson at 4 A. M. and arrive at Stockbridge at 2 P. M., of the same day. But independent of all travel, and eastern and western transportation, it is estimated that the county of Berkshire will support the road, and more than pay the interest of the capital. It is the opinion of George Rich, Esq., the engineer, that the road will be built within its capital, or for \$11,000, per mile—say entire capital \$350,000; the interest at seven per cent. would amount to \$24,500; superintendence and repairs \$30,000; total, \$44,500. Now individuals acquainted with the marble business have offered to contract to deliver to the company at Stockbridge from the quarries of the beautiful marble at that village, 100 tons per day, for nine months

in the year; and to insure the sale of the same amount when delivered at Hudson. But for safety, I will assume but half that amount, at \$2 per ton, for transportation, where they now pay \$5; fifty tons per day for two hundred and forty days, pays \$24,000. The other tonnage to and from the Hudson river was ascertained, two years since, to exceed twenty-five thousand tons, which at \$2, would amount to \$50,000, giving a total of \$74,000. To secure the marble business to this company, an association of the Rail Road Stockholders have purchased nearly all the principal quarries in the vicinity of Stockbridge. The marble of which the Girard College at Philadelphia, is built, was transported from the quarries over a hilly road to be shipped at Hudson.

The Lebanon Springs are only seven miles from the line of the road, and as soon as the main road is completed, a branch will be made to that place. That the Berkshire and Hudson Rail Road will materially advance the prosperity of this rising city, I do not entertain a doubt.

The whaling business has been carried on pretty extensively in Hudson, since 1830. Eleven ships, amounting to something like four thousand tons, are now engaged in this useful enterprise. The Hudson Whaling Company has a capital of \$300,000; one third of which is invested in three fine ships. Capt. Marcy, late of the Liverpool packet line, is sole proprietor of one of the ships; and the others are held by joint stock companies. The President of the Hudson Whaling Company, is a genuine descendant of Nantucket, and a brother of the far-famed Padlock, master of the ship, Oswego, wrecked some years ago on the coast of Barbary.

There are several square-rigged vessels, from this city, employed in the merchant service, and it is a singular fact, that at one time more shipping was owned at Hudson than in the city of New York.

Rail Road ropes are manufactured in this place, by Messrs. Durfee, Colman & Co. It is the only establishment of the kind in the country. More than one hundred and fifty tons are turned out annually. These ropes are often one and a half miles in length; more than two hundred men would be able to carry. Ten miles of these ropes are used on the Portage Rail Road, in Pennsylvania, per annum. Of the twenty-seven original purchasers, or proprietors, of Hudson, one only survives—Alexander Coffin; I enjoyed his company for an hour, and found him affable and intelligent; and although he had attained the advanced age of ninety-six, he appeared active and sprightly. He was born in Nantucket, and is a near relative of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin. When I saw him he was in the enjoyment of good health, and told me that he could walk a mile without resting. He has outlived a numerous offspring, with but one exception. Of ten children, one daughter only survives, and she is in her seventy-fourth year. This venerable old man is universally esteemed by his fellow-citizens, for his patriotism and integrity. His reputation remains unblemished by the foibles, and vices, which, alas, too frequently mar the glory of gray hair.

His scattered locks are white
With the hair frost of time; but in his soul
There is no winter. He, the uncouthed gold
Of many years experience, richly spreads
To a new generation; and methinks,
With high prophetic lore, he doth stand sublime
Like Moses 'twixt the living and the dead.

I was introduced to a Captain Gordon, now in his seventieth year. He had just returned from a successful whaling voyage, after an absence of three years. He sailed out of Hudson, fifty-two years ago. He spoke of another voyage with all the energy and ardor of youth.

The new Court House, recently completed, is one of the finest specimens of Grecian architecture I have ever seen. It is about three hundred feet wide. The building, including the wings, is one hundred and sixteen feet front, the main edifice, forty by sixty feet, and sixty feet high, is surmounted by a dome forty feet high, rising in majestic grandeur above the other buildings of the city, and is entered by a portico sixteen feet with six Ionic columns; the wings are severally thirty-four feet in front, by forty-four in depth, and two stories high. The front is of Stockbridge marble, and the ends and rear of blue limestone. The centre contains the Court room, Sheriff's, and Surrogate's office; the west wing, rooms for the Supervisors, County clerk, Grand and Petit Jury, and District Attorney; and the east wing, the Jail, with twenty cells on the plan of the State prisons, and the Keeper's dwelling. The Court room is splendidly furnished, and the whole structure affords good evidence of the taste of the architect, and the liberality of the County. It cost \$30,000. The private dwellings of this city, are generally neat, but few are very spacious or elegant. Cyrus Curtis, Esq., one of the leading men, has, however, a noble mansion of brick, the cupola of which overlooks the city.

The city contains seven places of public worship: one Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Baptist, one Methodist, one Universalist, and one Quaker church. The new and spacious Presbyterian edifice is built of limestone, of the Gothic order, and will compare in architectural proportions with the finest specimens of our country. The new Church of the Dutch Reformed is a neat and chaste specimen of the Doric order.

F. H.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The ninth chapter of the Acts opens with the history of the miraculous conversion of the Apostle Paul. In his education and principles he was a Jew, bigoted in his religious faith, and the most determined and virulent opposer whom the gospel had to encounter. At the moment of his conversion, he was hastening to Damascus, with all the zeal of a fanatic, to imprison and persecute the unprotected followers of Jesus. In his journey he is suddenly arrested by a celestial vision. That same Jesus, whose disciples he was persecuting from city to city, and whose religion he was bent on crushing in its infancy, appeared to him at noonday with a brightness surpassing that of the meridian sun. He is instantly struck to the earth, and hears the voice of his persecuted Master calling upon him for the reasons why he pursued him and his cause with such implacable enmity. He is filled with terror and astonishment, and humbly inquires what he, who was speaking to him, would have him do? He is informed of the course he must adopt in order to understand the design of this unexpected occurrence. The Apostle without hesitation follows the directions that are given him, and from a most zealous and unrelenting persecutor becomes at once the most active and fearless supporter

* The marble for the Girard College cost about \$180,000.

of the cause of Christ. His superior talents and learning, his undaunted courage, his persevering fidelity, which no dangers could shake, were all enlisted in the defence and propagation of that religion which he had before been engaged in exterminating.

The conversion of the Apostle Paul is justly considered among enlightened Christians as one of the most striking proofs of the divine original of the gospel. Who, that considers all the circumstances attending his conversion, together with the change of character and conduct in which he persisted to his dying hour, can withhold his assent to the divine mission of Christ and the consequent truth of his religion?

The celebrated Lord Lyttleton was so impressed with the value of this event to the establishment of the Christian's faith, that he considers the conversion of St. Paul, when viewed in all its circumstances and effects, as evidence sufficient of itself to produce in every impartial mind a full conviction of the truth of the Christian religion. Under this impression, he published a treatise on the conversion of the Apostle Paul, in which he shews to a demonstration, that nothing but the reality of Christ's appearance to him in his way to Damascus, agreeably to the history in the Acts, and consequently that the gospel is true, can furnish a rational solution of the sudden and wonderful change of the Apostle; that it is absolutely impossible upon any principles, which govern human conduct, to account for the part he took in preaching and defending the gospel; in giving up every thing which men hold dear and sacred for the cause of Christ, but the most unhesitating persuasion that the cause he was defending was indeed the cause of God; that Jesus was commissioned by him, and that all he taught was approved by heaven. He shews by irresistible force of argument, that St. Paul was neither a fanatic nor an impostor; that he was neither deceived himself nor attempted to impose upon others. Such was the opinion of one, whose distinguished talents and piety reflected a lustre upon the high rank he sustained, and upon the religion of Christ which he sought to defend.

Read, my friends, the history of St. Paul's conversion from a bigoted Jew to an enlightened and liberal Christian, from the most inveterate of the enemies of the gospel to one of its most faithful and successful supporters, as recorded in the book under consideration; read this marvellous history in connection with all this Apostle did, and taught, and suffered, in the cause of his Master, together with his own valuable epistles, full of piety, benevolence, and charity, of all that is rational and truly excellent in doctrines and morals, and you will find an additional support to your Christian faith, and derive incentives to the esteem, and veneration, and practice of that religion, which Jesus and this Apostle preached, and which is 'able to make you wise unto salvation.'

In the eleventh chapter of this book we read of Barnabas, who was a preacher of the gospel, that he was a 'good man and full of the Holy Ghost,' or as is undoubtedly meant by the phrase, full of the divine influences. We are not of the number of those who hold to the personality of the Spirit, that there is really a being called the Holy Ghost or the Holy Spirit, and who constitutes one of the three persons in what is styled the Trinity. The personality of the spirit is maintained by Trinitarians, and is indeed a necessary article in that mysterious and incomprehensible doctrine which they profess to maintain. With Unitarians there is no difficulty in understanding all the passages where the Holy Ghost or Holy Spirit is mentioned in Scripture, as denoting only the assistance, or aid, or influence of the supreme Jehovah. With the doctrine of the Trinity, which is losing its hold on the minds of men, and giving place to more rational and consistent views of the subject, will also be given up a belief in the personality of the Spirit, and Christians will no doubt unite in affixing an intelligent construction to all those passages of the sacred writings, where mention is made of the Spirit, as intending only the divine power or influences; and will be ready to acknowledge that there is but one God, the Father; and but one undivided object, to whom the prayers and the adorations of all his creatures are to be offered.—To be continued. W.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Acts 8: 36, 37.—And the Eunuch said, see here is water; what dost hinder me to be baptized? And Philip said, if thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.

In your paper of May 20th, this passage is illustrated by W., 'not from any diffidence,' he says, 'of understanding its true import, but from the plain and simple condition on which the Eunuch was received by the Evangelist to the ordinance of baptism, and consequently to a participation of all the privileges of the Christian religion.' It seems, for some reason, he wished to illustrate a passage which 'there was no difficulty in understanding without any illustration.' His reasons for so doing appear most abundantly in his sequel. They were to arraign before his tribunal those 'ministers and churches who require an assent to creeds and confessions of human device, which neither reason nor scripture sanction, to declare that all which ought now to be required to membership in the visible church is a declaration of the belief that Jesus was the Son of God or the Messiah—that the mere intimation of a person that he wishes to partake of the Lord's supper is a sufficient reason why he should be received by the church—that they cannot reject him without assuming a power which is nowhere given them in the instructions an examples recorded in the sacred writings. We have no right to say to a person what particular articles he shall adopt into his creed, nor to say to him because you do not believe with us in this or that doctrine, or are not willing to give a relation of your religious experiences and change of heart, you are not qualified for the privilege you seek. This is an assumption of power not delegated to mortals, and which can never meet the approbation of God.'

To say the least, these are somewhat *grace charges* against a vast majority of the ministers and churches of New England and of the world. They are grave charges, too, against many of the *pious dead* who first planted the churches of New England; these pious dead hoped, and many of the ministers and churches now living hope, to meet the approbation of that 'just and impartial Being, their Maker, in requiring and doing these very things.'

The Evangelist required of the Eunuch faith in Christ before he admitted him to the church *general*. It was not simply an intellectual belief in the truth of revelation or the Messiahship of Christ. It was a faith of the heart or credible evidence of piety which he required. 'If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest,'

said the Evangelist. The Eunuch expressed his faith of the heart by a phrase which in those days had a clear and definite meaning: 'I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.' He expressed his faith by an open avowal, an avowal which then exposed the disciples to the loss of property and privileges, and frequently of life itself. No creed ever imposed by ministers churches could require more decisive evidence of piety, of a change of heart, than the Evangelist required of the Eunuch before he admitted him to the ordinance of baptism. A belief of the heart is something very different from a belief of the head or intellect merely. It is a taking hold by faith, (not a speculative or simply,) of the great truths and promises of God's word. It is a cardinal reception of Jesus Christ in his offices of prophet, priest, and king, as the only savior of lost sinners. This the Eunuch was to believe with all his heart. Faith with the whole heart (head) was required in order to admission to the church, and that even to the church *general*, for the Eunuch was not admitted a member of any local church. It is all the evidence of a change of heart or all the religious experience or change of character now required by any ministers or churches in our land. This simple belief of the heart the Eunuch evinced by the open and fearless avowal: 'I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God,' an avowal which, as said above, exposed him to the loss of liberty and life.

The phrase, 'I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God,' then meant something. Circumstances were very different from what they are now. No, then, would he likely to make such a confession was not a believer in heart or experimentally pious. But now, when different circumstances exist, and we can say they 'believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God' without exposing themselves to persecution, the case is very different. Men now attach different opposite meanings to this phrase. It is consequently of no use to us in the language of another, (for I suppose we may be allowed to quote, occasionally, either W. field, or Priestley, or Beecher, or Lindsey, where it can make things more plain and intelligible than can ourselves.) All pretension of giving an account of our faith, in that manner, is an artifice for comment, unworthy of honest men, and an indignity added to the understandings of those who desire to know in what particular manner we understand the doctrine of the Bible. If men believe nothing, let them prove nothing, and if they intend to do nothing to propagate the truth, in any form, let them not become members of the church of Christ.

The Eunuch's confession was one of *ritual piety*, we are expressly told, that 'no man can say that I am the Lord but by the Holy Ghost,' by an inward teaching and renewing of the Holy Ghost. With this, no man can say with the whole heart, (what he may say with the head,) that Jesus is the Lord the Eunuch did, for to say that 'Jesus Christ is the Son of God' is equivalent to saying, that he is the Lord the Jews accused Christ of blasphemy, when he was 'the Son of God, because he made him equal with God.' The Eunuch, then, was received to the church upon the same terms on which evangelists and churches now receive members to communion, to wit, a change of heart by the Holy Ghost, and by giving credible evidence of this change or faith of the heart, by the open and fearless confession which he made.

The apostles always required *faith*, a faith of the heart, a believing with the whole heart, before they admitted any to the visible church. Christ early them the conditions upon which men were to be his disciples. They were to 'love him more than their father, or mother, or brother, or sister, or houses lands.' They were to 'deny themselves and take their cross and follow him through evil report as well as good.' Accordingly, when, at the preaching of apostles, men 'were pricked in their heart' and 'mandated what they should do?' They were told, 'pant and be baptized—believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved.' These were the terms which they were admitted members to the church belief of the heart in Christ—a confession of that with the mouth—'for with the heart man believeth unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation.'

We are told that 'the bare intimation of a person that he wishes to come to the Lord's supper is a sufficient reason why the church should receive him, a confession of his belief that Jesus is the Son of God, all that we have a right to require.' Upon this principle any immoral wretch in the community may be a member of the church of Christ. Hundreds and thousands may be found in Christendom, who will say, they believe that Jesus Christ was the Son of God who are openly immoral—whose mouths are full of cursing and bitterness—who profane the Sabbath—rarely, or never, visit the sanctuary—who are impure, and who practice all the abominations condemned in God's holy word. If, then, these openly immoral men wish to enter the church, they can come any time. They hesitate not to say, 'thou believest that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.' The church has no right to shut her doors against them. 'She cannot excommunicate them, if they say they believe Jesus Christ is the Son of God, without assuming a power never delegated to mortals, and which can never meet the approbation of God.' Is not this indeed 'breaking the bands of the Lord and casting his cords from us?' Is not this bringing down the wall which encloses the garden of the Lord and exposing it to be trodden under foot by holy men? It is too true, that some nominal churches have already received 'stone after stone,' from the which enclosed the vineyard of the Lord, 'until no stone is now left upon another.' They admit men without requiring them to say, even, that they 'believe Jesus Christ to be the Son of God,' which multiplies of immoral men will say.

How does this comport with the names and titles which the church is addressed in the Bible? The members of churches are called 'saints' in opposition to 'believers' in opposition to 'unbelievers'—'brethren' in opposition to an unholiness world—'sons and chosen in Christ Jesus, whose faith is spoken throughout all the world,' in opposition to the ungodly, and those who were without faith. There says to the wicked, 'what hast thou to do to declare statutes or to take my covenant into thy mouth?' be continued.

PHILEAS

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY. We learn that the William S. Ballou, of Haverland, Vt., has received invitation to settle as pastor over the Universalist society of this town. It is not known whether the invitation has been accepted.

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preachers, as recorded in the book under consideration;
and this marvelous history in connection with all this
hostile did, and taught, and suffered, in the cause of
Master, together with his own valuable epistles, full
of piety, benevolence, and charity, of all that is rational
and truly excellent in doctrines and morals, and you
will find an additional support to your Christian faith,
and derive incentives to the esteem, and veneration,
and practice of that religion, which Jesus and this Apos-
tle preached, and which is able to make you wise unto
salvation.

In the eleventh chapter of this book we read of Bar-
nabas, who was a preacher of the gospel, that he was a
good man and full of the Holy Ghost, or as is un-
derstood by the phrase, full of the divine influ-
ence. We are not of the number of those who hold to
the personality of the Spirit, that there is really a being
called the Holy Ghost or the Holy Spirit, and who con-
siders one of the three persons in what is styled the
Trinity. The personality of the spirit is maintained by
Unitarians, and is indeed a necessary article in that
system, and an incompressible doctrine which they
refuse to maintain. With Unitarians there is no diffi-
culty in understanding all the passages where the Holy
Spirit or Holy Spirit is mentioned in Scripture, as de-
voting only the assistance, or aid, or influence of the
trinity Jehovah. With the doctrine of the Trinity,
which is losing its hold on the minds of men, and giv-
ing place to more rational and consistent views of the
subject, will also be given up a belief in the personality
of the Spirit, and Christians will no doubt unite in affix-
ing an intelligent construction to all those passages of
the sacred writings, where mention is made of the Spi-
rit, as intending only the divine power or influences;
and will be ready to acknowledge that there is but one
God, the Father; and that one undivided object, to whom
we pray, and the adorations of all his creatures are
offered.—To be continued. W.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.
The editor of the Patriot:
In your paper of May 20th, this passage is illustrated
W., "not from any difficulty," he says, "of under-
standing its true import, but from the plain and simple
exposition on which the Eunuch was received by the
angelist to the ordinance of baptism, and consequently
to a participation of all the privileges of the Chris-
tian religion." It seems, for some reason, he wish-
ed to illustrate a passage which "there was no difficulty
understanding without any illustration." His reasons
so doing appear most abundantly in his sequel.
They were to arrange before his tribunal those "minis-
ters and churches who require an assent to creeds and
professions of human device, which neither reason nor
scripture sanction, to declare that all which ought now
be required to membership in the visible church is a
profession of the belief that Jesus was the Son of God
the Messiah—that the mere intimation of a person
that he wishes to partake of the Lord's supper is a suffi-
cient reason why he should be received by the church
that they cannot reject him without assuming a power
which is nowhere given them in the instructions an ex-
amples recorded in the sacred writings. We have no
right to say to a person what particular articles he shall
believe, nor to say to him because you do
it believe with us in this or that doctrine, or are not
willing to give a relation of your religious experiences
no change of heart, you are not qualified for the privi-
lege you seek. This is an assumption of power not de-
legated to mortals, and which can never meet the ap-
robation of God."

To say the least, these are somewhat grave charges
against a vast majority of the ministers and churches
of New England and of the world. They are grave
charges, too, against many of the pious dead who first
anted the churches of New England; these pious
and hoped, and many of the ministers and churches
in living hope, to meet the approbation of that "just
and impartial Being, their Maker, in requiring and
doing these things."

The Evangelist required of the Eunuch faith in Christ
fore he admitted him to the church general. It was
a simply an intellectual belief in the truth of revela-
tion or the Messiahship of Christ. It was a faith of the
heart or credible evidence of piety which he required,
"I thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest,"

said the Evangelist. The Eunuch expressed his faith
of the heart by a phrase which in those days had a pre-
cise and definite meaning: "I believe that Jesus Christ
is the Son of God." He expressed his faith by this
open avowal, an avowal which then exposed the disci-
ples to the loss of property and privileges, and frequ-
ently of life itself. No creed ever imposed by ministers or
churches could require more decisive evidence of vital
piety, of a change of heart, than the Evangelist requir-
ed. It is a taking hold by faith, (not a speculative faith
simply,) of the great truths and promises of God's holy
word. It is a cardinal reception of Jesus Christ in all
his offices of prophet, priest, and king, as the only Sa-
vior of lost sinners. This the Eunuch was to believe
with all his heart. Faith with the whole heart (not
head) was required in order to admission to the church,
and that even to the church general, for the Eunuch
was not admitted a member of any local church. This
is all the evidence of a change of heart or all the reli-
gious experience or change of character now required
by any ministers or churches in our land. This sincere
belief of the heart the Eunuch evinced by the open and
fearless avowal: "I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son
of God," an avowal which, as said above, exposed him
to the loss of liberty and life.

The phrase, "I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son
of God," then meant something. Circumstances then
were very different from what they are now. No one,
then, would be likely to make such a confession who
was not a believer in heart or experimentally pious.
But now, when different circumstances exist, and men
can say they believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of
God, without exposing themselves to persecution, the
case is very different. Men now attach different and
opposite meanings to this phrase. It consequently com-
municates no intelligent profession of our belief. And
we may say in the language of another, (for I suppose
we may be allowed to quote, occasionally, either Wake-
field, or Priestly, or Beecher, or Lindsey, where they
can make things more plain and intelligible than we
can ourselves.) "All pretension of giving an account
of our faith, in that manner, is an artifice for conceal-
ment, unworthy of honest men, and an indignity offered
to the understandings of those who desire to know
in what particular manner we understand the doctrines
of the Bible. If men believe nothing, let them profess
nothing, and if they intend to do nothing to propagate
or defend the truth, in any form, let them not become
members of the church of Christ."

The Eunuch's confession was one of vital piety, for
we are expressly told, that "no man can say that Jesus
is the Lord but by the Holy Ghost," by an inward
teaching and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Without
this, no man can say with the whole heart, (whatever
he may say with the head,) that Jesus is the Lord, as
the Eunuch did, for to say that "Jesus Christ is the Son
of God" is equivalent to saying, that he is the Lord, as
the Jews accused Christ of blasphemy, when he said
he was "the Son of God, because he made himself
equal with God." The Eunuch, then, was received to
the church upon the same terms on which evangelical
ministers and churches now receive members to their
communion, to wit, a change of heart by the Holy
Ghost, and by giving credible evidence of this change
or faith of the heart, by the open and fearless confe-
ssion which he made.

The apostles always required faith, a faith of the
heart, a believing with the whole heart, before they
admitted any to the visible church. Christ early told
them the conditions upon which men were to become
his disciples. "They were to love him more than fa-
ther, or mother, or brother, or sister, or houses, or
lands." They were to deny themselves and take up
their cross and follow him through all report as well
as good. Accordingly, when, at the preaching of the
apostles, men were pricked in their heart and de-
manded "what they should do?" They were told, "re-
pent and be baptized—believe on the Lord Jesus Christ
and thou shalt be saved." These were the terms on
which they were admitted members to the church—a
belief of the heart in Christ—a confession of that faith
with the mouth—for with the heart man believeth
unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is
made unto salvation."

We are told that "the bare intimation of a person
that he wishes to come to the Lord's supper is a suffi-
cient reason why the church should receive him, and a
confession of his belief that Jesus is the Son of God is
all that we have a right to require." Upon this prin-
ciple any immoral wretch in the community may become
a member of the church of Christ. Hundreds and thou-
sands may be found in Christendom, who will readily
say, they believe that Jesus Christ was the Son of God,
who are openly immoral—whose mouths are full of
cursing and bitterness—who profane the Sabbath—who
rarely, or never, visit the sanctuary—who are inter-
temperate, and who practice all the abominations condemn-
ed in God's holy word. If, then, these openly immor-
al men wish to enter the church, they can come in at
any time. "They hesitate not to say, they believe Je-
sus Christ is the Son of God." The church has no right
to shut her doors against them. "She cannot exclude
them, if they say they believe Jesus Christ is the Son
of God, without assuming a power never delegated to
mortals, and which can never meet the approbation of
God." Is not this indeed "breaking the bands of the
Lord and casting his cords from us?" Is not this break-
ing down the wall which encloses the garden of the
Lord and exposing it to be trodden under foot by un-
holy men? It is too true, that some nominal churches
have already received "stone after stone," from the wall
which enclosed the vineyard of the Lord, "until not one
stone is now left upon another." They admit members
without requiring them to say, even that they believe
Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, which multitudes
of immoral men will say.

How does this comport with the names and titles by
which the church is addressed in the Bible? There,
members of churches are called "saints" in opposition to
sinners—believers in opposition to unbelievers—"holy
brethren" in opposition to an unholy world—"sanctified
and chosen in Christ Jesus, whose faith is spoken of
throughout all the world," in opposition to the unsancti-
fied, and those who were without faith. There, God
says to the wicked, "what hast thou done to declare my
statutes or to take my covenant into thy mouth?"—To
be continued. PHILEAS.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY. We learn that the Rev.
William S. Ballou, of Hartland, Vt., has received an
invitation to settle as pastor over the Universalist So-
ciety of this town. It is not known whether the invi-
tation has been accepted.

POLLS. The whole number of rateable polls in this
town, is nine hundred and eighty-five, being twenty-
eight less than last year. The stagnation in business
has been the occasion of the decrease. If the times
had continued good, instead of a less number, there
would have been a great increase.

DEDHAM PATRIOT. A correspondent's favor is un-
der consideration relative to the "chair editorial" of the
Patriot, on a temperate subject. He says, "consistency
is a jewel of incalculable value." That flagon—all
sparkling—how delicious! Can't you put him right
in this matter. Guess an invitation from you and
Woonsocket to participate in the anticipated enter-
tainment would suit him.

DISTRESS. It is stated that seventeen families have
had to seek an asylum in the almshouse, in Lynn, since
the commencement of these "dreadful hard times."

ECCLESIASTICAL. The Rev. Joseph H. Prier, formerly
of Boston and now of Albany, has been elected
Rector of St. Stephen's Church, New York. Mr. Prier
is an able and efficient minister of the Gospel. To the
gentleman and scholar he adds the virtues and the
graces of the Christian.

NEW YORK MIRROR. Again we have a plate number
of this valuable weekly publication. It is a correct
steel portrait of N. P. Willis, one of its talented and
popular editors. The matter is entirely original; and
from a cursory glance at some of the articles should
judge that it fully equalled any of the previous num-
bers. Subscriptions solicited at this office, where copies
of the work may be examined.

LYNN FOCUS. This is rather a singular cognomen
for a newspaper which lately made its appearance at
Lynn, Mass. It appears to be edited with much abili-
ty. The mechanical execution is neat. In political
matters it sails under a neutral flag.

LETTERS ABOUT THE HUDSON. The rapid sale of
two editions of this interesting work and useful directory
about the noble Hudson and its environs is an evi-
dence of its popularity. A third edition will be put
forth with press. The author of these letters is FLEM-
ING HUNT, a native of this place.

INCREASE OF BOSTON. By the census just completed
of Boston, it appears that the present population of the
City is 80,233; by the census of 1830, 61,392; an in-
crease for the past seven years, 19,431. The number
of rateable polls is 25,340, which will entitle her to
send fifty-six members to the Legislature.

NEW CENSUS. The subjoined towns in this County,
as ascertained by the Assessors, exhibit the following
gratifying results.—

In Canton, whole number of inhabitants, 2188; by
the census 1830, 1517; increase since last census, 671.
In Randolph, present number of inhabitants, 3041;
compared with the census of 1830, 2200, shows an in-
crease of 841.

In Dorchester, population seven years ago, 4064; by
the last census, 4564; an increase of 500.

In Medfield, an increase of 81 since the census of
1830, which was 817; present number, 898.

In Walpole, the whole number, 1596; by the census
of 1830, 1442; increase in seven years, 154.

In Bellingham, whole number, 1153; by the census
of 1830, 1101; increase, 52.

GRAIN. Contrary to expectations, wheat and flour
have taken a little rise within a few days, notwith-
standing large quantities are constantly coming to mar-
ket. Not less than twenty vessels have arrived, from
foreign places, at New York, during the past week,
with upwards of two hundred thousand bushels of rye
and wheat. And yet it is scarce and high!

TO READERS. Two or three communications have
been omitted for want of room. They will all proba-
bly appear next week.

MARRIED.

In Dorchester, Mr. James Bryant to Miss Lucy
Cushing.
In Roxbury, Dr. Andrew Stone to Miss Harriet C.
Ward.
In Boston, Mr. George Sinclair to Miss Charlotte
Turner.

DIED.

In Randolph, Mrs. Anna M. Lothrop, aged 23.
In Newton, Miss Elizabeth Adams, aged 15.
In Needham, Mrs. Lydia S. Fuller, aged 25.
In Brighton, Mrs. Relief Hastings, aged 45.
In Springfield, Mr. Theodosius C. Eaton, aged 34.
He was taken violently sick with the disease called
the Colic of Painters. For several weeks he had
drawn the cider which was used in his family, from a
barrel with a Syphon, made of common lead pipe.
The same pipe had been used in drawing ale
and cider, and no doubt had become much corroded by
the acid; and a small piece of it was, by accident, broken
off, which fell into the barrel. The acid of the
cider acting upon the pipe, converting it into carbonate
of lead, (common white lead), and this highly poison-
ous substance taken in the stomach, caused his death.

Adams Engine.

OWING to the unpleasant weather, the Clam Chow-
der Party, which was to take place on Friday last,
by a vote of the Company, has been postponed to next
THURSDAY, June 1st, at one o'clock.

By order of the Committee,
HARVEY FIELD, Chairman.

Quincy, May 27. 1w

Collector's Notice.

ALL tax bills that remain unsettled on the 10th day
of June, for the year 1836, will be collected ac-
cording to law, without fail.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Collector.

Quincy, May 27. 2w

Land to be Leased.

THE Hancock Lot will be leased at auction, on the
premises, on WEDNESDAY, May 31st, at nine
o'clock, in the forenoon, for mowing or grazing.

By order of the Selectmen,
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auct.

Quincy, May 27. 1w

Wood.

JUST landed from schooner Harriet and for sale by
Curtis, White & Co., at the head of the Canal,
FIFTY CORDS OF HARD WOOD, and forty cords
of PITCH PINE WOOD.

Also—Sixty cords of Pine SLABS.

BELA WHITON, Agent.

Quincy, April 22. 3w

Beautiful English Prints.

A VERY large selection of the richest English Prints
that have been imported this spring, expressly for
the retail trade, at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street.
Boston, April 29. 2m

Elinor Fulton.

RECEIVED and for sale AT THIS OFFICE,
Elinor Fulton, a Sequel to the Three Experi-
ments of Living.

French Prints.

LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast
colors, just received and for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. 1f

Grass Seed.

HERDS GRASS, Red Top, and Clover Seed, for
sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, April 29. 1f

To Sell or Let.

A FARM, containing one hundred and twenty acres
of Land, with the buildings thereon. Apply to
HARVEY FIELD.

Quincy, April 29. 1f

To Sell or Let.

A NUMBER of well situated FLEWS in the Stone
Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams, for
Apply to
WILLIAM SPEAR.

Quincy, March 18. 1f

To be Let.

A LARGE ROOM, thirty by thirty-four feet, over
the store of the subscriber,
JOHN BRIESLER.

Quincy, April 22. 1f

Crockery & Glass Ware.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low
prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and
China Ware.

Quincy, April 29. 1f

To the County Commissioners for the County
of Norfolk.

WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of the Counties
of Norfolk and Plymouth, respectfully re-
present, that we are desirous that a road should be laid out
in the town of Colchester, which shall run from a point
at the junction of the county road from Scituate with
the Beach Wood Street, near the dwelling-house of
Maj. John Pratt, deceased, in Colchester; north-westerly
to the Hingham line, at or near James Hill, (so call-
ed,) with a design to be continued from thence on the
most eligible route to East Street, in Hingham, near
the dwelling house of Gorham Lincoln. The distance
between the above points by the proposed route is three
miles, one quarter and twenty-four rods; the shortest
distance between the same points by any existing road
is not less than seven miles, making a saving in dis-
tance by the proposed road of nearly four miles. We
believe that the proposed road would be one of great
public convenience; we, therefore, pray that the Com-
missioners may proceed to view the intended route, if
they should deem such view necessary and proper, that
they will appoint a time and place for hearing all par-
ties interested, and perform all the other requirements
of law, in such cases made and provided, to the end
that such road, if adjudged to be of public convenience
and necessity, may be established as soon as practicable.

Dated at Colchester, April 18, 1837.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NORFOLK ss. At a meeting of the County Com-
missioners, begun and held at Dedham, within
and for said County of Norfolk, on the third Tuesday
of April, A. D. 1837, the petition presented, that the
County Commissioners give notice that they will meet
at the Union Hotel, kept by Little and Morey, in Hing-
ham, on Tuesday, the 29th day of June next, at ten
o'clock, A. M., and thence proceed to view the route
described in said petition. And it is thereupon,

Ordered, That petitioners cause an attested copy
of said petition with this order thereon to be served
upon the Clerk of the Town of Colchester, thirty days at
least before the time appointed for said view, and also
cause a like copy to be published three weeks successi-
vely in the Quincy Patriot, a newspaper printed in
Quincy, the last publication to be fourteen days at least
before said view, and likewise post up in two or more
places, in said town of Colchester, three copies thereof,
at least before said view, that all persons and cor-
porations interested for or against said petition may
then and there be heard if they see fit.

EZRA W. SAMPSON, Clerk.
A true copy of the original petition on file and or-
der thereon. ATTEST.

May 20, 1837. 3w

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STA-
TIONERS' COMPANY
invite the attention of Teachers
and School Committees to the
following list of School
Books published by them.
It is the design of the Com-
pany to devote special atten-
tion to the publication of the
best Books on Education for
Academies and the Common
Schools of the United States
and to be engaged in such
a way as will stand the test of
criticism, and receive the ap-
probation of discriminating
Teachers and also to have
their Books manufactured
in a faithful manner.

1. Emerson's North American Architect.
2. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Class Reading Books.
3. Emerson's National Spelling Books—the Old and the New.
4. Emerson's Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
5. Emerson's Progressive Primer, with beautiful Cuts.
6. Goodrich's History of the United States, Improved, 5th edition.
7. Goodrich's Questions to do.
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.
9. Emerson's First Lessons in the United States, with Engravings.
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do.
11. Bailey's Bookworm's Conversations on Philosophy.
12. Emerson's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.
13. Voss's Compendium of Astronomy.
14. Baily's Universal Geography and Atlas, for High Schools.
15. American Common Place Book of Poetry.
16. American Common Place Book of Prose.
17. Cleaveland's First Lessons in Latin.
18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free interlinear translation.
19. Wadsworth's French Grammar, 24th edition.
20. Bossett's French Word and Phrase Book.
21. La Bagatelle, in French, with English Notes.
22. Vulture's Charles XII. in French, with English Notes.
23. Hentz's Classical French Reader.
24. Whelpley's Compend of History.
25. Nichol's Elements of Natural Theology.
26. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
27. Webster's English Grammar, for Academies and High Schools.
28. Parley's Bible Geography, for Common and Sabbath Schools.
29. Worcester's First Lessons in Astronomy.
30. The Juvenile Speaker.
31. Newman's Practical.
32. Davies's Bourne's Algebra.
33. Davies's Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
34. Davies's Surveying.
35. Davies's Descriptive Geometry.
36. Davies's Shadows and Linear Perspective.
37. Davies's Analytical Geometry.
38. Mansfield's Political Grammar.
39. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of England.
40. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.
41. Pinnock's Goldsmith's History.
42. The Scholar's Class Book.

For Sabbath Schools.

43. Parley's Bible Geography, with Engravings.
44. Nichol's Elements of Natural Theology, with Engravings.
45. Ray's Conversations on Animal Economy.
46. The Young Florist, or Conversations on Natural History.
47. Parley's Bible Stories, with Engravings.
48. Parley's Book of Poetry.
49. The New Missionary Gazetteer, with numerous Engravings.
50. Parley's Orthology, with numerous Engravings.

School Committees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally,
can be supplied with any of the Books enumerated above, by de-
livered on or before the 1st of June, at the following prices, by the
dozen or hundred, or with any School Books published in the
States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders
to the Company's Agent,

JOHN B. RUSSELL,
No. 19, School Street, Boston.

Quincy, April 22. 3w

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Mil-
ton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has com-
menced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah
Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the
neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS,
having purchased them at one of the first wholesale
houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best
quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock
comprises the most fashionable colored BROAD-
CLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashiona-
ble and richest article that can be purchased for vests;
also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He
has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light
and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSI-
MERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest
notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges
himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workman-
ship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.
As improvements are constantly making, and the
fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the
subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he pos-
sesses of receiving the latest London and New York
fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted
attention to his business to merit the approbation and
patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.
Milton, April 29. 1f

Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN
LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

At the head of the Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render
their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to
the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation
of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now
on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER,
SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and pro-
posing to restock their wharf in the spring, would so-
licit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.

BELA WHITON, Agent.

Quincy, April 15. 1f

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly ap-
pointed executor of the last will and testament of
RELIEF FRENCH.

late of Quincy, in the county of Norfolk, widow, de-
ceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons
having demands upon the estate of the said deceased
are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebt-
ed thereto to make payment to

LYDIA FAXON, Executrix.

Quincy, May 20, 1837. 3w

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly ap-
pointed administrator of the estate of
EBENEZER KINGMAN,

late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, yeoman,
deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons

POETRY.

THE UNKNOWN GOD.

To learned Athens, led by fame,
As once the man of Tarsus came,
With pity and surprise,
Midst idol altars as he stood,
O'er sculptured marble, brass and wood,
He rolled his awful eyes.

But one, apart, his notice caught,
That seemed with higher meaning fraught,
Graved on the wounded stone;
Nor form, nor name, was there expressed;
Deep reverence filled the musing breast,
Persuading, 'to the God unknown.'

Age after age has rolled away,
Altars and thrones have felt decay,
Sages and saints have risen;
And, like a giant roused from sleep,
Man has explored the pathless deep,
And lightnings snatched from heaven.

And many a shrine in dust is laid,
Where kneeling nations homage paid,
By rock, or fount, or grove;
Ephesian Dian sees no more
Her workmen fuse the silver ore,
Nor Capitoline Jove.

E'en Salem's hallowed counts have ceased
With solemn pomp her tribes to feast.
No more the victim bleeds;
To censured filled with rare perfumes,
And vestments from Egyptian looms,
A purer rite succeeds.

Yet still, where'er presumptuous man
His Maker's essence strives to scan,
And lifts his feeble hands,
Though saint and angel their powers unite,
To fathom that abyss of light,
Ah! still that altar stands.

TO FRIENDSHIP.

Friendship, peculiar boon of heaven,
The noble mind's delight and pride,
To men and angels only given,
To all the lower world denied.

While love, unknown among the blest,
Parent of thousand wild desires,
The savage and the human breast
Torments alike with raging fires.

With bright, but oft destructive gleam,
Alike o'er all his lightnings fly;
Thy lambent glories only beam
Around the favorites of the sky.

Thy gentle flow of guiltless joys
On fools and villains ne'er descend.
In vain for thee the tyrant sighs,
And hugs a flatterer for a friend.

Directress of the brave and just,
O guide us through life's darksome way!
And let the tortures of mistrust
On selfish bosoms only prey.

Nor shall thy ardors cease to glow,
When souls to blissful climes remove;
What raised our virtue here below,
Shall aid our happiness above.

ANECDOTES.

GOLD DUST. "Good heavens!" exclaimed uncle Joshua, as he sat in his arm chair reading the morning news to his better half, "Gold Dust on our wharves, and intended only for the poor of the land. Bless our government, or rather bless the newspaper which gave us the first news. Come, dear, let us have the first hand at it before the news spreads, and I'll warrant you in one year we'll have a house that will plant the Cathedral of Rome in the shade." "And are you quite sure that it is Gold Dust, and to be distributed gratuitously?" said uncle Joshua's astonished wife. "Yes, you stupid. Here, read it for yourself." It is well worthy the attention of the poor of our city to collect the Coal Dust on our wharves. "Coal Dust," thundered uncle Joshua, "let us see. The deuce take it!" Suffice it to say, that uncle Joshua's pulse which before beat at eighty, now fell to fifty, and he left the room exclaiming, "What a pity!"

A WITTY DRUNKARD. A person on whom the temperance reformation had produced a powerful effect, entered in a state of exhilaration, a temperance grocery, and exclaimed: "Mr. do you keep a dry thing—good to take here?" "Yes," replied the merchant, "we have some excellent cold water—the best thing in the world to take." "Well, I know it," replied the Bacchanite, "there's no one thing that's done so much for navigation as that, I'm certain, neighbor."

A SEVERE RETORT. A French officer, quarrelling with a Swiss, reproached him with his country's way of fighting on either side for money, while we, Frenchmen, said he, "fight for honor." "Yes, sir," replied he, "every one fights for that he most wants."

A GOOD REPLY. "Will you lend father your newspaper, sir?" he only just wants to read it?" "Yes, my good boy; and ask him to lend me to-day his dinner, I only just want to eat it."

A QUIET NOTICE. An Irishman having a looking-glass in his hand, shut his eyes, and placed it before his face; another asking him why he did so? "Upon my soul, exclaimed he, with an air of seriousness, 'it is to see how I look when I'm asleep, just.'"

MARRIED LIFE. An elderly gentleman travelling in a stage coach, was amused by the constant fire of words kept up between two old women. One of them at last kindly inquired if their conversation did not make his head ache. "No, no," he replied, "I've been married these twenty-eight years."

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY. Not long since an Irishman was carried before a court, in Boston, to be tried on a criminal charge. The clerk asked him in the usual form—"Guilty or not guilty?" "Zounds," replied the prisoner, with astonishment, "do you think I will tell you, that you have to try?"

FORCE OF CUSTOM. In a certain town not more than fifty miles from Boston, as the clergyman was holding forth in his usual drowsy manner, one of the deacons, probably influenced by the narcotic qualities of the discourse, fell into a doze. The preacher happening to use the words, "What is the price of all earthly pleasures?" The good deacon, who kept a small store, thinking the inquiry respecting some kind of merchandise, quickly answered, "seven and six pence a dozen."

PATIENCE. The priest of the village told a man who lost his wife the day before, that he must have patience, and received this reply, "Sir, I have been trying her, but she won't consent."

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Notice.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support which he has received, and hereby he directs attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage. He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his establishment, all articles in his line of business.

ALL ORDERS FOR

PILOT BREAD

will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of this article can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

Quincy, March 18.

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS,

at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TPOOLS. He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.

THOMAS DRAKE.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Liniment Opedeloc.

FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Harvey Field,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARE, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc. at fair prices.

GEORGE SPEAR.

Quincy, March 18.

Mix'd Woollen Yarn.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mix'd Woollen Yarn, two and three thread, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet on Monday, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Wrought Muslin Collars.

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Peruvian Pills.

FOR Universal Weakness and Impurity of the Blood, for internal and External Humors. The above Pills will discharge the Bile from the Stomach, and cure all disorders arising from Bilious Complaints. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price twenty-five cents. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humors. Dr. GORDAK, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpeting & Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also, for the Throat Distemper. Prepared of vegetables growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirtings & Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Notice.

ELENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing.)

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES,

and all other kinds of Panel Work, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with despatch.

Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense to them for transportation from factory to paint shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.

Also—a good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.

Call and see.

J. A. HOBART.

Weymouth, March 4.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, under the Bridge, (Quincy Point) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS,

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—

Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000.

which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.
Boston, Jan. 7.

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—a complete assortment of Life Geese and Common FEATHERS—of good quality—cheap.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.

Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime

assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—

—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mix.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mix, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marselles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, and all horse-drawn carriages, with drivers, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARD'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

THOMAS WHITE.

Quincy, March 4.

Payson's Indelible Ink.

Used without Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or art. For sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

Perisaltic Lozenges.

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESPIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various are the cures effected by their use, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Family Magazine.

Conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

THE subscribers have commenced a magazine of the above title, in monthly numbers, of forty royal octavo pages each, making at the close of the year a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, for the small sum of one dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance.

In pursuing the system determined upon, History, Natural History, Astronomy, Geography, Chemistry, Botany, Architecture, Mechanics, Agriculture, and American Biography, will comprise the leading departments of subject-matter. General Literature and Education, as distinct from the foregoing branches, will not be neglected; a compendious miscellany, comprising things useful and entertaining, curious, eccentric, wonderful, scientific, natural and artificial, together with a general summary of leading passing events, will also be admitted. Our own country, filled with enchanting lakes, and rivers, and beautiful prairies—with mountain solitudes, wildernesses and forests of unexampled awfulness and grandeur—with the enduring monuments and mounds of an extinct primeval people—with the grandeur and the splendor of heroic virtue—shall furnish the resources, of which, by the promise of all liberal literary gentlemen, we shall avail ourselves when practicable, to enrich our pages. All subjects which will admit of it will be illustrated with engravings. The first page of each number will be embellished with a large engraving, illustrative of American History or American "landscape-scenery." The whole number of engravings, at the conclusion of the volume, will amount to several hundred.

The Biography of those intimately connected with America will claim a prominent place. What stronger incentive to virtue and excellence can be presented to our youth than to place before them in bold relief, the actions of those who have labored for the benefit of their country.

The subject of Botany will be presented to our readers by giving interesting facts on this branch of science, nor will the cultivation of flowers be neglected.

The interesting topic of Natural History will occupy its due share of attention.

Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Geography will each receive that attention which its importance demands.

A series of articles on the Preservation of Health are preparing expressly for this Magazine, in which the subject of diet, clothing, etc., will be freely discussed.

The Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Scenery, etc., of America, will all be noticed in their places and illustrated with engravings.

In the literary department will be given brief notices of the new publications, and under the head of miscellanies will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

From this brief outline of the plan of the Family Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

As a sort of pabulum for schools, and a treasury of knowledge for families, the leading object of the Family Magazine is utility. It is intended that its morals shall be pure, its information authentic, and its arrangement in the new publications, and under the head of miscellanies will be grouped together such interesting facts as do not come properly speaking, under any of the above mentioned heads.

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Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RHEUMATISM, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 254, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rapture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Unilateral Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have, if it suits them, at a fair rate, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Tucked Pad; Housman's; India Rubber Pad; Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Trusses wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston, beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the kind in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, families, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The BRYANT of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminister REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Bilious Pills.

THESE PILLS are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, rashes in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, and stomachic indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, etc., etc.

From the numerous certificates which might be used the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniel—I am in want of a further supply of Dr. Davenport's Pills, I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and find them to be a very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniel, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages two) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Paufling, Bryant, Halleck, Payne, Makezine, Knapp, Flint, Goodrich, Clarke, and Whittier, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Lodi, etc., etc.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARKE, and published by J. Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions are received at this office. Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Gro. De Nap Gingham.

BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS.—An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOON-SHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Maryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. 1f

Florence Bonnets.

JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One set of superfine new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the present in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE.

Boston, April 29. 2m

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 22.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BARCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
CHARLES BRECK, Milton.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
GEORGE SOUTHER, East Randolph.
JUSTIN SPEAR, Hingham.
Hos. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate.
E. T. FOGG, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAYOUR, New-York City.
FREEMAN HUNT, 141, Nassau St.
J. P. CALLENDER, }
GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

MY WIFE'S HISTORY.

"What angel of beauty was that, who smiled so sweetly and so familiarly on you from the carriage that just passed us, Ellsford?" said I to my old college friend, with whom I was walking arm and arm along Market street,—having just met him after an absence of three years—as happy as a young girl before love makes her serious.

"Oh! that's my wife."

"Your wife! Well you are a happy dog, Ellsford. Why I never heard that you were married."

"But I am though; and to an angel, as you say truly, my friend," and a half perceptible tear filled in his eye, while a smile played over his manly face.

"When were you married?"

"Three weeks ago, and a happier man never lived than your old friend Ellsford."

Truly she was a lovely creature. My friend was a man of the most refined taste, united with high manly independence of feeling; and all was purified and elevated by the most liberal education. Mrs. Ellsford was worthy of her husband. Her mind was but a gentle image of his own—a kind of softened reflection.

Their house soon became the most attractive spot to me in the city, and most of my evenings were spent in their company. I was often led to remark the peculiar delicacy and exquisite perception of the beautiful which distinguished the mind of my friend's lovely companion.

Between her soul and nature in its varied manifestations there was a sympathy which seemed almost to make her a part of the great whole of creation. To her, "high mountains were a feeling,"—and the low breathings of the summer air with their wings of perfume—the loud swell of the tempest—the clear lake as it held the blue sky in its crystal depths—the whisper of the playful stream, and the strong rush of the mighty river—all had the power to chain her heart as with the spell of an invisible spirit. And from nature her soul went up to nature's God in pure devotions.

It is not necessary to the perfection of such a character that it should have no feeling in common with busy life. No: Caroline Ellsford was a choice friend and an interesting companion. She was not a vain dreamer, but one who understood the operations of her own mind, and who could control them.

A few brief years passed away, and the blight and the shadow fell upon my friend's bower of peace. The angel of death came with his fearful summons, and the high minded Ellsford was no more.

It was three months after this sad event that I returned home from a long journey in the "far west," and called to see the widow of my early friend. I found her as I had expected to find her—not paralysed in mind; but a calm and at times an almost cheerful—mourner. She was guarded in her allusions to her husband; and only so, it seemed, from the fact that experience had taught her that it were far better not to indulge in grief. But oh, what a change had come over the spirit of her dream!

I soon learned to my great grief that affairs with Ellsford had not been as prosperous as was supposed. His lovely widow was left with but a bare pittance after his business was settled up—and she soon began to feel great concern for her future support. In this dilemma she advertised for a situation as teacher in a private family, and, notwithstanding my gentle but earnest remonstrance, accepted the place of governess in the family of Mrs. Dobbs.

Mrs. Dobbs had served her time in the kitchen, from which she had been elevated by Mr. Dobbs, a man whose ideas could comprehend little beyond the multiplication table. By degrees he succeeded in adding dollar to dollar—little careful of the means, until he became one of the most wealthy merchants of our city. His wife soon began to feel her consequence, especially as her husband's reputed wealth and her own splendid coach and gaudy trappings, introduced her into the best society. In a few years a new edition of the Dobbs became apparent, and as graceless a set were not to be found in Charles street, from Fayette to Franklin.

"Emily, my dear."

"What?"

"Come, my love, I want you."

"What do you want?"

"I want to introduce you to your new governess."

"Is she cross, ma?" and a fat awkward girl of some eleven years of age came rudely into the room, and made her way up boldly and familiarly to where Mrs. Ellsford was sitting.

"This, my dear, is —. What's your name?"

"I forget."

"Mrs. Ellsford."

"No—not that—your first name."

"Caroline," said she, half weeping, as thoughts of other days, and of her high minded and honored husband came over her.

"Well, Caroline, this is Miss Emma—I want you to take particular care of her manners—she is quite polished now;—Indeed, I cannot ever be enough grateful to Madame Gallopade for the great attention she paid to her polite education—she was invaluable, and I fear I shall never cease to regret her leaving me. Do, pray, Caroline, be careful not to make my children rude; of all things I shudder at plebeian manners. Emma, my dear, this is Caroline, your new teacher."

"I don't like her much, ma!"

"I'm sorry for that. Caroline, you must be very careful to make the girls like you—they are very amiable now, and I don't want them to become rude. If you are polite to them, you will soon make them like you."

Just at this moment Angelina Dobbs, the celebrated belle—the admired of all admirers—of money, came sweeping into the room. She did not deign to notice Mrs. Ellsford at first, but when her mother told her this was Caroline, who would give her some lessons in music, as well as take charge of the girls, she rolled her inexpressive eyes upon her, and after scanning her from head to foot, with a half sneering air, remarked—

"Well, I reckon she'll do. What's her name?"

"I didn't hear."

"Caroline."

"Caroline—hem! Ma—I wish you hadn't went to Mrs. Melone's ball last night—you really looked so awkward that I was ashamed of you. And when you do go out, why in the name of common sense will you dance?"

I never saw any one in my life dance so ungracefully. Why, Mr. Fortunatus laughed right out when you made that false move in the cotillon—and he is such a gentleman in all his manners, and so intelligent and so interesting, I wouldn't have had it happened for all the world."

"Well, never mind, my dear, it's all over now."

"Yes, but I do mind though, and it aint all over yet. I don't choose to have you laughed at, especially as it tends to make me extremely ridiculous."

Duly installed in her unenviable office, Mrs. Ellsford used every exertion to modify and refine the crude material upon which she had to work. In the delectable Miss Angelina Dobbs, she found such a specimen of unregenerate gentility as is to be met with every day in what is called the "good society" of the city, but the philosophy of necessity made her submissive to her lot, and she did not murmur.—She had to suffer daily with the uncouth manners, insults and intrusions of those who considered themselves greatly her superior, but she bore it all with uncomplaining gentleness, and though I saw her as often as I could, yet she never hinted even remotely that she felt her unpleasant situation.

Miss Angelina Dobbs I had often met in company, and had found some little favor in her eyes. I occasionally called to see her, but it was for the real purpose of seeking an opportunity for a word with Mrs. Ellsford, which it was rather difficult to get, especially as she was rarely allowed the privileges of the parlor, and then was constantly made to submit to the petty commands of every member of this graceless family. Now she must ring for the servant, and now be sent for this thing and now for that; and not unfrequently would she be desired to leave the parlor.

Nearly two years passed away, and the lovely widow of my late friend was still buried in the family of Mrs. Dobbs. Miss Angelina had made several conquests, but was not yet married off. The real character of Mrs. Ellsford had become known, and though she was thrown into obscurity as much as possible by the noble family in which she resided, yet in that time she had met with several advantageous offers of marriage, such as Miss Angelina would have thought among the best;—these offers were always declined, but in such a way as caused her to retain the esteem and respect of those whose kind feelings of tenderness she could not reciprocate. Even the heartlessness of fashion and wealth softened when such a woman as Mrs. Ellsford became known in her real character, and she was now respected, and in many cases, where good sense happened to accompany elevation, greatly esteemed, by such as visited Mrs. Dobbs. This change in the tone of their visitors produced a corresponding one in the family, and Mrs. E. was consequently treated with more respect and less rudeness. Her intelligence and true dignity of character—united with a winning gentleness of manner and a perfect freedom from any effort at effect, insensibly won the good will and admiration of all; and it at length became a matter almost of necessity that Mrs. E. should be in the parlor whenever company were present, because visitors always asked for her, and would not be satisfied unless she were present. She soon drew around her an intelligent coterie of both sexes, and rendered the drawing room of Mrs. Dobbs quite attractive.

This could not be suffered to continue long, as Miss Angelina and her mother began to perceive too plainly that the daughter was thrown deeply into the shade by the governess. Her situation was soon rendered too disagreeable for endurance, and she very reluctantly at length determined to leave a place where, notwithstanding the constant shocks which her feelings received, she preferred remaining, to again submitting to the scrutiny and coldness of strangers.

"Caroline," said I tenderly, for she had become to me as a sister—indeed more than a sister, and I used the name in the fondness of confident familiarity. "Caroline, where do you intend going when you leave here, as you say you must?"

"I have not yet determined," said she half despondingly, "where I shall go—the Misses Wilfords are anxious that I should take charge of them, and they are an amiable and sweet family of children. Their mother has often hinted her wish that I should come into her house, and the little girls were only an hour since coaxing me to come and live with them. I could not become domesticated in a pleasant family, and shall probably go there."

"Will you take my advice on the subject, Caroline?"

"You have proved yourself a true friend—such as *he* said you were; (her voice slightly trembled)—and I think I may say with confidence that I will."

"Then don't go there?"

She looked at me with a momentary surprise, and then said, half bitterly, "Would you have me stay here?"

"Here!—no Caroline—no! not here!"

"Where then? I know of no other home."

There was something so melancholy in her tone that it instantly confirmed my resolution, and taking her hand, I said earnestly but tenderly—

"I will give you a home!"

She looked at me inquiringly, but not with an air of surprise, and merely said—

"I do not understand you."

"Simply and frankly then, I wish to give you a home in my own heart, and by my own hearth. Will you accept the offer made in all tenderness and affection?"

Her hand was in mine, but she did not remove it. A tear gathered in her eye, but a faint smile played about her lips. For a moment she remained silent, and then turning towards me said, calmly and feelingly—

"To the keeping of no one would I sooner give my happiness;—if you think a heart that has been bruised and wounded like mine worth having, it is yours."

Reader, I am a very happy man. And the once sorrowful Caroline, now Mrs. —, is, I think, a very happy woman, at least she says so, and I have no motive for doubting her word. She passed, as all right minded persons can, through the fire and it did not consume her—and she came from it refined as gold, that is, tried in the furnace. If you would choose a good wife, look out for one who has known sorrow, but has not been subdued by it—who has borne affliction with calmness, and privation without repining. They only who have had adversity know how to bear prosperity.

HINDOO CUSTOMS.

The frivolous distinctions which the different members of a Hindoo family observe towards each other from a spirit of persevering in their ancestral absurdities and mistaken ideas of decorum and modesty, are not only indicative of an uncouthness of manners and want of enlightened principles, but are calculated to prevent the development of their social virtues and to degrade the condition of the fair sex. The men and women never dine together. A young husband is thus deprived of the pleasure of eating with his wife, nor can he have any conversation with her before her parents, brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, or other relations. The girls of every family always remain veiled. A father-in-law can never see his daughter-in-law except at the time of her marriage. An elder brother is forbidden to visit or hold any conference with the wife of his younger brother, and should he by any accident be so much in contact with her as to tread upon her shadow, it would be considered an unholy affair, the expiation of which being his bathing with the Ganges water. A husband and wife can exchange their vows of friendship and love [if they have any] only at night, when they are apt to crack vulgar jokes, and speak upon incidental subjects, never caring to shew towards each other any tokens of good feeling or conjugal affection. When a young girl is at her father's, she is always advised by her mother, aunts, and grand-aunts, to conduct herself properly at her father-in-law's lest it might reflect shame or disgrace upon them for any instances of her immodesty, quarrelsomeness, obstinacy, loquacity, and haughtiness, which should never be allowed to form the component parts of a female character; and the instructions which she receives from them chiefly consist in covering the face with a long veil—in never speaking with her parents, brothers, and all the elderly relations of her husband—in never making her appearance before her father-in-law, uncle-in-law, and the elder brothers of her husband, in being submissive and obedient to her mother-in-law, and in performing kitchen services, and other jobs of the family. The young girls are also taught to shun the company of their husbands during the day, and those that find it very difficult to adhere to this rule are often

thought immodest and shameless, the consequence of which is that every husband and wife, as long as they are not sufficiently advanced in age, converse with each other in silence and secrecy.

In regard to eating, a wife is put to blushes, or becomes vexed, if the husband asks her any question as to her meal. The only thing that she can chew before him is betel and the spices. To smack the lips or lick the chops before men is considered by Hindoo women exceedingly indecent, and derogatory from the virtues of a female.

TIME FOR MATRIMONY.

The most proper age for entering the holy bands of matrimony has been much discussed, but never settled. I am entitled to my opinion; and, although I cannot here give the grounds on which it rests, the reader may take it for granted that I could adduce, were this the place, a great number of weighty reasons, both moral and physical, for the dogmas which I am going to propound. The maxim, then, which I would inculcate, is this—that matrimony should be contracted before the first year of the Fourth Sedennaid, on the part of the female, nor before the last year of the same, in the case of the male. In other words, the female should be, at least, twenty-one years of age, and the male twenty-eight years. That there should be seven years difference between the sexes, at whatever period of life the solemn contract is entered upon, need not be urged, it is universally admitted. There is a difference of seven years, not in the actual duration of life, but in the stamina of the constitution, the symmetry of the form, and the lineaments of the face. The wear and tear of bringing up a family might alone account for this inequality; but there are other causes inherent in the constitution, and independent of matrimony or celibacy.

In respect to early marriage, as far as it concerns the softer sex, I have to observe, for every year at which the hymenal knot is tied below the age of twenty-one, there will be, on an average, three years of premature decay of the corporeal fabric, and a considerable abbreviation of the usual range of human existence. It is in vain to point out instances that seem to nullify this calculation. The above will be found a fair average estimate. On the moral consequence of too early marriages it is not my intention to dilate, though I could adduce many strong arguments against, and very few in favor of the practice. It has been said that 'matrimony may have miseries, but celibacy has no pleasures.' As far as too early marriage is concerned, the adage ought to run thus—'marriage must have miseries, though celibacy may have no pleasures.' The choice of a wife or a husband is rather foreign to my subject, and has occupied much abler pens than mine to little advantage. My own opinion is, that were the whole of the adult population registered as they came of age, and each person, male and female, drew a name out of the run, and thus rendered matrimony a complete lottery, the sums total of happiness, misery, or content, would be nearly, if not exactly, the same, as upon the present principle of selection. This, at first sight, will appear a most startling proposition; but the closer we examine it, the less extravagant it will be found.—*Dr. Johnson's Economy of Health.*

EMPEROR AT THE PLOUGH.

On the fifteenth day of the first moon, in every year, which generally corresponds to the first of March, the Emperor (of China) in person performs the ceremony of opening the Grounds. This Prince, in great pomp, proceeds to the field appointed for the ceremony; the princess of the imperial family, the presidents of the five great tribunals, and an infinite number of mandarins, accompanying him. Two sides of the field are occupied by the Emperor's officers and guards; the third is allotted for all the laborers of the province, who repair thither to behold their art honored and practised by the head of their empire; the fourth is reserved for the mandarins.

The Emperor enters the field alone, prostrates himself, and nine times strikes his head against the ground, in adoration of Tion, the god of heaven; he pronounces with a loud voice a prayer appointed by the tribunal of the rites, invoking the blessing of the Almighty Sovereign on his labor, and on the labor of his people, who form his family; he then, in quality of sovereign pontiff of the Empire, sacrifices a bullock, which he offers up to heaven, as the source of every blessing;—whilst they cut the victim in pieces, and place them on the altar they bring the Emperor a plough, in which are yoked a pair of bullocks magnificently adorned. The Emperor then, laying aside his royal robes, takes hold of the handle of the plough, and turns up several furrows the whole length of the field; then, with a complaisant air, having delivered the plough to the mandarins, they successively follow his example, emulating one another in performing this labor with the greatest dexterity. The ceremony concludes with the distribution of money, and pieces of stuff among the laborers there present; the most active of whom finish the remaining labor, in presence of the Emperor, with great agility and address.

Sometime after, when they have sufficiently labored and manured their grounds, the Emperor repairs again, in procession, and begins the sowing of the field, always accompanied with ceremony, and attended with the laborers of the province.

The ceremonies are performed on the same days, in all the provinces of the empire, by the viceroys, assisted by all the magistrates of their departments, in presence of a great number of the laborers of their respective provinces. I have seen this opening of the grounds at Canton, (says the writer of this article) and I never remember to have beheld any of the ceremonies invented by man, with half the pleasure and satisfaction with which I observed this.—*Pictou (N. S.) Bee.*

From the Young Christian.

CREDIBILITY OF MIRACLES.

1. With God nothing is impossible. Miracles in their nature, imply no contradiction.—Whether likely or not, we may, therefore consistently with the highest reason, proceed to investigate their evidence. Should one undertake to prove that a part was equal to its whole, we are not bound to heed his testimony, because of an antecedent impossibility in the case. To this same extent have some objectors gone, maintaining that no evidence can establish miracles. We are to say of nothing unless in its very nature impossible, absurd, that *no* evidence can make it credible. With these limitations all things are credible with more or less testimony. Miracles, then, are possible;—a first step towards their credibility.

2. It appears highly probable from many considerations that God should make to men a revelation of his will; of their duty and destiny; of their expectations and hopes. Such a revelation would be quite removed from the ordinary course of events and in its very nature essentially miraculous. Can we suppose such a revelation to be made apart from miracles? Is not the very probability of a revelation an argument in favor of miracles, and a second step towards their credibility?

3. Miracles are probable. What are they? departures from the common order of nature. Made by whom? for what? Caused and guided by a Being, infinite in all perfection and with a view to the highest good of his intellectual creatures. He has established general laws for the government of the universe; but not for their own sake, not with the sole aim of having a fixed order of nature. His chief purpose, nature and reason declare, is to promote man's greatest good; and until it can be shown that this may best be secured by adhering to the sternest inflexibility to the established course, so long must I feel that departures in his administration are probable, especially when such departures are indications of wisdom and goodness.

4. Once more, miracles appear to meet a natural want of the soul. That seems to call for clearer manifestations of the Deity than are furnished in his works and daily providence. It seems to look beyond the wind, the earthquake and the fire, and listens that it may catch the still, small voice. The rude savage often fancies that the Great Spirit has been recognised by him in some special manifestation, and he rejoices at the vision. But especially does the enlightened worshipper of the true God, who feels in him the relation of a child to a parent, find in his soul a craving for a more intimate communion with that parent than the order of nature supplies. I am arguing for the credibility of miracles antecedently to all revelation; but may justly remark that "in these latter days" this craving of the soul can be satisfied. For, blessed be the Father of all lights, he has ordained in the revelation by his Son a standing miracle, to solve the doubts, and by its glad communion to fill that void in the human soul, which seems designed to be filled only by miraculous interposition. F. A. W.

ENORMOUS BIRD.

Mr. Temple, in his 'Travels in Peru,' relates that he once had an opportunity of shooting a condor. 'It was so satiated with its past on the carcass of a horse, as to suffer me to approach within pistol-shot before it extended its enormous wings to take flight, which was to me the signal to fire; and, having loaded with an ample charge of pellets, my aim proved effectual and fatal. What a formidable monster did I behold in the ravine beneath me, screaming and flapping in the last convulsive struggle of life! It may be difficult to believe that the most gigantic animal which inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equalled in size by a tenant of the air; and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our mountain eagle will probably read with astonishment of a species of the same bird, in the Southern hemisphere, being so large and strong as to seize an ox with its talons, and to lift it into the air, whence it lets it fall to the ground, in order to kill it and to prey upon the carcass. But this astonishment must in a great degree subside, when the dimensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which, incredible as they may appear, I now insert verbatim, from a note taken with my own hand. When the wings are spread, they measure sixteen paces, forty feet, in extent, from point to point. The feathers are eight paces, twenty feet, in length, and the quill part two palms, eight feet, in circumference. It is said to have strength enough to carry off a live rhinoceros.'

EARLY RISING.

Early rising contributes as surely to personal beauty as the dawn does to the beauty of the world. Shape, complexion, expression, the dignity arising from the sense of having performed a duty, the pleasure arising from the cheerful blood, all contribute to make the charm more charming.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

We have below, from the New Orleans Bee, more frightful details of the awful and wholesale butchery of one hundred and seventy-five human beings, who have fallen victims to a steamboat captain. Congress has in vain attempted action, but the people felt no interest in the matter, and yet our friends, our brothers, our sisters, those whom we love as we do ourselves, are at the mercy of such a butcher as the captain of this steamer. If he had murdered a single man, the law would hang. Now that he ought to be hung one hundred and seventy-five times, he will soon be the captain of another boat, with the power to murder as many more.

The Natchez papers contain further particulars of the deplorable loss of the Ben Sherrod. At the time she took fire, she was engaged in a race with the steamer Prairie; and the fire took from the great heat of the boilers, caused by raising her steam to its extreme power, a barrel of whiskey was placed on deck for the use of the hands during the race, who drank to excess and became intoxicated.

At about twelve o'clock at night the furnace became so heated that it communicated fire to the wood, of which there was on board about sixty cords. When the crew discovered the fire, they all left their posts and ran for the yawl without giving any alarm to the passengers, who were all asleep in their berths. The Captain for a time attempted to allay the extreme confusion by stating that the fire was extinguished; twice he forbade the lowering of the yawl, which was attempted by the deck hands and passengers. The shrieks of nearly three hundred persons on board now rose wild and dreadful. The cry was to the shore! to the shore! and the boat made for the starboard shore, but did not gain it, as the wheel rope might have given way, or the pilot been driven by the flames from his station. The steam was not let off, and the boat kept on. The scene of horror now beggared all description.

The yawl, which had been filled with the crew, had sunk, drowning some who were in it, and the passengers had no other alternative than to jump overboard without taking even time to dress. There were ten ladies on board, who all went overboard without uttering a single scream, some drowning instantly, and others clinging to planks—two of the number were finally saved. Some of the passengers are supposed to have been burnt up on board the Ben Sherrod—one man by the name of Ray, from Louisville, Ky., hung to a rope at the bow of the boat, until taken up by the yawl of the steamboat Columbus, which arrived about half an hour after the commencement of the disaster, on her downward passage. Mr. Ray's face and arms were much burnt while clinging to the boat in the above position—he lost \$20,000 in Natchez and United States paper.

The steamboat Alton arrived half an hour after the Columbus, but from the carelessness or indiscretion of those on board, was the means of drowning many persons who were floating in the water. She drove into the midst of the exhausted sufferers, who were too weak longer to make exertion, and by the commotion occasioned by her wheels, drowned a large number. A gentleman by the name of Hamilton, from Limestone county, Alabama, was floating on a barrel, and sustaining also a lady, when the Alton drove up and washed them both under—the lady was drowned, but Mr. Hamilton came up and floated down the river fifteen miles, when he was taken up by the steamer Statesman.

Mr. McDowell attributes the drowning of his wife to the indiscretion of the managers of the Alton, as she was floating safely on a plank at that time. Mr. McDowell sustained himself some time against the current, so that he only floated two miles down the river, where he swam ashore ten miles above Fort Adams.

Mr. Randall floated down the river ten miles, and was taken up by a flat boat, at the mouth of Buffalo creek. He saved his money in his pantaloons pocket, but lost one thousand dollars worth of freight. Mr. McDowell lost his wife, son, a lady, Miss Frances Few, who was under his protection, and a negro servant.

There were two hundred and thirty-five persons on board, of whom not more than sixty escaped, leaving one hundred and seventy-five drowned, including the Captain's three children and his father. His wife was picked up by a flat boat badly burnt.

The boat had been on fire twice during the race on that same night previous to the conflagration.

FATAL DISASTER.

A slip from the office of the Charleston Patriot, furnishes us with the following particulars of a most melancholy occurrence:

Mr. Horatio Leavitt, a respectable inhabitant of this city, his lady and two children, were drowned yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, while taking an airing in a gig near the east end of Sullivan's Island. The first information of the accident was communicated by a negro man belonging to Col. Ion, who perceiving at a distance a horse and gig in the water, concluded that some accident had happened, and immediately gave the alarm. A gentleman of this city who was at the time fishing in that vicinity, repaired without loss of time to the spot, and when he reached it, perceived the horse rearing and plunging in the water, with the gig attached, but no person in it. It is impossible to ascertain the manner that this dreadful accident occurred. The most probable conjecture is, that as the horse was gentle, Mr. Leavitt, deceived by the lowness of the tide, must have driven too near to the edge of the channel, and that the gig upset, which would naturally precipitate all who were in it into the water, too deep to admit of their extrication. The bodies of Mr. Leavitt and two children were taken up about half past five, and that of Mrs. Leavitt was found at eleven o'clock last night.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1837.

As the conductor of a public newspaper, established upon independent principles, the editor considers that he is under obligations to admit all well-written communications offered for publication on various subjects. For the sentiments advanced or language employed by the different writers, he does not consider himself responsible.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

HUDSON RIVER LETTERS. NO. II.

Hudson, May 10th, 1837.

Dr. White's Insane Asylum—Education—Boarding School.

BROTHER G.—In the course of my ramblings about the city, I visited Dr. White's Insane Asylum. Viewing it the work of individual effort, it well deserves respectful notice. It has been in successful operation since 1830. The building is not particularly imposing in its appearance, but its location is peculiarly eligible and airy. It is constructed of limestone, procured from an inexhaustible quarry about a mile from the city. It is one hundred and twenty feet in length. The centre is three stories, and two wings two stories in height, being divided into rooms for the accommodation of about sixty patients. It is situated on elevated ground, commanding fine scenery, good air, and pure water. In the rear are extensive grounds, where the inmates can exercise, and be diverted by games of ball, quoits, &c. The mortality of this city, is, I am told, less than that of any other in the state. The cholera of 1832 did not visit the city of Hudson. Upon examining the interior of the establishment, the visitor finds everything light and airy, well adapted for the comfort and restoration of the patients; the room are neatly kept, well furnished, ventilated, and heated. The attendants, male and female, appear to be attentive and kind. A separate building is assigned for noisy and disorderly patients. In his medical labors, Dr. White is assisted by his son, Dr. G. H. White. Their treatment is upon the most approved plan, and has been quite successful, being in recent cases about 90 per cent. At present there are 48 patients; 375 have been admitted since the opening of the institution.

It is worthy of remark in this place, that Dr. White was induced to enter upon so difficult an enterprise from the occurrence of two cases in his own family, which led him more attentively to study the philosophy of the human mind for nearly twenty years, and to gather for their benefit from the systems of Europe, and the institutions of our own country, the most approved medical and moral treatment.

The treatment of a community of maniacs is most arduous; but when the principles of benevolence, guided by wisdom, are enlisted in the cause, the reward of an approving conscience will more than compensate the devoted friend of the poor lunatic. Of Dr. White it may be said,

Thou art thy friend—
Thy waiting midnight vigil is for them;
The toll, the watching, and the stifled pang,
That stamps thee as a martyr, is for them;
They cannot thank thee, save with that strange shriek,
Which wounds the gentle ear. Yet thou dost walk
In high ministry of love and power,
As a musician, 'mid their spectral throng,
And burning visions.

Considerable attention is paid in Hudson to education. In the opposite corner of the Asylum stands a three story brick edifice, occupied as a Classical Boarding School. It is under the management of Mr. Andrew Huntington. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five. It consists of boys from eight to sixteen years of age. Besides the common branches of an English education, the studies pursued are the Latin, Greek and French languages, Algebra, Geometry, Rhetoric, and Chronology. The pupils are constantly under the care of the principal. The discipline of the school appears to be strict, but at the same time mild and parental. The expense of tuition, for each pupil, per annum, is \$160, including tuition, board, lodging, washing, fuel, lights, and stationary. There are several other good schools, public and private. F. H.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In the latter part of the thirteenth chapter of the Acts, is an account of the preaching of Paul and Barnabas to the Jews, and of their commission to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to the Gentiles. The history informs us that when the Gentiles heard this "they were glad and glorified the word of the Lord; and as many, as were ordained to eternal life, believed." This passage has been frequently quoted as furnishing decisive proof of the divine decrees, that is, that God, without respect to moral character, has ordained a certain portion of his human family to be the heirs of eternal salvation and the remainder to be the subjects of never ending punishment. This doctrine, so injurious to the attributes of the merciful Father of the universe, it is maintained is taught in the passage under consideration. But the Greek word, which is here translated *ordained*, means to *appoint*, to *dispose*, to *place*, and accordingly the verse is thus translated by some: "As many of the Gentiles believed as were inwardly disposed to receive the doctrine of eternal life;" by others, "as many as had an *early* and well disposed mind for that purpose, believed." Archbishop Newcomb gives this translation of the verse—"as many as were disposed, believed to everlasting life." This is a construction of the text at once consistent with the original Greek, and in perfect harmony with the benevolent and impartial character of the Maker and Judge of all.

In the twentieth chapter, the author of this book has recorded the affectionate and pathetic discourse of the Apostle Paul to the Elders of the Church at Ephesus, at the moment of his departure from them on his way to Jerusalem. In this discourse he is represented as saying unto them in the language of an Instructor: "Take heed therefore unto yourselves and to all the flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made you Overseers, to feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood." The phrase "Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood," is confidently adduced by those who hold to the doctrines of the Trinity and Atonement, in their broadest sense as convincing evidence of their truth. But it has been shown by some of the ablest critics even among Trinitarians, that the Greek word, *theos*, is not to be found in any ancient manuscript of the Greek Testament, which has the least claim to authority: but that the Greek word, *kurios*, which we translate Lord, is uniformly the reading in every manuscript that deserves

QUINCY PATRIOT.

consideration. The text thus amended, according to the concession of some of the most learned Trinitarians, furnishes no foundation for the doctrines we have just mentioned. The passage will then contain nothing offensive to the ear of the strictest Unitarian. "Feed the church or flock of the Lord, which he hath formed or collected by his own blood," by all that he did, and taught, and suffered.

I have thus attended to those passages in the Acts of the Apostles, which appeared to require some illustration, and have made such remarks upon the doctrines they contain as were deemed important. This book is principally an historical composition, and is not difficult to be understood. It is a history deeply interesting to the Christian, as describing the early progress of the Gospel—the indefatigable labors and unwearied efforts of its first preachers, amidst dangers, and difficulties, and sufferings, which nothing but an irresistible conviction of the truth and eternal importance of the religion they were called to preach and defend, could have enabled them to meet. The Apostle Paul especially is presented to our consideration as possessing the noblest qualities of the mind, as the fittest and perhaps the only suitable character, whom the Supreme Being could have selected among men for the high purposes he was destined to accomplish in the defence and propagation of the Gospel when it was first published to the world, and had to encounter the prejudices and the vices of every nation: to be opposed by the reasonings of philosophers, and as far as could be effected, to be crushed by the arm of civil power. But none of these things seemed to move him. He stood undaunted amidst terrors, and sufferings, and trials, which no ordinary mind could have sustained. With unwearied step he traversed from one country to another, and by his devotion to the work in which he was engaged, and the aid of Providence, he converted thousands of the idolatrous world from sin and superstition to the belief and practice of the pure and rational truths of the Gospel. In this noblest of human enterprises, he endured the most incredible hardships, and was ever ready to suffer death for the cause he so ably defended.

A religion, which such a man as Paul was ready to defend at every hazard, and in the belief of which millions of enlightened Christians since his day have esteemed it their highest privilege to live and die, cannot be unworthy of our most devout and welcome reception, of our firmest faith, or of our habitual practice. It is this religion only which lifts the soul to heaven, and opens to the dying man the gate to everlasting joy, to unceasing progress in knowledge and holiness. Let us then live, my friends, under the influence of its solemn and eternal truths that we may die in the hopes it inspires, and partake forever in the blessedness it reveals. —To be continued. W.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Acts 8: 36, 37.—And the Eunuch said, see here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized? And Philip said, If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered and said, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.

Jehovah threatens those who continue formal worship without piety with a fearful punishment. "Wherefore the Lord said, For as much as this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honor me, but have removed their hearts far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men: therefore, behold, I will proceed to do a marvellous work among this people, even a marvellous work and a wonder; for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid." If the Jews were not required to make, and did not really make, a profession of true religion or real piety, how could God charge them with so great a sin in drawing near to him with the mouth only?

Persons who were not experimentally pious sometimes gained admission to the apostolical churches; but the terms in which they are spoken of show that they came in by deceit, and had no right to be there. Thus Jude speaks of some, who had *crept in unawares*; there were barriers around the church, but by deceit, or stealth, they had *crept in unawares*. In the apostolical days there was a wide distinction between the church and the world. And the ground of this distinction was visible piety in the church. The same distinction existed in all the churches of New England, as they were planted by our fathers. Those who wished to be admitted to membership in these churches were examined as to their belief in the truths of the Scriptures, and their experience as to a change of heart; and if, in the judgment of the church, they were "sound in the faith" and experimentally pious, they were admitted, by consent of the brethren. It was the church and not the applicant, that was the judge.

But now we are told, "ministers or churches have no right to prescribe what particular doctrines men shall believe, or to demand evidence of a change of heart, without assuming a power never delegated to mortals."

Just compare these statements with the Holy Scriptures—with the conduct of the Apostles. Paul directed Timothy to hold fast the form of sound words—to take heed to the doctrine—to continue in the things which he had heard, &c. But what a meddlesome fellow was Paul? What business had he to prescribe to Timothy what he should believe?

He directs Timothy, also, to "commit the things which he had received of him to faithful men, who should be able to teach others also." But how was Timothy to know who were faithful men? What right had he to examine men as to their faith in Christ, or fidelity to him? This certainly would be to invade the prerogative of that Omniscient Being, who alone searches the heart.

Moreover, Paul speaks of some who had "brought in damnable heresies;" and pronounced those "accursed," whether they were angels or men, who "preached another gospel." Surely, it is not much to be wondered at, that such a meddlesome fellow as Paul, and his fellow Apostles, should "turn the world upside down." It is matter of wonder that the town clerk of Ephesus feared their being called to answer for the "uproar" there made about him, or dared to "appease the people," who wished to tear him in pieces. A man who thus dared to prescribe what others should believe, and teach, and to pronounce some accursed, and to accuse others of bringing in heresy, a man so uncharitable, surely, deserved just such treatment.

"The church has no right to prescribe the terms of communion." The church does not prescribe these terms. The Holy Ghost has prescribed them, and left them for her to use, in accomplishing the end for which she was instituted, to perpetuate her own existence by admitting to her fellowship those only who give credi-

ble evidence of piety, and to bless the world by being the light and salt thereof. The object of association in the church is a union of strength to glorify God and do good. But if she has no right to examine candidates for admission to her communion, as to the articles of their belief and the exercises of their hearts, she has no means of preserving herself an association of faithful men, or promoting her strength and the glory of God, and the good of the world: For if she must admit to her fellowship all who may choose to come in, however jarring and discordant their opinions and feelings may be, she would soon be as much confounded as the Babel builders were. "Two cannot walk together except they be agreed." "A family, or city, or kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation." As long as those who profess to be Christians differ widely in their views of doctrine, and discipline, and experimental religion, if they were all to be united in one body, they might well be named Babel, for they would have confusion, and would but confound one another.

What then is the objection to creeds? What reason can be assigned why those who are of one opinion, and one faith, and one view of discipline and religious experience, should not have one common standard of doctrine? Is it because there is no system and no order in theology? Surely not. For God, who works by order in the natural world, governs his moral kingdom by laws of system and order. Is it because the Bible reveals no fundamental doctrines or truths? Surely not. For the Bible does reveal the great principles of God's moral government. Is it because these principles cannot be optimized into a brief connected form, or because the meaning of the Bible can be conveyed in no other language than its original language? If so, why attempt to translate the scriptures, or preach the gospel, or publish commentaries, or write "Biblical Illustrations"? These, surely, are vain. It was never the object of ministers or churches, who have adopted creeds, to have them supplant the Bible, but simply to show how they understand the Bible. And if their meaning of the Bible cannot be expressed in a creed, could it be expressed by "biblical illustrations" or any other expostions?

I shall here quote the language of another: "If churches were formed only to worship an unknown God, or to blow the trumpet of an uncertain sound, they would need no confessions of faith; however they might be pleased to adopt, and feel themselves bound in conscience to propagate, their articles of belief. An invading enemy is always prejudiced against fortified positions and standing armies; and would much prefer an open country and an undisciplined militia. And if the good natured people invaded would consent to adopt the same prejudices, and to act upon the defensive, without concert or fortification, they would much oblige the enemy; who, both before and after their subjugation, would doubtless eulogize them as pre-eminent in liberality and the social virtues."

"Creeds and associated churches create a rugged warfare to the innovator, and reward him with slow gains, and stunted victories of doubtful continuance. Who ever knew a professor of religion of loose morals, who was not opposed to evangelical discipline; or one buffeted by his faults, without reformation, who did not cry persecution; or an attempt made to unite churches, for the defence of the gospel, which did not arouse the energies, and call forth the declamation of those who avow their opposition to the doctrines of the reformation? Not a movement can be made upon this subject, but instantly the Pope is at the door; the dungeons of the inquisition are under our feet, and the chains, the racks, the stake, and the fire are prepared."

Your readers will judge for themselves why some are opposed to religious creeds. We would only ask, what harm can they do? Whose privileges do they abuse, when those who have them require none to subscribe to, or obey them, but such as choose to do it? Do not all our liberal brethren wish for the privilege of doing as they please, of having no creeds if they please, and of worshipping how, and whom, and where they please? Why then will they not allow others the same privilege to have creeds if they please? The friends of creeds ask no more. They only ask the rights of conscience to worship how, whom, and where they please. They compel none to unite or associate with them. Who then has any ground of complaint? If any wish to join churches who have no creed, and require an assent to no doctrine, and no relation of any religious experience, they can find such churches. Why can they not go, quietly, to their own company.

PHILEMON.

THE LICENSE LAW.

To the editor of the Patriot:

On a perusal of an Act of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning Licensed Houses, and the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed April 20, 1837, and which went into operation on Saturday the 20th ult., I find the following remarkable language in the fourth section. "Any person who shall have been three times convicted of a breach of this act, (that is, for selling ardent spirits) or of the forty-seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes, shall upon such third conviction, in addition to the penalties in this act, and said chapter provided, be liable to be imprisoned in the common jail for a term not exceeding ninety days at the discretion of the court before whom trial may be had." In my humble conviction the equity, policy, or constitutionality of this law is to say the least, extremely dubious. The objects of its framers were doubtless good, but its practical results I fear will be otherwise. What, drive men to reform? Threaten them, if they do not abstain from the use or sale of ardent spirits that the strong arm of the law shall punish them! Preposterous; as well might the Ethiopian be made to change his skin, or the leopard his spots, as to cause intemperate men to abstain from drinking by threats or denunciations. The human mind is not so fabricated. Men must be won by gentle, persuasive, rational means, if you wish to make them better, or enlist them with the number of your friends. Moral reform is the offspring of spontaneous action of the heart. It is always produced by an appeal to the best feelings of our nature. No force is required to meliorate the human heart. I am a friend to temperance societies; they are voluntary associations sprung up within thirteen years past, in almost every town throughout the Commonwealth, (without the aid of any license law) to combat and subdue by mild appeals and precepts, as well as example, the scourge of our happy country—intemperance. The cause is just and patriotic, and will go on conquering and to conquer, unless stayed in its progress by the interference of legislation. Voluntary associations for the promotion of temperance have done all, that has

been beneficially accomplished. Legislative aid has rather retarded than accelerated any efforts for the suppression of intemperance. The American people well know the relations which exist between the federal and state governments; and as long as the importation of alcoholic liquors is encouraged by Congress, and the duties that accrue from that part of the revenue of the nation, so long will the people regard all penal laws, threatening the imprisonment of the body against the sale of the same on a more humble scale, as an encroachment on their rights and immunities, guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States. And well they may, when a transgressor of the law is liable in this state, to be torn from his family and friends, business, and the world, and be incarcerated with felons for ninety days. The subject will be resumed in a future number. D.

PRESENTIMENT.

"Oh, father, let us hence—for hark,
A fearful murmur shakes the air;
The clouds are coming swift and dark;
What horrid shapes they wear.
A winged giant sails the sky;
Oh, father, father, let us fly!"

"Hush, child, it is a grateful sound,
That beating of a summer shower.
Here, where the boughs hang close around,
We'll pass a pleasant hour.
Till the fresh wind, that brings the rain,
Has swept the broad heavens clear again."

"Nay, father, let us haste—for see,
That horrid thing with horned brow,
His wings outstretched this very tree,
He scowls upon us now;
The breeze like Karma is lifted high;
Oh, father, father, let us fly!"

"Hush, child," but, as the father spoke,
Downward the livid firebolt came,
Close to its exit the thunder broke,
And, blotted by the flame,
The child lay dead; while, dark and still,
Swept the swift cloud along the hill.

The above lines, from the pen of WILLIAM C. BRYANT, were originally published in the New York Mirror. The Boston Pearl and Galaxy says, "they are not only unworthy the reputation of their author, but, indeed, confer no honor on the Mirror in which they appear." The editors think they "give a presentiment that the literary death of Mr. Bryant must soon occur."

Being young, we would not venture to cope with critics of more years and experience; yet, we must be permitted to say, we differ in opinion respecting these lines from the *The Pearl* (though it be a precious shell) and *Galaxy*, (though its zone be studded with many stars), instead of being "embellished with an engraving of New York."

We do not think "let us hence," in the first two lines so "highly ungrammatical," as to be wanting, either in beauty or strength, in a poetic effusion on a thunder storm. They convey the feelings which would naturally arise in the mind of a child.

"A fearful murmur shakes the air," our critics tell us "is scarcely in keeping with the character of children's remarks, and a murmur's shake is something seldom heard of." It may be so: *sed dubito*; the child might have seen an humble bee and heard him buzz, and if murmur (as lexicographers tell us) means a humming sound, and the motion of the air, (as philosophers tell us) makes the noise, then the bee's wings in striking the air might well be said to "shake it," and hence "a murmur's shake," is not an unapt figure, though by critics "seldom heard of."

"Scarcely in keeping," &c. is an awkward roundabout expression, somewhat like doubling Cape Horn to go to England.

"The clouds are coming, swift and dark," is a striking representation of an approaching tempest; and "swift and dark" seem to apply, quite as aptly, to an approaching cloud as "swiftly and darkly."

"A winged giant sails the sky;" what more natural than for a child to compare a dark cloud, fast spreading over the heavens, to a "winged giant?" If a child had never seen wings, nor heard of a giant, the figure might be deemed unnatural. But as children see wings and hear of giants, it is a vivid idea of the use of wings and the strength of a giant.

"The beating of a summer shower" is a "grateful sound" in the ears of most persons, and "the fresh wind, as bringing rain," does not seem to us very "awkward" or "forced." We deem it unnecessary to peep at the other criticisms, as their insipidity and injustice must be obvious to all.

In fine, we do not believe the fame of Mr. Bryant will suffer by the fabrication of such composition as this. It may be a "presentiment" to our critics of his "literary death," but when we read their criticism it was a "presentiment" to us, that he had fallen into the shell of a "Pearl" to shine forth in a "Galaxy" of greater light. No doubt, his "well earned laurels are now blighted, and his literary death has already occurred."

He's had his purgatory here betimes,
And lost his reputation by his rhymes.

We think the shafts of our "literary and scientific" critics, like the weapon of old Priam, will fall harmless, at the feet of the poet. And we hope he will, ere long, give us in similar verse, the "Presentiment," into which a love of criticism leads many editors, who like robbers, in the top of a cherry tree, never take the worse, but always pick at the fairest and ripest fruit.

MR. ADAMS. In different sections of the country resolutions have been passed highly approving the course pursued by our representative in Congress. At the annual meeting of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, at which nearly two hundred and fifty delegates were present, the following, among other resolutions, was unanimously adopted. All present seemed to be deeply interested, and the utmost harmony prevailed throughout the whole proceedings.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are tendered to the Hon. John Quincy Adams, of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, and to Thomas Morris, of the Senate, from the state of Ohio, for their magnanimous exertions in behalf of the right of petition,—the last that those who would be free should surrender.

APPOINTMENTS. The Governor and Council, have appointed Charles A. Dewey, of Northampton, a Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, under the act of March last. James T. Austin, of Boston, to be Attorney General. Asahel Huntington, of Salem, to be Attorney for the Northern District. Charles H. Warren, of New Bedford, to be Attorney for the Southern District. Pliny Merrick, of Worcester, to be Attorney for the Middle District.

TO TEA DRINKERS. What cheerful countenances old maids will wear, after they have read, that Britannia tea-pots are now made by steam—the bodies being spun and the handles cut. A good workman can spin twenty dozen pot bodies in a day. What an important invention!

MEXICO AND TEXAS. Since Bustamante was installed President of Mexico, the war with Texas has renewed; and if we can rely upon the accounts, various efforts are making to subdue the rebellious province. The Mexicans have declared the whole coast of new republic in a state of blockade. Jealous that United States or a portion of its citizens were aiding rebels; they have seized in port and captured at a large number of American merchantmen, and in a few instances, have tried and condemned the crews as passengers as pirates. The capture of their national vessel by the United States sloop of war *Natchez*, in part induced them to take these steps by way of retaliation. Upon a statement made by the Mexican Commander, Com. Dallas liberated the prize, refused to resume the command. He considered an insult not so easily to be settled. Among the numerous vessels taken by the Mexicans, was the Texian schooner Independence, after a severe action, four hours, by two brigs of war. The command of the Texian schooner was severely wounded. Mr. Wharton, the late Minister from the self-created republic to this country, was on board and consequently a prisoner of war. To protect the commerce of the United States and to demand a release of the vessel already captured, the United States fleet, under command of Com. Dallas, has been ordered to sail from Pensacola. The Texans were preparing to make an attack upon Vera Cruz and Matamoros, by land, with the intention of destroying both places.

POSTSCRIPT. The American squadron has been ordered by Matamoros with orders to demand immediate reparation for the injuries done our commerce. From doubted authority, we learn that the crews and passengers of the lately captured American merchantmen are treated with the greatest brutality—that for more of them are confined in a room twenty square, and have nothing to eat for more than a few hours. Santa Ana, it is said, will be tried as a traitor for which purpose Bustamante is collecting all the umbrals of his correspondence with Texas and the States. Much dissatisfaction and disorder prevail throughout Mexico.

TEMPERANCE MEETING. It seems that a meeting of the citizens of Dedham was held some time this week at which resolutions were passed in substance, the County Commissioners had discharged their duty, and that this meeting will sustain them in their sions. A committee was appointed, consisting of individuals, to inquire into, and prosecute all violators of the license laws within town. The whole proceedings of the meeting, from some cause or other withheld from publication. The editor of the *Dedham Patriot* was even refused a copy of the Secretary's cords. Our neighbor of the *Patriot* will not be permitted to enjoy the contents of that flagon if it continue. What! withhold the proceedings of a goodly, avowed objects of which are to do good—your lights shine before all men," &c. We trust the *Patriot* will speak openly on this subject, and if a cause has fallen into the hands of bad men, influence to purge and restore it to the good old path upon which the true friends of temperance first mended.

PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY LEDGER. This interesting weekly newspaper has been much enlarged and improved in mechanical execution. Among the great merits of penny papers, the *Ledger* holds an even; if not a superior rank. The editorial chair is filled with credit; and the persevering publishers (among them our friend Simmons) deserve a generous support, which, we have no doubt, they will receive. A paper may be examined at this office; and we shall be happy to forward the name of any one who wishes for a good paper from the "Athens of America" Philadelphia.

NEW CENSUS. The present population of Cape Cod is 1331, increase in seven years, 104. Ratable 311.

Hingham has increased in the seven years on her present population being 3445. The number polls, 945.

In Roxbury the present population is 7403; census of 1830, 5449; increase, 2244; ratable 2746.

In Milton the population is 1772; by the census of 1830, 1565; increase, 207; ratable polls, 525.

In Newton the present population is 3637; census of 1830, 2575; increase, 660; ratable polls, 1067.

In Sharon the present population is 1093; census of 1830, 1010; increase, 83; ratable polls, 283.

In Medway the present population is 2560; census of 1830, 1767; increase, 283; ratable polls, 767.

CORRECT NUMBER OF POLLS. In our last week the number of ratable polls to be nine hundred and eighty-five—twenty-eight less than last year. This statement was made upon a hasty examination of the assessor's Books. The correct number, as returned by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, is ten hundred and fourteen—a gain of one since last year. The nation in business has caused many to leave the country otherwise the number would not have felt much of fourteen hundred. By the new law, Quincy is entitled to three Representatives in five of the years, and two for the remaining five years.

INSTALLATION AT MILTON. Rev. Samuel Wenz was installed at Milton, on Wednesday, 21st. Pastor of the Church under the late charge of R. Gile. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Gay, of water; Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester; Installing Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Moore, of Cambridge; Charge, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree; Fellowship of the Churches, by Rev. Mr. Sanford, of Danvers; Address to the Church and People, by Mr. Durfee, of Dedham; Concluding Prayer, by Mr. Perkins, of Braintree.

HEN THIEVES. In some parts of New Jersey, hen-roosts of many of the farmers have been set to prevent which, large traps have been set at these roges. In the morning, as one of the went to feed his hens and look at his trap, he found that one of the rogues had left his right hand next day he gave notice by an advertisement, and requested the gentleman to call and take it away would not keep much longer.

GREEN PEAS. It is said that "green peas by load, and strawberries in profusion," are for sale in Norfolk market. Green peas, strawberries, &c., of this season's growth, were for sale in the more market on last Saturday morning.

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Hingham has increased in the seven years only 88, her present population being 3445. The number of polls, 945.

In Roxbury the present population is 7433; by the census of 1830, 5449; increase, 2234; ratable polls, 2126.

In Milton the population is 1772; by the census of 1830, 1565; increase, 207; ratable polls, 844.

In Newton the present population is 2037; by the census of 1830, 2375; increase, 600; ratable polls, 844.

In Sharon the present population is 1003; by the census of 1830, 1010; increase, 83; ratable polls, 282.

In Medway the present population is 2560; by the census of 1830, 1767; increase, 283; ratable polls, 554.

CORRECT NUMBER OF POLLS. In our last we stated the number of ratable polls to be nine hundred and eighty-five—twenty-eight less than last year. This statement was made upon a hasty examination of the Assessor's Books. The correct number, as returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, is ten hundred and fourteen—a gain of one since last year. The stagnation in business has caused many to leave the place, otherwise the number would not have fallen much short of fourteen hundred. By the new law, Quincy will be entitled to three Representatives in five of the ten years, and two for the remaining five years.

INSTALLATION AT MILTON. Rev. Samuel W. Cozens was installed at Milton, on Wednesday, 24th ult., Pastor of the Church under the late charge of Rev. Dr. Gile. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Gay, of Bridgewater; Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester; Installing Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Moore, of Cohasset; Charge, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree; Fellowship of the Churches, by Rev. Mr. Sanford, of Dorchester Village; Address to the Church and People, by Rev. Mr. Durfee, of Dedham; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Braintree.

HEN THIEVES. In some parts of New Jersey, the hen-roosts of many of the farmers have been robbed, to prevent which, large traps have been set to catch these rogues. In the morning, as one of the farmers went to feed his hens and look at his trap, he discovered that one of the rogues had left his right hand. The next day he gave notice by an advertisement and requested the gentleman to call and take it away, as it would not keep much longer.

GREEN PEAS. It is said that "green peas by the cart load, and strawberries in profusion," are for sale in the Norfolk market. Green peas, strawberries, and potatoes of this season's growth, were for sale in the Baltimore market on last Saturday morning.

LETTERS OF EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS. These letters, (originally published in this paper) addressed to the inhabitants of the Twelfth Congressional District, by their faithful Representative, Mr. Adams, have just been published, in pamphlet form, by Isaac Knapp, 25 Cornhill, Boston. These letters have reference, as our readers are already aware, to the right of petition and the freedom of speech.

SPECIE. The packets which have sailed during the past eight or ten days, from New York, for England, carried specie remittances to the amount of more than half a million of dollars.

FLOUR. This article is selling in Pittsburg, Pa. at four dollars a barrel. Wheat can be bought for sixty-two cents a bushel.

FOURTH OF JULY. Ex-President Adams has received and accepted an invitation to deliver an oration at Newburyport, on the fourth of July next.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY. Rev. William S. Ballou, has declined the invitation extended to him by the Universalist Society of this town, to become their pastor.

LYNN. The report in circulation that *seventeen* families were obliged to go to the almshouse in that town, is denied in the Lynn papers.

A BRUTE. A fellow named Bottomly, superintendent of a factory in Philadelphia, was on Friday convicted of the following piece of cruelty to a child eleven years of age, named Edward Simpson, who was employed in the factory, at twelve shillings a week. Sometime in August last, the boy became weak, and in consequence absented himself from the factory for a day and a half; whilst absent his brother attended in his place, and regularly discharged his duty. On his return to the factory, Bottomly inquired into the cause of his absence. Not satisfied with his explanation of the cause, he commenced a violent attack on him with a piece of board. So severe were the blows inflicted, that the instrument of flagellation was broken in two. Not yet satisfied with the extent of the punishment, he then picked up a piece of the beam of a wheel, about eighteen inches long, three wide, and half an inch thick. With the side and edge of this, he continued to beat the boy over the back, loins, shoulders, and head, until, to use the language of the child, the sufferer did not know whom he ceased to beat him. It was proved that the warrant was of the most severe character. He was bruised from his elbows to the knees, and in many places the skin and flesh were lacerated and torn. In this condition he was refused permission to go home, but set to work with the other boys until discharged at the breakfast house. On his return home, the blood which had oozed from his body, had stiffened with his shirt, the latter clinging to the wounds on his back.

DEADLY ACCIDENT IN CHINA. The Canton Press of October 22d, informs us that "a company of actors were a few days since engaged by the people of a village of the name of Kowling. After the temporary theatre had been erected, and everything was ready for the play to begin, when striking up the music, the great drum burst, which accident being considered an unlucky omen, the actors refused to perform; but the people would not be thus deterred, and the play proceeded. During the performance some fireworks were let off, and the Bamboo shed in which the sing song was, took fire. The spectators, too eager to save themselves, rushed over a narrow bridge, and in the confusion to lead to the theatre, built over a river, which gave way under the too great pressure, and all those at the time upon it were precipitated into the water, and upwards of one hundred and twenty men and thirty men drowned. Of the actors, none lost their lives."

A NEW BUSINESS. A repulsive looking wretch was sent to prison and hard labor on Tuesday from Union Hall, for stealing cats and *skinning them while alive*, in order to sell the skins in good condition. It appeared that even after this cruel operation and the skinning, the wretch would not destroy the life and put them out of pain. Several females who have been deprived of their cats attended the examination, and by their conduct and actions evinced a strong desire to have the defendant placed in their power, so old ladies in particular wanted to assist in "serving out" the defendant as he had done her cat. It was stated that the defendant had scarcely laid a living cat in the neighborhood. He obtained high prices for the skins, the method of dressing them being new and ingenious, such perfumery that they could be made to resemble some of the valuable furs of Hudson's Bay.—*London paper.*

LOST TREASURE FOUND. One day last week, a lad who was playing about the Frog Pond, on the Common, found a silver cream pot, which had been battered up, and thrown into the pond. On a subsequent search various other articles of silver plate, were found, and the lad was rewarded with nine dollars. The property was afterwards identified as that stolen from Mrs. Gray, in Franklin place, for which a reward was offered some weeks since. The original cost of the articles is about three hundred dollars, but they were so battered and dented that they were worth only their weight as old silver. The rogue who placed them there, undoubtedly intended to remove them at some future period.—*Boston Times.*

MILITARY. A new general order has been issued from Headquarters at Washington, making a new delineation of the two military divisions. The Mississippi river forms the dividing line between the two divisions, from its mouth to Cassville in Wisconsin territory, and thence the line runs north to the Canada line. The command of the Western division, thus narrowed in its dimensions, is assigned to Major General Gaines, whose headquarters are at Elizabethtown, N. J. The divisions are subdivided into seven departments, of which the Western division forms two, and the Eastern division five.

OHIO AGAINST THE WORLD! The wife of Mr. Ephraim Knoles, of Union township, Ross county, was lately delivered, a few days since, of four daughters at a birth. The children are said to be doing well. Mrs. Knoles is in her forty-sixth year, and had previously given birth to thirteen children. Mrs. K. has been visited by most of the married ladies in the neighborhood, and it is thought that her good fortune is likely to create some dissatisfaction among them.—*Chillicothe Gazette.*

BANKS OF RHODE ISLAND. The Suffolk Bank proposes the Rhode Island bank bills, and our newspapers set them down among the doubtful banks. Now, the fact is, the Rhode Island banks are the safest in the whole country. Their stockholders are all sailors, in a measure the property of the State is thus pledged to the Rhode Island banks not to receive bills of Massachusetts banks, but the reverse. Nobody need be afraid of the Rhode Island bills. They will redeem their notes should all other banks slump.—*Boston Advocate.*

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT. The boat in which were Alexander Bower and Abner Rice, two respectable men of St. Andrews, while descending the rapids of the St. Lawrence a few days since, struck against the piers of the bridge, and was dashed to pieces, when the two unfortunate individuals mentioned, swam to near the foot of the Rapids, and there sank to rest no more.

LONGEST RAIL ROAD. The Portsmouth (Va.) Times says, that on the 21st of the next year, will be a continuous line of railroad for 245 miles from the town of Wilmington, N. C., from whence to Charleston, S. C., the passage by steam packet is fifteen hours.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SUICIDE. Joseph Snow, about twenty-four years of age, shot himself in Dorchester, on Saturday evening. The fatal deed is attributed to a disappointment in love. If so, says the Boston Post, his rash deed proves that the lady who rejected his addresses acted wisely, for a man who could be so silly as to think of killing himself for a woman, in this fertile land, where the article is as plentiful as apple-tree blossoms, would make a poor stick of a husband.

A CURIOSITY. There is an infant near Shrewsbury, one year old, which measures round the chest, thirty-two inches, and round the calf of the leg, eleven inches, and is very tall; his twin brother died almost immediately after birth. The above dimensions are equal to those of many a full grown man.

ROBBERY AT DORCHESTER. The store of Messrs. C. Whitmore & Co. at Commercial Point, Dorchester, was broken into on Monday night, and sundry articles of seamen's clothing, boots, shoes, &c., to the value of one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars, stolen.

TO OUR COUSIN AT WOODSOKET. The Quincy Patriot has a temperate shot in its locker, from a correspondent, on the subject of that wedding cake and flag-iron! The editor thinks we could give his correspondent a stiffer by an invitation to partake of the anticipated entertainment. What say, friend, will there be enough to go round?—*Dedham Patriot.*

DIED.
In Milton, Mr. Daniel T. Vose, aged 58.
In Dedham, Mr. Joshua Fales, aged 82.
In Needham, Mrs. Lydia S. Fuller, aged 25.
In Boston, Mrs. Rachel Stone, aged 69.

House for Sale.
The House recently built, with one quarter of an acre of Land, fronting on the new street, leading into Canal street, and owned by John Fowle, will be sold at Public Auction on THURSDAY, June 8th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The house is twenty-one feet in width and thirty-one in length, and contains a parlor, kitchen, bedroom, and other convenient rooms on the lower floor, and two large chambers. A dry and convenient cellar under the same. The whole is finished in good style. With a beautiful prospect, and in the immediate vicinity of business, a rare chance is now offered to those who want a neat and convenient house.
Terms liberal and made known at sale.

Quincy Stone Bank.
BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.
Directors meet on Tuesdays and Fridays.
ABRAHAM BARTLETT, Cashier.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Collector's Notice.
ALL tax bills that remain unsettled on the 10th day of June, for the year 1836, will be collected according to law, without fail.
THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Collector.
Quincy, May 27.

To Sell or Let.
A FARM, containing one hundred and twenty acres of Land, with the buildings thereon. Apply to HARVEY FIELD.
Quincy, April 29.

To Sell or Let.
A NUMBER of well situated PEWS in the Stone Temple, owned by the Hon. John Q. Adams. Apply to WILLIAM SPEAR.
Quincy, March 18.

To Be Let.
A LARGE ROOM, thirty by thirty-four feet, over the store of the subscriber,
JOHN BRIESLER.
Quincy, April 22.

Lost.
A PACKAGE of bills, on Wednesday last, going from Quincy to Boston, or in the city. Whoever has found the same, and will return them to the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded.
THADDEUS W. CROSS.
Quincy, May 6.

Elinor Fulton.
RECEIVED and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, *Elinor Fulton*, a Sequel to the Three Experiments of Living.
Quincy, April 1.

Christmas Discourse.
JUST published and for sale at the stores of Messrs. J. Josiah Brigham & Co. and John Whitney, and John Briesler, the Discourse delivered on Christmas Day, Dec. 1836, by the Rev. William P. Lunt, in the Stone Meeting-house.
Quincy, April 15.

To the County Commissioners for the County of Norfolk.
WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of the Counties of Norfolk and Plymouth, respectfully represent, that we are desirous that a road should be laid out in the town of Cohasset which shall run from a point at the junction of the county road from Scituate with the Beach Wood Street, near the Town of Cohasset, to the Hingham line, at or near James' Hill, (so called), with a design to be continued from thence on the most eligible route to East Street, in Hingham, near the dwelling house of Gorham Lincoln. The distance between the above points by the proposed route is three miles, one quarter and twenty-four rods; the shortest distance between the same points by any existing road is not less than seven miles, making a saving in distance by the proposed road of nearly four miles. We believe that the proposed road would be one of great public convenience; we, therefore, pray that the Commissioners may proceed to view the intended route, if they should deem such view necessary and proper; that they will appoint a time and place for hearing all parties interested, and perform all the other requirements of law, in such cases made and provided, to the end that such road, if adjudged to be of public convenience and necessity, may be established as soon as practicable.
MINOT PRAET and 575 others.
Dated at Cohasset, April 15, 1837.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK ss. At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and held at Dedham, within and for said County of Norfolk, on the third Tuesday of April, A. D. 1837, on the petition aforesaid, the County Commissioners give notice that they will meet at the Union Hotel, kept by Little and Morey, in Hingham, on Tuesday, the 20th day of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M., and thence proceed to view the route described in said petition. And it is thereupon Ordered, That said petitioners cause an attested copy of said petition with this order thereon to be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Cohasset, thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view, and also cause a like copy to be published three weeks successively in the Quincy Patriot, a newspaper printed in Quincy, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before said view, and likewise post up in two or more places, in said town of Cohasset, like copies fourteen days at least before said view, that all persons and corporations interested for or against said petition may then and there be heard if they see fit.

Grass Seed.
HERDS GRASS, Red Top, and Clover Seed, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 25.

New Silks.
A FEW pieces of very rich, new styles, figured Silks, just received at 45 Hanover Street.
JAMES C. WHITE.
Boston, April 29.

Crockery & Glass Ware.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware.
Quincy, April 29.

Printed Flushings.
A NEW article for Ladies Dressers, a few pieces just received at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street.
Boston, April 29.

True copy of the original petition on file and order thereon.
ATTEST.
EZRA W. SAMPSON, Clerk.
May 20, 1837.

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,
DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. MARSH would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROAD-CLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased; vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitted attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

ALFRED S. MARSH.
Milton, April 29.

Curtis, White & Co.,
DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.
At the head of the Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.
Bella Whiton, Agent.
Quincy, April 15.

Notice.
I hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of RELIEF FRENCH, late of Quincy, in the county of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

Quincy, May 20, 1837.
LIDIA FAXON, Executrix.

Notice.
I hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of EBENEZER KINGMAN, late of Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

Quincy, May 13, 1837.
JAMES WHITTEMORE, Administrator.

Notice.
I hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of MARY RIDDLE, late of Quincy, in the county of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

Quincy, May 13, 1837.
LESLIE BRACKETT, Executor.

Commissioner's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the county of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

NATHANIEL PENNIMAN, in said county, cordwainer, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1837, are allowed by the said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and they will attend to that service at the house of the late Nathaniel Penniman, in Braintree, on the fourth Thursday of July and August next, from two to five o'clock, in the afternoon, on said days.

ASA FRENCH, NATHANIEL E. THAYER, Commissioners.
Braintree, May 13, 1837.

Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
SELLING CHEAP.
A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, comprising almost every variety of color and quality, suitable for the spring trade, is now offered at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at

JAMES C. WHITE, 45 Hanover Street.
Boston, April 29.

Wood.
JUST landed from schooner Harriet and for sale by Curtis, White & Co., at the head of the Canal, FIFTY CORDS of HARD WOOD, and forty cords of PITCH PINE WOOD.

Also—Sixty cords of Pine Slabs.
Bella Whiton, Agent.
Quincy, April 22.

French Prints.
A LARGE and small figures, of a good quality and fast colors, just received and for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 29.

Beautiful English Prints.
A VERY large selection of the richest English Prints that have been imported this spring, expressly for the retail trade, at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street.
Boston, April 29.

Grass Seed.
HERDS GRASS, Red Top, and Clover Seed, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, April 25.

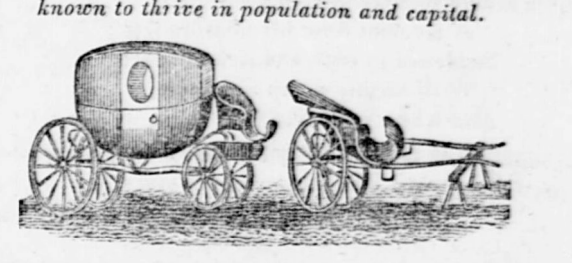
New Silks.
A FEW pieces of very rich, new styles, figured Silks, just received at 45 Hanover Street.
JAMES C. WHITE.
Boston, April 29.

Crockery & Glass Ware.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale at low prices a good assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware.
Quincy, April 29.

Printed Flushings.
A NEW article for Ladies Dressers, a few pieces just received at WHITE'S, 45 Hanover Street.
Boston, April 29.

Carriage Manufactory.

The state or town that gives a liberal encouragement to its own manufactory of every kind is well known to thrive in population and capital.



THADDEUS W. CROSS having recently obtained sundry workmen in all the various branches of his business—men of good character, and who have been educated from early life, exclusively to the Coach and Gig making business—being determined to execute all orders with neatness, punctuality, and despatch, hereby solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

—ON HAND—
12 new C and straight spring Chaises, best quality.
10 " Pleasure Wagons, New York style.
5 " Bugies WAGONS, " "
2 " SULKIEYS.
25 " Chaise HARNESSSES.
25 " Wagon "
15 second hand CHAISES, straight and C springs.
50 new CHAISES, unfinished.
15 " WAGONS "
50 Chaise and Wagon HARNESSSES, unfinished Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy & Boston Stage.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.



The subscriber grateful for the support he has received for the fourteen past years, and hoping by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a continuance of the public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public that the Quincy and Boston Stage will leave the store of Messrs Josiah Brigham & Co., during the spring season, at half past seven o'clock, A. M., every day, (Sunday excepted).

On its return, will leave Elm Street (Macomber's) Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, Boston, at four o'clock, P. M. Books kept at the stores of Messrs Brigham & Co. and Frederic Hardwick, Jr., in Quincy, and at the Elm Street Hotel, Boston.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers, and all orders entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
SIMON GILLETTE, Driver and Proprietor.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity that he has taken a shop at the head of Granite Street, (nearly opposite Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store,) where he intends to make articles of FURNITURE to order, and various kinds of FANCY WOOD-WORK.

Also—Repairing, Cleaning and Varnishing FURNITURE done on reasonable terms.
W. P. BLANCHARD.
Quincy, May 6.

To Be Let.
A PART of the new and spacious WHARF, at Quincy Point, suitable for lumber, wood, coal, &c. etc.; and a part will also be let for a GRAIN STORE. Also—GRANITE BLOCKS from the quarries will be received for shipping at reasonable rates of wharfage. The most perfect apparatus has been constructed for hoisting blocks of stone on board vessels, with the greatest ease and despatch.

Also—HOUSE LOTS for sale at the Point, and at various other parts of the town. Plans of the Lots may be seen and conditions known, by applying to

SAMUEL COPELAND, Jr.
Quincy, April 1.

George Veazie
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quincy and its vicinity, that he has purchased a Horse Power Machine, and intends to manufacture WINDOW FRAMES, SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS, and all kinds of PANEL WORK, and will execute all orders for TENANTING and MORTICING, such as Doors, Blinds, Sashes, &c., which he flatters himself that he can do to great advantage.

Also—SAWING, with the above machine, will be done with neatness and despatch.
For further particulars, call on him at the Old Mill Bridge, in School Street.
Quincy, March 25.

Blacksmith & Machinist.
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at his shop, near the Stone Meeting house.

AXLE-TREES, of all sizes, made at short notice, of as good a quality as can be obtained, and on reasonable terms.

He will also, execute every description of IRON TURNING, DRILLING and FINISHING; LATHE and JACK BUILDING, &c., &c.

The subscriber having added to his establishment a valuable SCREW CUTTING ENGINE will give particular attention to this branch of his business, viz. SCREWS of all sizes and descriptions made to order.

JOSIAH SAVIL.
Quincy, March 25.

Notice.
THE subscriber having completely refitted and greatly improved the convenience and elegance of his Bill Room, would particularly invite the Ladies to call and examine his large assortment of Florence and other Straw Bonnets, Bonnet Silks and Ribbons. It is his intention to

POETRY.

THE MONARCH'S WISH.

The wearied monarch sat apart
A moment from his troubles free;
Saddened in soul, and sick at heart,
With earthly pomp and vanity;
And while with burdening cares he strove,
And griefs were gathering in his breast,
He sighed for pinions like a dove,
To flee away and be at rest.

He languished for a calm retreat,
Some far away and peaceful shore;
Untrodden but by sinless feet,
Where earth should vex his soul no more.
Hate had usurped the bower of love,
And wild the phrenzy of his breast,
And oh! for pinions of a dove,
To flee away and be at rest.

'Tis thus with life: its best estate
Is but a feeble ray of joy,
An hour of golden hours elate,
Which often clouds and storms destroy!
And while the heart reluctant clings,
And sorrows whelm the laboring breast,
Oh! for the turtle's gentle wings,
To flee away and be at rest.

And though the joys of earth invite
To sip their flattering streams of pain,
Who that has tasted earth's delight,
Would ever sigh to taste again!
Its purest joys its fairest things,
But serve to wound the bleeding breast!
Oh! for the turtle's gentle wings,
To fly away and be at rest.

STANZAS.

Tho' many an eye is bright around,
And many a laughing lip,
Unconscious of the morrow's fate,
May still of pleasure sip;
Tho' lightsome forms around may flit,
Inspired by feelings gay,
'Tis not a joy the world can give
Like that it takes away.

It steals the heart's first tender bloom,
And dead the chill it leaves,
O'er each fine feeling that around
The youthful bosom wreathes;
And those who most have trod its path,
And yielded to its sway,
Own there is nothing it can give
For all it takes away.

Its joys are heartless and untrue,
And end in pain and care;
By it, alone, the brilliant eye
Is sunken in despair;
The once red lip is pale and cold,
The raven tress is grey;
And nothing, nothing can it give
For that it takes away.

Oh! trust not to the seeming smile
Which on the cheek may glow,
'Tis but a veil that seeks to hide
A ruined heart below,
As mountain streams are coldest far
On which the sunbeams play;
'Tis not a joy the world can give
Like that it takes away.

ANECDOTES.

A NEW INTERPRETATION. Two persons talking up on the universal topic, the distress of the times, one of them said it was all owing to the confounded banks that were scattered over the country. "Sir," said the other, "they are perfect moths." "Moths," replied the other, "true, and that's the reason why the woolen bank is called the moth-moth."—*National (Phil.) Gazette.*

STATE OF WEDLOCK. "Mother, where is the State of Wedlock?" it said in my geography, "said a little girl about ten years old." "No, my dear," said the old woman, "it is between Justice and Divinity, in the valley of Contentment and Prosperity."

THE DANDY'S BOOTS. "Why, my dear sir," said a dandy reprovingly to his boot maker, "you have made my boots large enough at the toes to hold a bushel of grain." "I thought," replied Snob, coolly, "that corns were grain."

A PAIR OF SHOES. One day in the middle of winter, General Greene, when passing a sentinel who was bare-footed, said, "I fear, my good fellow, you suffer much from the severe cold." "Very much," was the reply, but I do not complain. I know I should fare better, had our General the means of getting supplies. They say, however that in a few days, we shall have a fight, and then I shall secure a pair of shoes."

DIFFERENT LANGUAGES. Milton was asked if he intended to instruct his daughter in the different languages, to which he replied, "No, sir, one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

AS IRISH BULL. "Patrick," said an employer the other morning, to one of his workmen, "you came late this morning; the other men were at work an hour before you." "Sure and I'll be sure," said the man, "I am here, Patrick." "Why, faith, I'll be after quitting an hour before 'em all, sure."

BAD COMPANY. "I'm afraid you spend your evening in bad company," said a wag to a confirmed hypocrite. "Impossible," exclaimed the other, "I spend my evening's alone." "Ay," returned the merry Andrew, "that proves the correctness of my assertion."

THE POST. A drunken fellow ran against a post—supposing himself imposed upon, he began beating it with his fists, and upon being informed it was a post, said, "Why did he not blow his horn?"

A TIGHT SQUEEZE. "Come here, my lad," said an Attorney to a boy about nine years of age. The boy accordingly came and asked, "What case is to be tried next?" "A case between the Pope and the Devil," which do you suppose will gain the action?" "answered the Attorney, "I guess 'twill be a pretty tight squeeze; the Pope has the most money, but the Devil has the most lawyers," replied the boy.

DOCTOR JOHNSON. A punster happening, by some strange accident, to get into the society of Dr. Johnson, observed that he was extremely proud of having been born on the same day with so great a man. "Sir," said the Doctor, "if it be so, you have the misfortune to be born on the same day with a pretty tight squeeze; the Pope has the most money, but the Devil has the most lawyers," replied the boy.

VARIETY.

USEFUL CONTRIVANCE. The recent melancholy loss of lives resulting from the conflagration of the Ben Sherrod steamboat, has suggested a very simple contrivance within the reach of every man, and generally at hand. It is that of tying his hat up in his pocket handkerchief, having the tie under the brim, and when in the water, by holding that part downwards, the air contained in the hat would be sufficient to buoy up one unable to swim, at least six hours, and often times double that time, so that assistance might be obtained, and many valuable lives saved from an untimely death. An English paper, to which we are indebted for the above hint, states that it has very often proved successful.

CAUTION TO TEA DEALERS. A very extraordinary case has occurred in Lincoln, of a young man, an assistant to a tea-dealer, who having been in the habit of taking a few leaves of tea in his mouth when weighing that article, imperceptibly introduced so much into his mouth that it became an accumulation in the smaller intestines. He was for a long time under medical care, but his ailment could not be discovered. On leaving for the sake of his health, he was better, but on returning to his employment, he again became indisposed, and suffered great pain, until inflammation produced death. On a post mortem inspection, the cause of death was discovered, to the astonishment of his medical attendants: and it is hoped that it will be a warning to others not to fall into such a careless habit, which in this case has carried off in the bloom of his days, a remarkably stout and healthy young man.—*Eng. paper.*

BROWN BREAD. A writer in the Greenfield Mercury recommends the use of rye meal without sifting, or separating the bran, for brown bread. He says the bread will be very dark,—almost black—but, if mixed with the due proportion of Indian meal, and properly made, exceedingly sweet and palatable. We have no doubt that such bread would be found not only more palatable, but more economical and more wholesome than when the rye is bolted or sifted. There are some portions of New England, where the good housewives always make it in that way, and better bread is nowhere made or eaten.

RECIPE FOR A PLUM PUDDING. A lady of our acquaintance has furnished us for publication with a recipe for plum pudding which we do not hesitate to say, if tried, will give universal satisfaction—it is as follows:—To a pint bowl of flour, add a small quantity of beef suet, a pint and a half of stone raisins, four eggs, a tea cup three parts full of brown sugar, a small nutmeg, a few cloves—then add milk enough to stir a very stiff batter. Let your pudding boil four hours.—*Concord Freeman.*

HEIGHT OF WAVES. In March last, an effort was made in the Northern Seas by M. M. Duhamel and Agremont, the former royal judge at the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, to measure the height of waves, when under the influence of a heavy swell, succeeding to a violent storm. The sea has scarcely ever been more agitated, and being without a dipnet, recourse was had to the masts of other vessels, among various other methods; the mean result was forty feet.

A COMFORTABLE CHAIR. A gentleman in Virginia has invented a very convenient chair in which a person can with but a slight effort rock himself, and the back of which may be raised or depressed at pleasure, and the stool attached to which may be raised and extended to support the legs in a horizontal position. A frame may also be thrown over in front to support paper, and other writing materials.

SWEET APPLE BREAD. As economy in every thing is commendable, permit me to give you the following recipe for making sweet bread from apples. Peel and quarter the sweet apples, put them into a pan, cover it with water, bake them till quite soft, rub them through a coarse sieve, take the pulp thus obtained, knead in flour to a proper temper, putting in yeast and shortening sufficient.—*Maine Farmer.*

SAGO BREAD. This light and nutritious article, for invalids, is made in the following manner: two lbs. of sago, to be well soaked in water, or milk, several hours, mix it with as much flour, add saleratus and good yeast, (a little Indian meal if liked,) when well raised, give it a handsome bake. It is delicious, healthy and cheap.

A Good Chance.

ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the *Quincy Patriot*. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office.
Quincy, Feb. 18.

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Harvey Field.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Mix'd Woollen Yarn.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mix'd Woollen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Wrought Muslin Collars.

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Salt Rheum Ointment.

A SURE remedy for Pimples and Freckles, Salt Rheum and all External Humours. Dr. Gorkak, Inventor and Proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpeting & Rugs.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Pulmonary Jelly.

FOR the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Indigestion, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness and Influenza; also for the Throat Dissemper. Prepared of vegetable growing in this country—very pleasant to take—mild and safe in all cases. Directions for using are wrapped round the bottle. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Shirts and Sheetings.

BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale, on favorable terms, by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Feathers.

LIVE GESE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

Ebenezer B. Hersey respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of Imitation of Wood and Marble done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing.)

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, and all other kinds of *Panel Work*, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with despatch. Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense to them for transportation from factory to paint shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.

Also—A good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.

Call and see.
J. A. HOBART.
Weymouth, March 4.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS.

on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be applied to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President.

S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.
Boston, Jan. 7.

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of *fashionable*

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese and Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woollen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING:—English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adeline, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt, CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellines and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT IMPROVED DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4.

Payson's Indelible Ink, Used without a Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or art. For sale at this office.
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds. Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28.

Perisaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN.

Quincy, April 8.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commends itself to the attention of all persons within the above-named towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.

JOSIAH SAVIL,

GEORGE VEAZIE,

Quincy, March 25.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support which he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage.

He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his establishment, all articles in his line of business.

ALL ORDERS FOR PILOT BREAD will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of this article can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

LLOYD G. HORTON.
Quincy, March 18.

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.
Quincy, Jan. 14.

JOHN WHITNEY.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he has purchased of the City Authorities of Boston, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams, the

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Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways, and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horse-back with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Heston's; Read's; Randall's; Salmon's; Ball and Socket; Furr's; Sherman's; Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's; Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's *Ladies Magazine*—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIABLE MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, and containing original articles, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

THE MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 23.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.
Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr.
Quincy Railway.
Milton.
Weymouth.
East Randolph.
Hingham.
South Scituate.
Lynn.
New York City.
141, Nassau St.
GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

WILD ROSE OF THE VALLEY.

The evening air blew chilling cold; Dorothy threw her apron over her shoulders and went to the wood-house for faggots. Ellen was left alone; her eye fell on the stump of a withered rose tree; 'that was Edward's gift,' said she mournfully, 'peace is restored, he will soon return, he will think I have neglected it, for alas! it is withered. But no! Edward must come no more to our cottage.' Hearing the returning steps of Dorothy, she wiped away the starting tear, for well she knew her good mother would chide. Dorothy entered trembling. 'Mercy! my child come and listen, sure I heard the church bell toll.' Ellen turned pale—she listened with breathless expectation; again the heavy bell struck with awful reverberations; 'Oh! cried Ellen, clasping her hands together, 'the news has arrived that Edward is killed.' Vainly now did Dorothy call upon the name of her child, who lay senseless on the cold earth. Ellen was the lovely, virtuous child of honest parents; but she was tenderly beloved by the son of the wealthy Dr. Hamilton. In the rural sports of the green in front of the mansion house, Edward had often pressed the fair hand of Ellen with rapture to his lips, and breathed in her ear accents of pure and unchangeable love; but parental authority interposed; Edward was ordered to accept the hand of the rich, the haughty Miss Lyndal. His heart proudly revolted, yet to disobey a father hitherto fond and attentive, was death. He implored a respite. Dr. Hamilton granted his petition, and the regiment in which Edward served was ordered to the lakes, yet his departing words breathed fervent, constant affection to his Ellen, and his parting gift was the rose tree which Ellen now bewailed. 'For pity's sake! my child! said Dorothy, 'be comforted, I will step to the gate.' Bless me! as I live, here comes a soldier down the hill! The word revived Ellen; she flew to her mother's side. The soldier descending the hill seemed to walk feebly, and leaned on the shoulders of a boy. 'Sure,' thought Ellen, 'that is Edward's form,' but as he approached nearer, conjecture changed; his dress was shabby and disordered, his hair uncombed; and a bandage passed across his eyes, marked the sufferings he had endured in the dreadful scenes to which he had been exposed; for Edward it was, and love soon revealed him, to the wonder-struck Ellen. In a moment both of his hands were seized by Dorothy and her child, who forgetting in the first joy at sight of him the shocking change of his appearance, led him in triumph to the cottage, but inquiry soon succeeded; and while Ellen fixed her eyes upon the withered rose tree, in anguish exclaiming, 'he cannot see it now,' Edward began his recital. 'When I left you, my dear friends, in compliance with a father's commands, I marched with my regiment to the Canadas. Our troops were generally successful in their operations. I alone seemed doomed to feel disappointment and sorrow. An enterprise in which I was engaged required despatch and caution, when in a moment of general attack my dearest friend and earliest companion of my happy days, fell covered with wounds. Disobeying the strict orders of our commander, not to quit the posts, I bore him in my arms from the scenes of horror; for this I was broke and discharged with ignominy.' Ellen wept; her heart was too full for utterance; the poor old woman sobbed aloud. 'I returned,' said Edward, 'by the first conveyance that occurred, and returned but to see my father breath his last. Even he too conspired against my happiness, for, would you believe it, Ellen? he has disinherited me.' 'How,' exclaimed Ellen, 'is it in nature to be so wicked! A child he ever loved so dearly!' 'True,' replied Edward, 'but now behold me in sickness and in sorrow, without a friend to comfort, or a house to shelter me.' 'Never, never, my dear young master,' cried Dorothy, 'while the sticks of this poor cottage hang together,' Ellen clasped his hand closer between hers, but spoke not. On a sudden some recollection darted across her mind; she let her hand fall and sighed deeply. 'What ails my Ellen?' asked Edward; will she not confirm the words of her mother?' 'Ah me!' said Ellen, 'I am thinking how happy Miss Lyndal will be to have the power of restoring you to wealth and comfort; she can do all that our wishes dictate.' 'But if my Ellen gives me her love,' replied Edward, 'I will not seek the favor of Miss

Lyndal.' 'And will you stay with us? Oh, we shall be happy enough in that case, and our debt of gratitude be in part discharged; for to you Edward, we owe all. Your instructive care first raised my mind from ignorance, and if a virtuous sentiment animates this breast, from you it derived its source.' 'You are unjust to yourself. Ellen, instruction bestowed where there is no innate virtue, is like the vain attempt to cultivate a rocky soil. But how, my love, can you think of supporting an idle intruder? your means are but scant, though your heart is ample.' 'We will work the harder,' said Dorothy! 'We knit and spin and have a thousand ways of getting a penny; and when you get strong and healthy, you shall work.' 'Edward work!' exclaimed the indignant Ellen. 'And why not, my child?' rejoined Dorothy, 'Edward is not proud; and when with some juice of simples, which you, Ellen, shall gather, we have bathed his eyes, who knows but, by the favor of heaven, his sight may be restored?' Thus Ellen, he will assist our labors, see our cheerful endeavors to make him forget his past misfortune, and we shall be the happiest family in the village.' 'Excellent creature!' cried Edward, 'my whole life shall pass in active gratitude. But I must away, on the brow of the hill I left a weary traveller; I will bring him to taste a cup of your beer, and speed him on his journey. Ellen was unwilling that he should leave her so soon, though but for a few minutes—but when Edward continued absent for about two hours, her terror was inexpressible. The night closed in and Edward had not returned. Ellen's couch was covered with tears, and morning found her pale and sad. She waited at the door with anxious expectation, and with a scream of joy, exclaiming, 'he is coming!' He was supported by an elderly man, and Ellen hastened forward to give him assistance also, while Dorothy prepared their homely breakfast. Edward seemed breathless with fatigue, and the stranger cried for the delay, by saying that he had wandered up the country, fearing his companion had forgotten him. 'You are cold and wet,' said Ellen. 'No my love, you see I have a great coat. I found my little parcel at the house where I rested last night.' 'And that house, which was once your cruel father's, should be yours' said Ellen. 'But no, he was not cruel, for he has given you to us.' 'Come, come, this is fine talking,' said Dorothy, 'while the youth is cold and hungry; and see the tears, how they flow down his cheeks.' 'Do your eyes pain you, Edward?' inquired Ellen; let me wash them with spring water.' 'They do indeed,' said he. In the tenderest manner she removed the bandage; and his expressive hazel eye met her's beaming with joy and love. She received with a scream of joy and surprise. He threw off his coat, and discovered his dress decorated with every military honor. 'Forgive this deception; it was my father's stratagem; and here he is, a witness to your disinterested affection. I am not dishonored; but promoted by my commander to a high military rank.' It is true, indeed, said the old gentleman, 'I suspected my son of an unworthy choice, and dictated this stratagem as a means of confirmation. Miss Lyndal disdained a poor infirm soldier, and now my son has to sue you for your acceptance of him.' Dumb gratitude seized the agitated Ellen.

She fell at the feet of Dr. Hamilton, bathed his hands with her tears, and tried in vain to express the sensations of her heart. The rustic breakfast passed sometime unregarded, till composure was restored, and the generosity of his attendants gave the Doctor an increased relish for the repast. 'Your rose tree is withered,' said Ellen, 'indeed I could not preserve it.' 'Heed it not,' returned Edward, 'it was a hot-house plant, and could not endure the pinching breeze of mischance. You are the blooming wild-rose of the valley, whose native sweetness is but increased by the imperfect culture it received.' 'Let me transplant thee to a richer soil, And of my garden be the pride and joy.'

Ellen, with joy the most pure, gave her hand to Edward, who that day conveyed her to the mansion house, where the rejoicing inhabitants of the neighborhood came to make their sincere congratulations; and in the happiness of the young pair, Dr. Hamilton found his cure; and the aged Dorothy sunk into a peaceful grave, beloved and revered by the dutiful daughter; and to the arms of Dr. Hamilton, is now added with proud triumph, the blooming wild rose of the valley.

PHILOSOPHY.

'Who has not smiled at his own extravagant hopes and their laughable discomfiture? Who has railed at fortune for her coyness and crossness? The rule of conscience and integrity is the only one which should govern a man in his course of life; and be his fortune weal or woe, whining will never mend it.' These were the reflections of my friend Philetus, in consolation to myself, when I had not succeeded in being raised to office. I swallowed the philosophy, and admired the theory. It was not an hour after, when I found him cursing a neighbor for leaving his wheelbarrow, 'ix vintus,' by which he had broken the skin of his two shins, 'whining will never mend them,' said L. At this he flew into a violent passion, and threatened corporeal chastisement, from which I escaped by speed, since which, I have deemed philosophy to be like physic, last used by those who administer it, in cases of suffering.

STRENGTH OF THE WHALE.

The annexed interesting account of the perils of the whale fishery will amply repay a perusal.

What is the time requisite for capturing a whale? In answer to this question, Scoresby states, that he has seen a whale despatched in fifteen minutes, and others alive, after severe treatment, at the end of fifty hours. Much depends on the conduct of the animal itself—much on the activity of the whaler—and much, also, on the nature of the situation and weather. He states, that the average time does not exceed an hour. As bearing on this point, and exhibiting the surprising vigor of the mystic whale, we shall here introduce an anecdote related by Mr. Scoresby. In 1817, the Royal Bounty of Leith, fell in with whales at a distance from land and ice, there being at the same time a brisk breeze and clear weather. The boats were manned and sent in pursuit. After a chase of five hours, one of the boats struck the whale about four o'clock in the morning. The captain followed in the ship, and though for a time he lost sight of them, yet he again descried a boat at eight o'clock in the morning, with a signal displayed of being fast. Some time after he observed another boat approach the fish, a second harpoon struck, and a new signal displayed. As, however, the fish drew the two boats away with considerable speed, it was mid-day before my assistance could reach them. Two more harpoons were then struck; but such was the vigor of the whale, that, though it constantly dragged through the water from four to six boats, together with a length of nearly a thousand feet of line to each, yet it pursued its course nearly as fast as a boat could row; and such was the terror it manifested on the approach of its enemies, that whenever a boat passed beyond its tail, it invariably dived. All endeavors, therefore, to lance it were in vain. The crews of the loose boats, being unable to keep pace with the fish, moored themselves to the fast boats, and for some hours afterwards all hands were constrained to sit idle, waiting for some relaxation in the speed of the whale. Its general course had been to the windward, but its changing enabled the ship, which had previously been at a great distance, to join the boats at eight o'clock in the afternoon. The vessel took one of the fast lines on board, with the view of retarding its progress. The sails were lowered and furlled, but after supporting the ship for a few minutes, head to wind, the harpoon lost its hold. The whale immediately set off to windward with increased speed, and for three hours the ship could not again approach it. Another line was then taken on board, but immediately broke. A fifth harpoon had previously been struck, but its line was speedily cut. Various schemes for arresting the speed of the fish were then resorted to, which occupied close attention for nearly twelve hours; but its velocity was still such, that the master, who had himself proceeded to the attack, was unable to approach sufficiently near to strike a harpoon. After a long chase, however, he succeeded in getting hold of one of the fast lines, and attached another line to it. The fish then fortunately turned towards the ship. At four o'clock in the afternoon, thirty-six hours after it was struck, the ship again joined the boats, when, by a successful manoeuvre, they secured two of the fast lines on board. The wind was blowing a moderately brisk breeze, and the sails were lowered; but notwithstanding the resistance a ship thus situated must necessarily have offered, she was towed by the fish directly to windward, with a velocity of two knots, during an hour and a half; and then, though the whale must have been greatly exhausted, it beat the water with its fins and tail in so tremendous a manner, that the sea around was in a continual foam, and the most hardy sailors scarcely dared to approach it. At length, about eight o'clock in the afternoon, after forty hours of almost incessant exertion, this formidable enemy was slain.

A large whale became the subject of a general chase on the 23d of June. Being myself in the first boat that approached the fish, I struck my harpoon at arm's length, by which we fortunately evaded a blow which appeared to be aimed at the boat. Another boat then advanced, and another harpoon was struck, but not with the same result; for the stroke was immediately returned by a blow from the fish's tail. The boat was sunk by the shock, and at the same time whirled round with such velocity that the boat-steerer was precipitated into the water on the side next the fish, and carried down to a considerable depth by its tail. After a minute or so he arose to the surface, and was taken up along with his companions into another boat. Some boats of the Aimwell, on the 26th of May, being in pursuit of whales, harpooned one. When struck, this individual only dived for a moment, and then rose again beneath the boat, struck it in the most vicious manner with its tail and fins, stove, upset it, and then disappeared. The crew, seven in number, got on the boat, but the unequal action of the lines, which remained entangled with the boat, rolled it over occasionally, and thus plunged the crew repeatedly into the water, raised to office. I swallowed the philosophy, and admired the theory. It was not an hour after, when I found him cursing a neighbor for leaving his wheelbarrow, 'ix vintus,' by which he had broken the skin of his two shins, 'whining will never mend them,' said L. At this he flew into a violent passion, and threatened corporeal chastisement, from which I escaped by speed, since which, I have deemed philosophy to be like physic, last used by those who administer it, in cases of suffering.

MAKING CLOVER HAY.

Nothing is so hard to combat as the prejudice of farmers who think that they can learn nothing in their business. We have often recommended curing clover hay in cocks, as a means of doubling the value of this kind of hay, besides lessening the expense of curing it. Many good farmers and intelligent men have ridiculed the process, because it ran counter to their practice, and was what they could not reconcile to their idea of good management. But they would never make the trial; if they had done so they would have seen that they were wrong and we right. We beg leave here to say, that in many districts of Great Britain, spreading hay from the swath, or tedding it, is going wholly out of practice, as causing unnecessary labor, and as diminishing the value of hay. But there they are not blessed with an ordinary sunshine and heat in the hay season. The hay curing process with them is a business of some days, on account of their comparatively cool climate and humid atmosphere. But with us, when grass is matured, and thin, and the weather good, it is often the business of a day. But this cannot be the case with us with early mown hay, particularly where clover abounds. The grass is then in full juices, and the succulent stocks of the clover require time, as well as sunshine, to part with their moisture. Spread and exposed to a hot sun, the leaves, blossoms, and exterior of the stems soon dry, but, in drying, the exteriors of the stems become indurated, and refuse, like wood painted when green, to part with the interior moisture. The consequence is, the grass must either be housed in this half cured condition, and spoil the mow, or if the curing process is completed, so as to prevent damage, the leaves and blossoms, which constitute the best part of the hay, are over-dried, crumble, and are lost. Cured in cocks, every part of the grass, whether the leaves or the thick stalk, dries alike, and is alike preserved, and the evaporation of moisture goes on, I believe, even in wet weather; for a partial, though in no wise a prejudicial fermentation takes place, and the rarefied air which degenerates, being specifically lighter than the atmosphere, is constantly passing off.

We have been induced to these remarks, in consequence of finding in the Farmer and Gardener, a communication from John Smith, fully confirming the utility of our recommendation and long practice. It would seem that Mr. Smith was led to make the experiment rather from necessity than choice. But we will let him tell his own story.

'It will perhaps be recollected,' he says, 'by all attentive agricultural readers of that paper, (the American Farmer,) that it was recommended to farmers to put their hay, in its green state, or as soon as cut, into small cocks and cure it by sweating.'

'When I commenced cutting my clover hay, the prospect for favorable weather was flattering, but in a short time it changed, and it became evident we should have a wet spell. I then dropped my scythes and put all my hands to putting up the grass (then perfectly green, but exempt from external wet) into packs of the size of two hundred pounds of cured hay; building them compact and high, to avoid the introduction of rain as much as possible. Rain came on before I secured all the cut grass, but the next day was fair, and I succeeded, by unremitting attention, in getting the water dried out of the remainder and put it up in the same way. It continued rainy for ten days, and afforded no opportunity to cure in the sun, the cocks were examined daily, by running the hand and arm into them, and, contrary to all expectation, gave no indication of fermentation. At the end of ten days the weather became fair, the cocks were opened and found to be in a perfectly sound condition, except so far as the rain had penetrated, and the external wetting alone, in my opinion, made it necessary to open it all. Tell farmers they need not fear of losing their hay on account of unfavorable weather at harvest. I have never seen worse weather in hay harvest, and I saved mine entirely well. It was most excellent hay.'

Our practice has been, except in cases of necessity, like the one above, to let our hay wilt in swath, that is to cock in the afternoon, and to have the cocks not to exceed fifty to seventy pounds of hay when cured. We are glad to see that a large quantity will cure well. Let it be remembered that the cocks must not be made by rolling, but by placing with a fork one layer above another till the cock is completed. —*Albany Cultivator.*

THE WILD BOAR.

The boar generally lives to twenty-five or thirty years, if he escapes accidents. They feed on all sorts of fruits, and on the roots of many plants; the roots of fern in particular seems a great favorite with them; and when they frequent places near the seacoasts, they will descend to the shores and demolish the tenderer shell-fish in very great numbers. Their general places of rest are among the thickest bushes that can be found; and they are not easily put up out of them, but will stand the bay a long time. In April and May, they sleep more sound than any other time of the year, and this is therefore the successful time for the taking them in the toils. When a boar is roused out of the thicket, he always goes from it, if possible, the same way by which he came to it; and when he is once up, he will never stop till he comes to some place of more security. If it happen that a saunter of them are found together, when any one breaks

away, the rest all follow the same way. When the boar is hunted in the wood where he was bred, he will scarce ever be brought to quit it; he will sometimes make toward the sides to listen to the noise of the dogs, but retires into the middle again, and usually dies or escapes there. When it happens that a boar runs ahead, he will not be stopped or put off his way by man or beast, so long as he has any strength left. He makes no doubles nor crossings when chased; and when killed makes no noise, if an old boar; the sows and pigs will squeak when wounded.

The season for hunting the wild boar begins in September and ends in December. If it be a large boar, and one that has lain long at rest, he must be hunted with a great number of dogs, and those such as will keep close to him; and the huntsman, with his spear, should always be riding in among them, and charging the boar as often as he can, to discourage him; such a boar as this, with five or six couple of dogs, will run to the first convenient place of shelter, and there stand at bay and make at them as they attempt to come up with him. There ought always to be relays also set of the best and staunchest hounds in the kennel; for if they are young eager dogs, they will be apt to seize him, and be killed or spoiled before the rest come up. The putting collars with bells about the dogs' necks, is a great security for them; for the boar will not soon strike at them when they have these, but will rather run before them. The huntsmen generally kill the boar with their swords or spears; but great caution is necessary in making the blows; for he is very apt to catch them upon his snout or tusks; and if wounded and not killed, he will attack the huntsman in the most furious manner. The place to give the wound with the spear, is either between the eyes in the middle of the forehead, or in the shoulder; both these places make the wound mortal.

When this creature makes at the hunter, there is nothing for it but courage and address; if he flies for it he is surely overtaken and killed. If the boar comes straight up, he is to be received at the point of the spear; but if he makes doubles and windings, he is to be watched very cautiously, for he will attempt getting hold of the spear in his mouth; and if he does, nothing can save the huntsman but another person attacking him behind: he will on this attack the second person, and the first must then attack him again; two people will thus have enough to do with him; and were not for the forks of the boar-spears that make it impossible to press forward upon them, the huntsman who gives the creature his death wound, would seldom escape falling a sacrifice to his revenge for it. The modern way of boar-hunting is generally to despatch the creature by the huntsmen striking him at once; but the ancient Roman way was for a person on foot, armed with a spear to keep the creature at bay; and in this case the boar would run of himself upon the spear to come at the huntsman, and push forward till the spear pierced him through.

Hunting the wild boar, at the present time, is by no means a common amusement. The king of Naples still encourages the breeding of those animals in his royal hunting grounds, for the purpose of the chase; in some parts of Africa also, and in the East Indies, this dangerous sport is still followed.

LAPLANDER AND BEAR.

The Laplander has an extraordinary idea of the intelligence of the bear. The following interview between brother Bruin and brother Lap is amusing:

In attacking the larger animals, such as bears, the Laplander experiences considerable difficulty and risk to himself; as it is necessary to make a very near approach to the animal, which if not wounded in a mortal part, and at once disabled, turns immediately upon its antagonist. This, it may be conjectured, must frequently happen, the dependence being on a single ball, not much exceeding a good sized shot.

When this is the case, the animal turns to the place whence the smoke proceeds; and if the ground be favorable to his pursuit, easily overtakes his adversary, who has then little chance of escape, except there should be a tree near, under which he can take refuge, and puzzle the bear by dodging behind it. The skill and address necessary in the pursuit of the bear, and its comparative scarcity in Finnmark, render the killing of these animals the most honorable exploit a Laplander can perform; and it is a constant source of triumph to the successful adventurer. The Laplanders have besides exalted ideas of the sagacity and talents of the bear, and treat him in consequence with a kind respect and deference, which they do not pay to any other animal. It is a common saying among them, that the bear has twelve men's strength, and ten men's understanding; and their superstitious ideas lead them to suppose, that it perfectly comprehends their discourse. It is a frequent custom with them to speak to the bear, when about to attack it; and one instance of this occurred during the time I was at Alten, on the mountains above Knafoen. A Laplander being in pursuit of wild rein-deer with his rifle, suddenly encountered a bear; and his piece missing fire, he addressed it, as Mr. Klerck related, in these words: 'You rascal, you ought to be ashamed of attacking a single man; stop an instant till I reload my rifle, and I shall be again ready to meet you.' The bear, however, which was a female, thought it prudent not to wait, and made her immediate retreat with two cubs, which she had with her.

Truss Manufactury.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 304, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night. He also makes and sells Trusses; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri, which long and answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Bland's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

Trusses required at the shortest notice.
Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.
Boston, Feb. 11. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, &c. &c.

WALDE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Albert, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25. 1f

Efficient Pills.

THESE PILLS are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for various humors. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, &c. &c.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

'Mr. Daniel—I am in want of a further supply of Dr. Daniel's Pills. I have made use of them myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I ever used.'

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniel, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

New-York Knickerbocker.

A MONTHLY periodical (80 pages 8vo) of original articles from the first literary writers (male and female) of America and Europe—Poe, Bryant, Gilk, Payne, Makepeace, Felt, Goodrich, Burke, and Whittier, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, &c. &c.—edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK, published by Clarke & Edson. Subscriptions received at this office.
Jan. 7.

Eulogy on Madison.

JUST received and for sale at this office, a few copies of the EULOGY on Ex-President Madison, pronounced before the City Authorities of Boston, by the John Quincy Adams.
Quincy, Jan. 25. 1f

Gro. De Nap Gingham.

BEAUTIFUL style of dark colored Gro. De Nap Gingham, just received and for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS.—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Hopes and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, &c. &c.—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO on Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

THE PHRASE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONLINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, April 15. 1f

Florence Bonnets.

JUST OPENED.
A new style of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low price of \$5 and \$6. Also—One of the very low price of \$12 and \$15. These bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the present in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by
JAMES C. WHITE.
Boston, April 29. 2m

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1837.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

HUDSON RIVER LETTERS. NO. III.

Hudson, May 15th, 1837.

Distinguished Men—Ambrose Spencer—William W. Van Ness—Thomas P. Grosvenor—Martin Van Buren—Elisha Williams. BROTHER G.—Few towns in this country, my own native and cherished village, Quincy, excepted, have sent into the arena of public life more distinguished men than Hudson. It was here that Ambrose Spencer commenced his professional career, about the year 1793, and continued in a very extensive and honorable practice, until his removal to Albany, in 1804, shortly before his appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court. He was well educated in early life, and applied himself with assiduity, at the proper period, to the study of the law. In his profession he was rather solid than brilliant. His gigantic mind could grasp and comprehend the most abstruse subjects. Upon the bench he had no compeer; and it was but common praise, when he was styled by cotemporary lawyers the Mansfield of America. Although an active and leading member of the democratic political party from 1802 to 1816, during the most exciting period of our history, Judge Spencer never suffered his judgment to be biased, or the ermine of justice to be sullied. All parties and partisans, without one known exception, testified to his unyielding firmness, and spotless integrity, as a judge. Well may the citizens of Hudson cherish, as they do, with pride, the recollection, that that city was the theatre of his first efforts; the efforts of a genius, and of talents, which so long adorned the bench, and which have left an undying record of the glory and greatness of their possessor.

It was here, too, that William W. Van Ness commenced the practice of law, though at a period somewhat later. He was admitted to the bar about 1780, and appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1807, when he removed to Albany. In Judge Van Ness were blended in an eminent degree, energy of mind and blandishment of manners. While at the bar, though not distinguished, perhaps, by so powerful a perception or so strong a concentrateness, as Judge Spencer, yet his mind was always clear, his power of demonstration exceedingly vivid, and his mode of developing truth so lucid, that his facts and doctrines seemed to be written with a pencil of light. It was in these particulars that he was considered by many the superior of Judge Spencer. This happy combination of orderly intellectual powers, with a noble prepossessing person, and a musical voice, gave Judge Van Ness a commanding ascendancy over the minds of jurors, both in the capacity of advocate while at the bar, and of judge while on the bench.

Thomas P. Grosvenor, also, commenced the brilliant career which ended before he had fairly attained the meridian of life, in the city of Hudson. He is said to have been a man of powerful mind, and independent feelings. Though a strong and steady light in his profession, he seemed more peculiarly destined by nature for a statesman. He was elected, and several times re-elected, to Congress in the district composed of the county of Columbia, and for many years occupied a seat in the House of Representatives. During an eventful period he stood side by side with the first men in the nation, maintaining his doctrines with an energy in debate, worthy of the proudest orators of Greece or Rome. Profoundly skilled in the science of government, with a logical and well balanced mind, open in his policy, and fearless in his course, he was no common antagonist to contend with.

Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere, In action faithful, and in honor clear; Who broke no promise, served to private end, Who sought no title, and who lost no friend; I modeled by himself, by all approved, Friend, yet, and honored, by the friends he loved.

Martin Van Buren, though a native of Kinderhook, removed to the city of Hudson, in 1806, shortly after he was admitted to the bar, and in the latter place pursued a very successful and lucrative practice until about the year 1812, when he was appointed Attorney General of the State of New York. His subsequent course, and his present elevated position as President of the United States, the highest office in the gift of the American people, are subjects familiar to every reader.

Elisha Williams, a native of Pomfret, in Connecticut, after acquiring a professional education, commenced the practice of law, in 1795, in the village of Spencerstown, in the county of Columbia. He remained there a year or two, and then removed to Hudson, where he resided until the spring of 1833, a few weeks before his death. Ambrose Spencer, William W. Van Ness, Thomas P. Grosvenor, Jacob R. Van Rensselaer, Martin Van Buren, and Elisha Williams, were all practitioners at the Columbia bar about the same period. Their forensic disputations were intellectual and interesting in the highest degree. They formed a constellation of genius and talent scarcely exceeded in any age or country; and of that constellation, Elisha Williams was the 'bright and peculiar star.' As an advocate he stood unrivalled among his cotemporaries. His professional services were sought in every direction. His knowledge of human nature was deep and profound; his mind active and energetic; his fancy fervent; his eloquence splendid and resistless. Thomas Addis Emmett declared him to be the most eloquent man of the age.—'I have listened,' said he, 'to the great men of Europe, but never to one who could enchain the attention, and captivate the judgment, like Elisha Williams.'

In the grave yard, upon the eastern declivity of Prospect Hill, there is a chaste and beautiful marble monument, which marks the spot where sleeps the dust of Lieutenant William H. Allen, who was killed by the pirates off the Island of Cuba. He was in command of the United States vessel of war *Alligator*, when killed. He was renowned for his bravery.

'Let laurels, drenched in pure Parnassian dews, Reward his memory, dear to every muse; To the virtues of such men, man owes His portion in the good that Heaven bestows; And when recording history displays, Feats of renown, though wrought in ancient days, Tells of a few stout hearts that fought and died, Where duty placed them, at their country's side; The man that is not moved by what he reads, That takes not fire at their heroic deeds, 'Tis worthy of the blessings of the brave, As base in kind, and born to be a slave.'

Col. Elisha Jenkins, and his brother Frederick Jenkins, are among the first settlers of the place, although not numbered among the twenty-seven original proprietors. The former has been Secretary of State, was Paymaster General during the last war, and for several years Mayor of Albany. Col. Jenkins was one of the most active men in building the pier at Albany. They are both now residents of Hudson.

PROVINCE OF REASON.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In your paper of May 6th are some remarks on the use of reason in interpreting the Scriptures. The writer says, 'The gospel of St. John abounds in metaphorical language and calls as much as any part of the Scripture for the exercise of reason in its interpretation. Whoever discards reason in his endeavors to become acquainted with the sacred writings, is most certainly renouncing that faculty by which alone he can come to the knowledge of the truth.'

The Scriptures, undoubtedly, were designed for *reasonable* beings. But what is the province of reason, when investigating revelation? Is not the first business of reason to examine the *evidence* whether the Bible is a revelation from God or not? Here let her put forth all her energy. If there is not sufficient evidence to satisfy any reasonable man that the Bible is *both authentic and inspired*, let him give it up—let him renounce it at once—let him give it to the winds, and turn *Deist*. But, if the proof in favor of revelation be admitted, and it be confessed that the Bible came from heaven—that it was written by 'holy men who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost,' then, we ask, what is the province of reason in interpreting this book? After acknowledging that the *whole* Bible is 'given by inspiration of God,' are we to receive what seems reasonable on each page, and to reject what appears unreasonable? Can there be any stronger evidence of a *fact*, than that God has done it,—or the truth of a declaration than that God has said it?

When it is once granted that the Bible is the word of God, by what rules are we to be guided in the interpretation of this book? Are not the established rules of expounding other books to be our guide in expounding the Bible? Is not the obvious meaning of the text to be regarded as its true meaning? Are we to receive the plain sense of the passage as its proper sense—or, are we to twist it and make it conform to what we suppose to be *reasonable*, and to expunge every passage which we can not bend into conformity to our *reasonable* system? Every man knows that 'he who discards reason in his endeavors to become acquainted with the sacred writings' can never understand those writings. But there is a wide difference in interpreting the Bible by those plain, obvious rules by which we interpret other books, and applying to it such rules of interpretation, as would strip any other book of its literal, obvious meaning. There is a wide difference between letting reason say what the Bible plainly *teaches*, and what it *ought* to teach.

We believe that any man who will come to the Bible and interpret it by the same reasonable rules by which he interprets other books, i. e. who will apply to the Bible the common rules of exposition, will be constrained to admit that it contains the following doctrines, to wit—that 'men by nature are children of wrath—that every imagination of the thought of their heart is evil, and only evil, continually'—that Jesus Christ is *properly* God and *properly* man—that he died, not as a martyr to the truth simply, but 'for our sins'—that men need to be 'born again' by the Spirit of God, before they can be prepared for the kingdom of heaven—that the Holy Ghost is a real person, or being—that there will be a day of future retribution, when the righteous will be invited 'into the joy of their Lord,' and the wicked sentenced to 'everlasting punishment.'

Now, there is a vast difference between deciding by *reason*, whether the Bible *does* teach these truths, and many others equally important, and whether it *ought* to teach them. *Infidels* have generally admitted that it *does* teach them, and because they have supposed that it *ought* not to teach them, they have rejected it as 'a cunningly devised fable.' Many *Arians* and *Socinians*, when they find passages in the sacred volume which appear, according to their plain, literal reading, to teach these truths, have rejected them as *interpolations* or *wrong translations*, because they appeared to them *unreasonable*. But this seems to be bringing *reason* to sit in judgment upon what the Bible *ought* to teach, instead of receiving what it obviously *does* teach.

Making laws and *expounding* them are very distinct things. It is the business of the *legislator* to make laws; it is the business of the *judge* to *expound* or *interpret* them. In the making of a law, the legislator may, properly, inquire into its *reasonableness*, its *policy*, *utility* or *justice*; but in *expounding* the law, when made, the *judge* has nothing to do with these. His business is, (not to sit in judgment upon the law, and say whether it is *reasonable*, or *useful*, or *just*;) but to decide according to the law.

God has made the laws contained in the Bible. He has decided as to the *reasonableness*, *utility* and *justice*, of the truths therein contained. As the great Legislator of the universe, this he had a right, and was competent, to do.

He has, indeed, made man a reasonable creature, and requires him to exercise the faculty of reason in *deciding* upon the *evidence*, as to the *authenticity* and *inspiration* of revelation, and to *exercise* his reason in *understanding* the Bible, but not in saying what the Bible *ought* to teach in order to be in accordance with the reason of man; but what it *does* teach, in accordance with the wisdom of God.

When a man comes to the Bible and is content to let reason *understand* what God has there said according to the common rules of exposition, and according to common sense, he will be led to acknowledge, we believe, the truths above named to be plainly and literally revealed in the Bible. But, if he be disposed to exalt *reason* above the great *Legislator of the world*, and bring it to sit in judgment upon the *reasonableness*, or *utility*, or *justice*, of what he has taught, instead of deciding what the Bible plainly *teaches*, he will, probably, reject these doctrines: for, the *depraved* feelings of man will naturally prompt him to be slow in admitting those declarations of God which represent him as a sinner, lost sinner, and which represent his help as arising *solely* from the sovereign mercy of Jehovah; and compel him to ascribe all the merit of his salvation to the atoning blood of an almighty Saviour.

We do not discard reason in understanding the Bible. We use reason and common sense when we come to the Bible just as we do in the perusal of any other book; we let the plain, natural, obvious sense of Scripture, be its true sense. This we conceive is the province of reason when studying revelation. We are not to form our *system* or *theory* by our *reason*, and then make the Bible bend to that system or theory; or merely lug in some parts of it to eke out that scheme which we have devised.

We believe the Bible contains a system of truth—of truth revealed so clearly that men can understand it—

that their salvation or condemnation is suspended upon their reception or rejection of these truths. We are not required to understand what is *not* revealed—but to believe what is revealed. As in the doctrine of the Trinity, we are not required to understand *how* Father, Son, and Holy Ghost can be the one *Jehovah*, but to believe the revealed fact, that the Father, the Word, and the Spirit are one God. We are not required to show that this, or any other doctrine of the Bible, is reasonable or not, but to decide whether it is revealed in the Bible or not. If the plain reading of the Bible teaches this doctrine, we are bound to believe it—and to believe it upon the testimony of God.

To understand the *reasonableness* of all the truths in the Bible, we must know all the premises upon which they are based. To understand the reasonableness of the doctrine of the Trinity, for instance, we must comprehend God—we must 'find out the Almighty to perfection.' To comprehend the reasonableness of *many* of the truths revealed in the Bible, and the reasonableness of the Divine Government; reason must ascend the throne of Jehovah—she must span eternity and pervade immensity. But God does not require man to do this, nor is he competent to do it. He simply requires him to receive his testimony and bow in submission to a 'thus saith the Lord.' He does require him to *understand, believe and obey* the truth, or what he has revealed.

And if God has not revealed truth so plainly as to be understood, (I mean as to the *facts*, not as to the *whys* and the *hows*;) by his creatures, I ask, Why did he not thus reveal it? Was he *unable* to do it? Where then were his infinite power and wisdom? Was he *unwilling* to do it? Where then was his benevolence? He has revealed his truth so plainly that man can understand it; and if he rejects it because of the obliquity of his heart, and exalts reason above revelation, he must take the consequences—and he may rest assured, that the 'word which Christ has spoken shall judge him in the last day.' The plain man who exercises his reason upon the Bible as he does upon other books, and who reads it with a prayerful heart, will not fail of understanding its true import. In this manner we should all read the book of God, and rejoice that he promises wisdom to all who lack if they will but ask it.

PHILEMON.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In my endeavors to throw light on some of the difficult passages in the writings of the New Testament, the epistle of Paul to the Romans now claims our consideration. This epistle was written to the christian converts at Rome both from among the Jews and Gentiles. The Jewish converts were so tenacious of the law of Moses and the ceremonies of their religion that they were utterly undispensed to give them up even after they had professed themselves to be the followers of Jesus. They moreover insisted that they were *necessary* for all, who professed christianity in order to obtain salvation. The Gentile converts could not admit this conclusion; for they believed that upon their profession of christianity they had no concern with the religion of the Jews. This difference of sentiment occasioned some important contentions between the Gentile and Jewish converts. St. Paul therefore addressed this epistle to them in order to settle the difficulty. His leading object seems to be to persuade them all to an unshaken perseverance in their christian faith by convincing them that God was no less the God of the Gentiles than of the Jews; and that under the dispensation of the gospel there is no difference between Jew and Gentile, which he proceeds to illustrate in the epistle before us.

In order fully to understand this part of the apostle's writings great attention is required. It is necessary to be acquainted with the circumstances, which gave occasion to the letter, with the character of those to whom it was directed, and with the design of the apostle in writing. Perhaps no one of his letters is attended with more obscurity than this to the Romans. We may read it a thousand times, as we commonly read other books, and be far from understanding many things contained in it; and doctrines may be deduced from it, which the apostle were he now living, would utterly disclaim. The character of the writer himself is also to be taken into consideration in our interpretation of his writings. This is peculiarly the case with St. Paul. His ideas seem to crowd upon his mind. One thought often gives rise to another, which does not directly follow in its place; but which being necessary for the support of some point arising from the subject, though not immediately leading to it requires that we should carefully attend to the return of the writer to his principal point. The indeterminate use of the pronouns *I* and *we*, which we find in this epistle occasions more considerable obscurity in its interpretation.

Sometimes the apostle speaks in his own person, sometimes as a Jew, at other times as a Gentile, occasionally as an infidel, and often as a believer. Hence it is evident that more than ordinary attention is demanded in reading this epistle in order to obtain a just understanding of the apostle's meaning.

I shall now proceed to remark upon those passages in this epistle which may be thought to require some illustration.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth verses of the first chapter, the apostle declares that he is not 'ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God to salvation to every one that believeth, to the Jew first,' as it was first preached to the Jews, 'and also to the Gentile.' For therein is the righteousness or as it might have been more intelligibly rendered, the *grace* or *favor* of God, revealed from faith to faith, that is, *wholly* by faith. In the remaining part of this chapter, the apostle has drawn a picture of the vices and depravity of the world before the introduction of the gospel, which however shocking and incredible it may at first appear is most fully confirmed by the whole current of ancient history. You will read his glowing description of the debasement to which the best informed nations were sunk with inexpressible gratitude to God, who has condescended to reveal himself to his creatures in all the purity of his nature, to teach them their duty, and to enforce it by sanctions of the most solemn import; and who by the gospel of his Son has raised us to a state of morals and of expectations hereafter so infinitely above what was ever known in the most enlightened periods of Pagan antiquity.

In the second chapter the apostle begins with this declaration, 'Therefore thou art inexcusable O man, whoever thou art, that judgest another,' that is, thou O Jew art inexcusable, who judgest the Heathen as polluted with every kind of impurity, and unworthy of

eternal life, whilst thou thyself art guilty of the same or greater vices. With all thy privileges thou wilt not escape the righteous judgment of God; for he is no respecter of persons; but will render unto every man whether Jew or Gentile, according to his works under the light and advantages they have respectively enjoyed. 'For as many as have sinned without law shall also perish without law,' that is, as many as have sinned without a knowledge of the law of Moses, which was the case with the whole Gentile world, shall be judged according to the *law of nature only*, with which they have been favored. In this chapter the apostle has proclaimed a truth essential to our conceptions of justice and mercy in the character of God, that none who have not been made acquainted with the revelation of his will to the Jews, and by purity of argument with the christian revelation, will not on that account be excluded from the mercy of the common Father of all, as has been held by some; but if they conduct agreeably to the light they have, will be accepted of God in the final judgment. In the latter part of this chapter, the apostle asserts that 'if the uncircumcision keep the righteousness of the law,' that is, if the heathen act in conformity to the moral requisitions of the Jewish law, shall not their uncircumcision be accounted for circumcision, that is, shall they not be reckoned in every respect as Jews, and entitled to the same favor of God; and shall not the heathen if they obey the moral precepts of their Mosaic law, condemn thee; who, though thou art a Jew, and hast been favored with the advantages of the law, hast notwithstanding broken that law, and sinned against light and knowledge? W.

NORFOLK ARGUS.

This is the name of a paper proposed to be published in Roxbury, by a William H. Spear. It openly avows that it will support the Democratic party; we presume that portion of it friendly to *Loco Foco* principles. On the subject of temperance, while it accuses us of neutrality, dares not avow its preference. We should have wished success to this new paper and welcomed Mr. Spear to the chair editorial, had he not made serious charges against one of the three 'neutral papers' published in this county. Similar motives, which induced the editor of this proposed journal to make an incorrect assertion relative to ourselves, have been pursued by other persons within our knowledge to gain a respectable standing at the expense of the well-earned reputation of previously established papers. Why not rest the success of the paper upon its appearance, the ability with which it may be conducted, and the particular principles it may advocate? The assertion in the circular attached to the prospectus, in which it is reiterated in somewhat stronger language, so far as it relates to ourselves, 'that the three professedly neutral papers will hereafter, if we may judge from past experience, come out against us (the democratic party) when their neutrality is most needed,' we unhesitatingly pronounce to be destitute of truth, and we hereby challenge the editor or any of the persons whose names are attached to this unwarranted attack upon ourselves (and we recognize among the number some of whom we have formerly entertained an exalted opinion as regards their talents and political principles) to produce an instance of refusal on our part to insert all well-written communications on different subjects, and the evidence given that we have supported one party more than the other, to maintain their uncharitable insinuations; or discharge an obligation due a fellow member of the press by making an honorable correction through the columns of the Argus. We refrain at present from further remarks with the hope that justice may be done us. Should we, however, be disappointed in our expectations, although it would be much against our inclination to engage in an unprofitable controversy, we promise the editor, setting aside all party predilections, for our paper is an independent, not a neutral sheet, to expose all attempts to cast a blemish upon the cause of correct principles, and to maintain and defend, as announced in our prospectus, the great and good cause of Truth.

TEMPEST. On Saturday evening last, we were visited by a deluge of rain, accompanied by loud and repeated detonations of thunder, and lightning too vivid for the human eye to gaze upon without painful sensations. The whole vaulted arch of the heavens for hours appeared in fearful commotion. The horizon on all sides went forth incessant flashes of the electric fluid which seemed to extend themselves to the very zenith of the heavens. At times, the appearance above was awfully sublime, and well might have caused the stoutest heart to tremble and be afraid. The repeated peals of thunder, causing the very earth to quake, and the scintillating vibrations of the forked and bolted lightning in its zigzag gambols above and around us, presented a spectacle that well might humble the pride of majestic man to his original element—the dust. We learn that a colt was struck dead with lightning during the storm, on the 'Farms,' near the Neponset Bridge. Also, that the ledge of Hosea H. Flanders, Esq., was struck during the shower, and several tons of the upper strata of one of its sides were detached and sent rolling to the base of the quarry. We are informed that Mr. Knox's house, on the New County Road, was also visited by lightning, passing, it is said, through several apartments; the extent of injury not known.

DR. JOHN S. BARTLETT. This individual, who was lately expelled from the Massachusetts Medical Society, has addressed another letter to the impartial consideration of its members. Dr. Bartlett, it seems, was guilty of recommending to patronage the celebrated Oculist, Williams. Other members, and one or two of its officers, have been guilty of similar offences, yet they are suffered to remain members contrary to the rules and regulations of the society, while Dr. Bartlett is publicly denounced. The Doctor is a very fluent and elegant writer, and one of the best extemporaneous speakers we ever heard.

FAMILY MAGAZINE. The number for the present month contains several interesting articles. The embellishments are well executed, particularly the capital of Indiana. Weeks, Jordan & Co., Boston, publishers.

LADY'S BOOK. We conceive that the number for June of this periodical is rather superior in many respects. The editress, Mrs. Hale, is a chaste writer, and if a desire to inculcate moral principles is deserving of a generous support, she will be ably sustained.

TO READERS. As we gratuitously insert marriages and deaths, it is to be hoped that those interested will furnish us with all that may occur in this place or vicinity.

TEMPERANCE MEETING. The proceedings of the temperance meeting in Dedham which were refused publication in the Dedham Patriot at the request of its editor, have since appeared in the Advertiser, published in the same place. If we correctly understand the matter, rather puerile reasons are offered for the extraordinary course pursued by the Secretary in his refusal to give the editor of the Patriot the official account. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

Resolved, That we consider the present existing License Laws as salutary and judicious; and that our County Commissioners have done their part honorably, and ought to be sustained.

Resolved, That we view the defiance paid to our laws, by the Taverners and Retailers, as disorganizing and pernicious in its effects on the good order of society.

Resolved, That we as good citizens will use all available means to sustain the license laws, and see that they are put in force; therefore,

Resolved, That we order to sustain the above resolutions, a committee be chosen from the several parishes of the town to carry into effect the objects therein recommended.

The committee appointed, agreeably to the last resolution, at a subsequent meeting unanimously agreed to prosecute every future violation of the license laws. The editor of the Patriot, in reply to the charges of the Advertiser and its correspondents, thus expresses his opinions respecting the call of the meeting.

As to the object of the meeting, it was good, and we should most heartily respond to the call; but that the affair was not conducted in the most judicious manner, cannot be denied. A meeting of that kind should be strictly a temperance meeting—that is, a meeting of the friends of the cause only. A general call creates confusion, and ill will, and results in feeble and timid operations. This is not the first time this plan has been tried in Norfolk County. Heretofore it has failed in a most signal manner.

There is something rather mysterious about the whole matter.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. An adjourned term of the Supreme Judicial Court commenced in Dedham on Monday last, Judge Morton presiding. A number of lengthy and important cases will come under consideration.

Benjamin V. French vs. Brintree Manufacturing Company. This was an action of Trespass, wherein the plaintiff alleged that the defendants made additions to their Mill Dam, on a certain river in Brintree, below a Mill Privilege, owned by himself, by which his rights were encroached upon and property injured, claiming a damage of \$1500. The defence was rested on a certain ancient Mill Privilege, situated between the two, purchased by the defendants, as having prior rights, adverse to the plaintiff. It appeared in evidence that the old privilege had lost its rights for want of occupancy. A verdict was taken, by agreement of the parties, in favor of the plaintiffs. Law reserved for the full Court.

The case was ably sustained by Messrs. Richardson, Cushing and Kingsbury, and defended by Messrs. Choate, Metcalf and Breck.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The intelligence is of a character highly satisfactory, so far as relates to commercial affairs. The accounts received from the United States had not to the 4th of May, produced so much alarm nor stagnation in business as was anticipated. The Bank of England was actively employed in relieving the American houses, and large remittances in specie, bills and drafts of the Bank of the United States had reached England. Nevertheless, they have yet to hear the worst.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. We learn from the Boston Post, that while some men were employed in blasting rocks in Roxbury, on Monday afternoon, a piece weighing from three to four hundred pounds was thrown upon the roof of Mr. Bates's house, near by, and broke through from the roof to the cellar—a detached piece of about eighty pounds, fell upon Mr. Richard Carpenter, as he was about to leave the house, and killed him instantly.

ANOTHER SUICIDE. We learn from Dorchester, Lower Mills, that a young woman, named Sylvia Patch, about twenty-eight years of age, employed in one of the factories in that village, committed suicide by taking arsenic, on Sunday last. When found, life was entirely extinct. She was a simple person, and had threatened to kill herself several times.

MEDICAL SOCIETY. Dr. Ebenezer Alden, of Randolph, has been elected to deliver the next annual discourse before the Massachusetts Medical Society. The annual meeting is held in May.

COLORS STATUARY. This collection of well-executed statuary, recently exhibited in this town, attracted a great number of visitors at Hingham the past week. It is now to be exhibited for a few days at Wales' Hotel, in Weymouth.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. 'A looker on,' and other communications, will soon appear.

SUDDEN DEATH. A watch maker, of News Mills, Geo., dropped suddenly upon the ground, as he was opening his shop window, and immediately expired. He was about forty years of age, industrious and sober, and had never been sick a day since his sixth year.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN MEXICO. By a decree of the Mexican Government, dated the 5th of April last, Slavery is wholly abolished throughout the Republic. This decree is intended, particularly, to extinguish the abominable system in Texas. It had been wholly eradicated in the other parts of Mexico before, but was partially tolerated in Texas to accommodate the Colonists. If the authority of the Government be reinstated, six or eight thousand slaves will there obtain their freedom, many of whom have been lately introduced from the United States and Africa.

CRIMINAL COURT. Elisha F. Mason, of Dana, was arraigned for an assault on his wife, Abigail Mason. The prisoner is addicted to the intemperate use of strong drink, and when under its influence, is very irascible and abusive. The witnesses, among whom were his wife and daughter, testified that he had frequently struck his wife so as to disfigure her person; and often threatened to kill her. At one time he told her if she did not go to Petersburg and get some money that was due there he would shoot her—sometimes saying that he wanted to buy provision with for the family, and at others to buy rum. It appeared that the money in question was his wife's fees for going to Petersburg and entering a complaint against her husband for ill use. The evening before she finally quit him, he went to one of the neighbors and borrowed some bullet moulds, and told his wife that he was going to run some bullets to shoot her with, and made her assist him in melting the lead and pouring it into the moulds. He then loaded his gun with balls and pointed it to shoot her. She begged of him not to do it till the next morning, if ever, but let her live and take care of the children, one of whom was an infant. Verdict guilty, and sentenced six months to the House of Correction.—*Wor. Pa.*

DREADFUL FEROCITY OF A MAD DOG. On Saturday morning, says the New York Journal, a mad dog, as a lad by the name of Charles Haff was employed in a sugar shop, unlocked the door, a large shop dog which had been shut in the night, seized him by the leg and tore dreadfully. The dog then rushed through the streets, an object of terror to all who saw him, for he was killed, bit two other persons, and a few dogs and dogs. Some particulars of the dreadful case are communicated in the following statement of Dr. Fitch, as follows:

This morning about six o'clock I was awoken near my residence of a person apparently in distress, and a short time after was called upon by a neighbor to visit his apprentice, who had been bitten by a dog. I hastened to the spot, where I found a man, with two deep wounds, the one just a ankle about an inch long, the other near the hip larger and somewhat ragged. The wounds were bleeding profusely. From him I learned the following circumstances: While at the pump on the corner in the act of pumping, he was seized by a mad dog, and although having on thick boots, by the animal, that he continued his hold until torn through the heel of his boot, (being torn pieces of leather) and inflicted the two wounds described. I further gathered from the bystander after having been beaten off, he laid hold of a coming in his way, and killed him on the spot, turning his course to the next street, he bit several, and finally seized another lad, and before he was destroyed, managed to scratch his face, and leg in the most shocking manner.

FOREIGN PAPERS. Dr. Rockwell, the health officer at the quarantine ground, Staten Island, made a report to the New York police officer, that he had boarded the ship Lockwood, from Liverpool, Lawton, on board of which vessel he found the dead and fifty-two passengers. After examining the state of the vessel, and its living cargo, he ordered the Captain to have the foul clothes and bedding and to remain at anchor until further notice, and to orders, he perceived the ship getting on with a steamboat (the *Suffolk*) alongside, and immediately went on board to ascertain where the going, and by whose orders, that Captain Lawton informed him that he was going to Amboy, to passengers, by order of his consignees, Kawsel Murray; that he forbade him from weighing and said that he would be held responsible for the fate of the quarantine laws, and told the Captain of the steamboat that he would be answerable for bringing and generating disease and death. Thereafter determination in certain quarters, to throw us an intolerable burden by the introduction of ers, in flagrant violation of our laws and on which can scarcely fail to produce pestilence and misery. The health officer addressed a letter to the Mayor of New York, stating that the British ships and the *Suffolk* were now on our waters with orders to land their passengers at Amb. Phoebe, with three hundred and twenty-five passengers, with two hundred and twenty; Hart two hundred and forty-six; seven hundred and thirty-three passengers.—*Troy Whig.*

UNEXPECTED EXPLOSION. On Saturday afternoon a colored woman who now lives in Adams street, being in want of fuel, went to a vacant lot, and picked up some pieces of what she supposed to be charcoal, and brought them home and ignited when they exploded and burnt her arm and shocking manner, and set fire to her clothes, screams immediately brought some persons to her assistance, who extinguished the fire on her clothing, it had vitally injured her person, and how the matter had occurred, they went to the place where she had procured the materials for the explosion, and found the substance which the poor woman posed to be charcoal was gunpowder, which, wet, became caked together in lumps, and was nearly a quarter cask yet about the lot, the woman used much more of it than she would probably have been blown to pieces.—*York Journal of Commerce.*

RATTLESNAKES. The large rattlesnake which is one of the most brilliant reptiles ever seen, is divided into distinct figures reflecting all the colors of the rainbow, intermingled with a bright yellow, in the finest gilding. When half coiled, erect in the attitude of attention, tall constipation, and rattles buzzing, this snake is certainly beautiful object, and one starts back in view chilled and appalled. There is a gentle city, who once had one of those beautiful of a bed-fellow. He was out with a party of who slept upon the ground all night; and was a in the morning with something 'choking him on opening his eyes, he discovered a rattlesnake across his throat, with its head resting upon his breast of an Indian sleeping beside him. He sprang upon his feet and cast it from him in an instant. It struck a small tree at a little distance, and stunned was killed immediately after.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. A son of Josiah G. a lad of about eleven years of age, was drowned, in sight of his father's house. He was the river in a small sail-boat with Capt. Gilbert, a flaw of wind struck the sail and the boom knocked overboard. The men on shore put off the boat, made every exertion to save him in their power, diving down where he sunk, but all their efforts were unavailing. The current is very strong in place, and probably the body had been borne overboard. Many persons have been dragging the body, and it is hoped the body will yet be found and returned to the distressed parents.—*Troy Whig.*

REMARKABLE ESCAPE. Two children, one ten years of age, and the other perhaps six, were in a cart in the absence of its driver, that they were in drawing away with upon the margin high bank overlooking the tunnel of the canal, pieces Grant's Hill. The children succeeded in getting the horse into motion, and being blind, head directed towards the tunnel, he walked over the bank, and was precipitated headlong bottom, a distance of not less than about seven feet. Neither of the children were seriously injured, and of them was running about a few minutes after, as if nothing had occurred. The horse and escaped without broken bones or broken wood.—*Burgh Advocate.*

CANADA BANKS. The Lieutenant Governor per Canada has issued a notice to the Banks, that he says that 'a suspension by Banks, of the payments, with specie in their vaults, is equivalent to a suspension of their business, and is inconsistent with the integrity,' but promises, on receiving satisfaction that 'in the redemption of its bills, and has actually paid out all the gold and silver specie possession or immediate power,' he will assume responsibility of enabling it, until thirty days of the next session of the Legislature, and under restrictions, to continue its business without the aid of redeeming its notes in specie.

NEW YORK FIVE POUNDS. One of the watch

POETRY.

TO A MOTHER,
ON THE DEATH OF TWO INFANTS.

By J. Q. Adams.

Sure, to the mansions of the blest,
When infant innocence ascends,
Some angel, brighter than the rest,
The spottless spirit's flight attends.
On wings of ecstasy they rise,
Beyond where worlds material roll,
Till some fair sister of the skies,
Receives the unpolled soul.

That inextinguishable beam,
With dust united at our birth,
Sheds a more dim, discolored gleam,
The more it lingers upon earth.
Closed in this dark abode of clay,
Not unobserved, the lucid ray
To its own native fount returns.

But when the Lord of mortal breath
Decrees his bounty to resume,
And points the silent shaft of death,
Which speeds an infant to the tomb;—
No passion fierce, nor low desire,
Has quenched the radiance of the flame;
Back to its God the living fire
Reverts, unclouded, as it came.

Fond mourner! be that solace thine!
Let hope her hailing charm impart,
And soothe with melodies divine,
The anguish of a mother's heart.
O think! the darling of thy love,
Divested of this earthly clod,
Amid unnumbered saints above,
Bask in the bosom of thy God.

LOVE.

There grows a flower within the heart,
Most beautifully fair;
Its fibres shoot through every part,
And live forever there.

'Twas planted by sweet Beauty's hand,
And nursed by Friendship's power,
Affection's breath the nursing fanned,
And spread the beautiful flower.

Hope, the mild cherub, lent her aid,
To decorate its form,
And by her care its blooms arrayed
In colors glowing, warm.
Its influence is without control,
(Vainly you strive to fly)
It waxes sense and lulls the soul
In thrilling ecstasy.

Wouldst thou possess this flower so fair,
Its dear delights to prove!
O of its killing sweets beware,
As you'd beware of LOVE.

YOUTHFUL LOVE.

She loved him e'en in childhood, with that pure
Devotion, which the bosom feels secure
In youthful innocence—when first the heart
Elects its idol, sacred and apart
From other things; O, there is a truth,
A beam, that wakes not when the glow of youth
Is past,—'tis like the ray that morning throws,
Upon the bosom of the blushing rose.

ANECDOTES.

A SAILOR'S WHIM. 'I say, shipmate,' said a noble looking fellow in a new tarpsailing hat, blue jacket and trousers, neat check shirt, and a black silk neck cloth, as he entered an umbrella maker's shop during the rain yesterday—'what will you charge to rig us an awning?' 'An umbrella, I suppose you want,' said the shopman. 'Smoke my binnacle if I care what you call it, only let's see your canvases.' A silk umbrella was shown him. 'I would not do—' he wanted 'duck.' A cotton umbrella was then shown him. 'It suited precisely.' 'Now, said he, as he counted out his money, 'I'm ready for a cruise—this land water is too fresh for my taste altogether.'—*Boston Transcript.*

HARDY AT BOTTOM. A young fellow riding down a steep hill, and doubting the foot of it was beggish, called out to a clown that was ditching, and asked him if it was hard at the bottom? 'Aye, answered the countryman, it is hard enough at the bottom, I'll warrant you. But in half a dozen steps the horse sunk up to the saddle girths, which made the young gallant, whip, spur, curse and swear. Why, then lying rascal, said he to the ditcher, didst thou not tell me it was hard at the bottom? 'Aye, replied the other, but you are not half way to the bottom yet.'

A NATURAL BIAS. A woman having fallen into a river, her husband went to look for her, proceeding up stream from the place where she fell in. The bystanders asked him if he was mad; she could not have gone against the stream. The man answered, she was obstinate and contrary in her life, and he supposed for certain she was the same at her death.

A GOOD HINT. A captain chatting with his beautiful hostess, was resolved to give her a hint of his wishes. He placed a guinea upon one of his eyes and with the other performed significant ogles. The landlady not unused to such sparks, observed, 'Captain, you have forgotten that love was blind in both eyes.'

WIFE BEATING. Immediately after Judge Bullar gave an opinion, 'that a husband was privileged to beat his wife, if the instrument used was wooden and no thicker than his thumb,' the ladies of Exeter addressed a round robin to the judge, in which they requested to be informed of the thickness of his lordship's thumb.

A RETORT. A young lady not acquainted with the accomplishment of dancing, was requested by a gentleman to dance with him or his brother, at a ball; which invitation she declined, saying she knew not what to do with her feet. 'Put one into my pocket, and the other into my brothers,' said the gentleman. 'Your pockets are not able to support me,' replied the lady.

MATRIMONY. A lady meeting a girl who had lately left her service inquired, 'Well, Mary, where do you live now?' 'Please, Madam, I don't live now, I'm married,' replied the girl.

SHAVING. A barber shaving a thin faced man, put his finger into the man's mouth to push out the pillow of his cheek, and happening to make a slip, cut through the poor fellow's face, exclaimed, 'O blast your lantern jaws, I've cut my finger.'

THE LAST FOLLY. A volatile young lord, whose conquests in the female world were numberless, at last married. 'Now, my lord,' said his lady, 'I hope you'll mend.' 'Madam,' replied he, 'you may depend on it this is my last folly.'

VARIETY.

WASHING SILKS. A late number of an English periodical, contains a useful article on washing silks, from which we copy the following extract: Lay the piece of silk upon a clean board; soap a piece of flannel well, without making it very wet, and with this rub the silk carefully and evenly one way; after having thus cleansed one side of the silk, take a wet sponge and wash off the soap; proceed in the same manner to clean the other side; after which hang the silk in the air to dry; do not wring it, but hang it as single as possible upon a linen horse, and let it dry gradually. When very nearly dry, iron it with a cool board. In this manner we last summer washed a slate-colored dress, which was so dirty with the constant wear of a winter, that we did not like to use it even for linings, without endeavoring to remove some of the spots, and we were quite hopeless of its being fit for any thing except linings even when washed but its brightness was completely restored, its texture was softer than when new, and it made a very nice looking child's frock.

A RICH SHOEMAKER. An old shoemaker recently died in Bordeaux, in great misery, who, during the first revolution, married a celebrated countess, in order to save her from the scaffold. The lady afterwards hastened to quit the liberator and establish, and, under the reign of terror, she herself, and her husband, who went to market himself every morning, and who each evening was seen intoxicated in the streets, has just died, and very much surprised the commissary of police, when, being called to verify the account, he found the countess, the wife of the old man, had, in 10,000 francs in notes, which this magistrate deposited at the bank—*Indicateur de Bordeaux.*

PAPER VENEERING. We recently examined an elegant piece of furniture, veneered with marble paper in imitation of rose wood. The imitation was so perfect, and the veneering so exact, that an experienced painter was unable to discover that it was not grained with paint, though he considered it almost impossible to shade and blend colors in such a beautiful manner. This plan of veneering furniture, we think, will prove a very useful improvement. It combines three desirable qualities—elegance, durability and cheapness. A common pine table can be covered in imitation of rose wood for one dollar and a half, in a style that would defy the most skillful painter in the world to equal. It is the opinion of cabinet makers, that it will wear much longer than common veneering.—*Dedham Patriot.*

WORKING OXEN. We are told that laboring cattle will perform their spring work with more vigor and less apparent fatigue, if they are fed two or three times a day with a few ears of Indian corn. Some, however, prefer giving them small quantities of no potatoes, which are said to be more cooling than corn, and to answer the purpose of physic as well as that of food. Perhaps it may be well to change their diet occasionally, from the roots to the grain; and these, with regular meals of good English hay, will, in ordinary cases, be sure to keep them in good working order.

THE HOLLOW HORSE. As this is the season of the year when we may expect this disease to make its appearance among the horned tribe, we would remind their owners, that by pouring a tea spoonful of the spirits of turpentine in the cup or cavity in the back of the head of cattle, they may save them from the effects of this always unpleasant, and often fatal disease.

A NEW AIR METER. Mr. G. Elliott, of Pincher Colliery, has invented an instrument for measuring the velocity of air-damps in coal mines. It is set in motion by the current of air in the mine, which acts upon four wings in the manner of a wind mill. By means of a ratchet, and index, the velocity of the air, at any instant, may be determined with facility. The invention will be of great service in the ventilation of mines and in many meteorological experiments.

GRINDING CORN. In a large eastern vessel stood a quantity of boiled corn, which smelling strongly of alkali, reminded me of ley homony, the grain remaining whole, though softened and freed of the outer skin. After being well washed the grinding commenced between two stones—one cut out in the shape of a very low stool, before which the miller knelt and grasped the other stone, which was a short, substantial roller, having the sides flattened. To this he applied the whole force and weight of the upper part of his body, and rubbed and ground till the perspiration rolled from his swarthy brow. The result was a lump of paste, which, without any addition, was worked out between the hands into thin cakes, and baked on a kind of griddle. Thus is ground all the corn made use of by all the mechanics, and such is the final state of their comfortable lives; for on these cakes they 'live, and move, and have their being.' Add to them a mess of brown beans, well boiled and fried in lard, and they fare well; and another dish, a few scraps of lard, dried beef, stewed up with plenty of grease and red pepper,—and behold a feast.

WROUGHT IRON. The following information, (communicated by a correspondent) may prove useful to mechanics and others employed in the use of wrought iron. It is perhaps not generally known, that wrought iron, made red hot and plunged into cold water, renders it much softer than by cooling gradually in the atmosphere, consequently rendering it more easy to be worked by the mechanic in the lathe, &c. The prevalent opinion among smiths and mechanics, that plunging red hot iron into cold water makes it almost too hard to be worked, is a mistaken idea; for instance, take a piece of iron wire, and having made it red hot, plunge it into cold water until it is cold which process will nearly render it as soft and tough as the mechanic prepares a piece of iron, which is going to turn in a lathe, and when red hot plunge it into cold water until it is cold, along with another made red hot from the same bar, and let it be gradually cooled in the atmosphere; when such a bar comes to be worked, the mechanic is sure to be convinced of the above fact.—*Leeds Mercury.*

MINERAL TALLOW. It is stated that specimens of mineral tallow have lately been found in a box, on the borders of Loch Tyne, in Scotland. The New Era says:—We believe that this curious substance has never before been found in any part of the British Isles. It was discovered on the coast of Finland, in 1736, and subsequently at Strasburgh, by Dr. Herman. It has the color, the fuel, and even the taste animal tallow, but without the smell; and is as combustible as any of the inflammable oils or nap thus.

THE FIDDLE. The origin of the violin is lost in the dark ages. The rebeck and violin was performed upon by a minstrel, who accompanied the troubadour. Fiddle is a Gothic corruption of the word, which in German, is *viola* and *fidel*, (pronounced as v.) The violin, up to the sixteenth century, had six strings, and was like the guitar. The bow was short. Tartini gave it its present length.

RECIPE FOR A COUGH. The following recipe for a cough I have never known to fail.—Take of flax seed two handfuls; of horsehound one handful; put them into one quart of water, boil it down to one pint, strain the water off, then add half a pint of molasses, and boil it down to a syrup. Take two tea-spoonfuls morning and evening.—*Saturday (Phil.) Courier.*

RECIPE TO RENEW PLATE. Take of unslacked lime and alum, a pound each; of aquavite and vinegar, each a pint; and of beer grounds two quarts; boil the plate in these, and they will set a beautiful gloss upon it.

TO KILL RATS OR CROWS. Bruise half an ounce of nut vomica, and soak it twenty four hours in warm water; add four quarts of corn, and soak it twelve hours; sow the corn on the ground immediately after planting.

Notice.

Ebenezer B. Hersey respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE done in a superior style.
Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing.)

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, and all other kinds of Panel Work, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING AND SAWING, by steam power, with despatch.
Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense to them for transportation from factory to point shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.
Also—A good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.
Call and see.
J. A. HOBART.
Weymouth, March 4. if

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS, on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.
BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.
A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 14. 3mo

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.
THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,
which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding
\$30,000;
and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding
\$15,000
on any one risk.

They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."
THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary.
Boston, Jan. 7. 1emo

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers.

THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of *Live Geese* and *Common FEATHERS*—of good quality—cheap.
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD.
Weymouth, Feb. 4. 6m

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of *FALL AND WINTER GOODS*, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—
English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.
CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.
PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellis and silk.
SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co's Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc, with good horses. Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.
A share of the public patronage is solicited.
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Patent Drawing Knife.

THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail. The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.
THOMAS WHITE.
Quincy, March 4. if

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by
JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 14. if

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property.
if Quincy, Jan. 7.

Mix'd Woollen Yarn.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mix'd Woollen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Perisaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS AND DYSPESIA.
NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of ordinary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, will do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.
JOHN A. GREEN.
Quincy, April 8. if

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improved Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc, within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commands the attention of all persons within the above-mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.
It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.
JOSIAH SAVIL,
GEORGE VEAZIE,
if Quincy, March 25.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc, etc.
They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.
if Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support which he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage. He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his establishment, all articles in his line of business.

ALL ORDERS FOR

PILOT BREAD

will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of this article can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

Quincy, March 18. if

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY.
if Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.

Quincy, Feb. 18. if

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARES, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks through the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc, at fair prices.

Quincy, March 18. if

Payson's Indelible Ink,

Used without a Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or air. For sale by

Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, for the amusement and instruction of their tender minds.

Just received and for sale at this office.
Quincy, Jan. 28. if

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 205 Washington Street, opposite No. 254, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion procure a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Protrusion An, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Protrusion Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Russell's; Salomon's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Kneeling; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.
Boston, Feb. 11. if

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in the country.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engraving yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and duties of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.
Quincy, Jan. 28. if

Florence Bonnets,

JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One case of superfine new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment of new goods on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE.
Boston, April 29. 2m

Wrought Muslin Collars,

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

The PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office.

Quincy, April 15. if

Shawls.

HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.
Quincy, Jan. 7. if

Bilious Pills.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

NUMBER 24.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1837.

VOLUME 1.

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The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The REPRINTS of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

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Quincy, Jan. 28.

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JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low prices of \$5 and \$6. Also—One case of superior new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment of ribbons, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE.

Boston, April 29.

Wrought Muslin Collars.

A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Publications.

WAYS OF LIVING ON SMALL MEANS—Estates and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipage and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO Upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

THE PRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Maryatt, with portrait.

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Quincy, April 13.

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HIGHLAND PLAID SHAWLS—all sizes, and the best quality—for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Bilious Pills.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging solid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for constive habits. They are eminently useful for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, and for jaundice, scurvy, rheumatism, piles, acid stomachs, indigestion, worms, eruptions on the skin, dysentery, female complaints, dizziness in the head, &c. &c.

From the numerous certificates which might be used, the proprietors will make use of one only, from an eminent physician, Dr. J. Tilton, of Exeter, N. H.

"Mr. Daniell—I am in want of a further supply of your Bilious Pills. I have used many of myself as well as in my practice, and hesitate not to say they are very safe, mild, and good medicine, superior to any I have ever used."

Dr. Davenport, inventor—J. Daniell, of Dedham, proprietor. For sale at this office.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Feathers.

FIVE GEESSE and COMMON FEATHERS, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

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BLEACHED and Unbleached, of a superior quality, just received and for sale on favorable terms, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 14.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorised to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

JOSIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway. Milton. Weymouth. East Randolph. Hingham. Hon. S. A. TURNER, South Scituate. E. T. FOGG, Lynn. CHARLES LEFAVOUR, New-York City. FREEMAN HUNT, 141, Nassau St. J. P. CALLENDER, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

THE MIDNIGHT REVEL.

'Now o'er one half the world Nature seems dead, and withered murder, Alarmed by his sentinel, the wof, Moves like a ghost—'

The wind of November whistled shrill and cold among the rocky precipices that jutted over the mountain road from Alsbury towards Northumberland, as, at the decline of day, two travellers, on horseback, were crossing with weary pace the long range of ridges towards the great elbow of the Susquehanna, and notwithstanding that the clouds lay heavily on the dark and distant mountain tops, and the shadows of approaching night gathered rapidly, they paused upon the northern extremity of the last eminence, dismounted, and appeared to be taking a survey of the country around them—a country embodying some of the most grand and sublime scenery in nature. To the north and south, one vast extent of forest lay outstretched, broken and diversified by hill and valley, now dimly seen, but not less interesting in its aspect. In one direction was to be seen seven stupendous pyramidal piles, pushing their pine-crowned summits through the black clouds, they seemed fit habitations for the fierce spirits of the restless elements, and one could almost fancy the angels of the tempest gathering to their awful dwellings in those unvisited realms, a universe of stormy clouds, while in the west a peaceful river flowed away in calm and unbroken solitude through its devious course. Such was the scene the travellers were left surveying when twilight followed the declining sun, and the dreary night came swift upon the transient glooming.

A long three miles from this, on a dim and narrow road, was a small public house, called in those days the 'Inn of the Forest.' There was a thin settlement from this some miles on, chiefly men of the rudest cast in life, often honest and kind in their way, nevertheless brooked not the control of law, and, living far off from city and town, enjoyed their game, and were the only umpires of each other's rights and wrongs: such as these made up the company that gathered in the tavern that night, and as the waters blew louder, and the weather grew colder without, so did their noise and rioting, and the turbulence of their spirits increase within.

Mingling with this tumultuous assembly around the bar-room fire, and the long card table stretched out before it, were now to be seen the two strangers; they were wrapped up in fur hunting cloaks, and while one of them took part in the boisterous laugh and played his game at the card table, and drank freely—the other stretched himself to sleep in a corner. The more sociable stranger soon acquired the confidence of his new companions; and as he himself professed to be a tavern keeper, he gained the especial favor of the landlord, a black-whiskered, downcast, dark looking man, upon whose countenance the stamp of vice was fixed, and who was the loudest and most clamorous in the circle, and drank, and played, and boasted, and cursed with a kind of frenzied infatuation.

Their rioting was kept up throughout the midnight hours; and while the wearied and inebriated guests, one by one, dropped asleep, and while, without, the storm sung in melancholy and plaintive sweetness through the scattered pine trees, that single stranger kept one little circle he had gathered around him by the fire, in fixed and wakeful attention to harrowing tales of hell-devised murders, and fearful retributions, and walking ghosts, and marvellous facts brought to the light of day by supernatural agencies; and detailed a thousand instances to prove that

'Murder tho' it hath no tongue will speak With most miraculous organ.'

In vain the host endeavored to turn, at every period, the subject. In vain he stirred the dying embers and invited the guest to sleep. In vain he trembled and turned pale; the traveller seemed invincible, and at every change, murder and its bloody consequences were still his theme, and still his eye was fixed on the disquieted features of the host. It was dark and penetrating; and his voice grew hoarse as he bid them hearken to the screeching wood. It seemed to him, he said, to be burdened with a voice. In the words of Macbeth, 'still it cried sleep no more to all the house.' The company started and listened, and again

they heard the voice, and some fancied they distinguished those very words;—what can it mean? was the inquiry that went round; 'hark,' said the stranger, 'heard you not that! listen! Rolland, Rolland, a mother and six innocent children, murdered by your own hand, summon you to the grave with them.' A heavy charge, said he, as he turned towards the host, who started at the awful import of the words, rose in wild agitation, and clenching his fist halloed as to the voice—'If I slew you it was at another's instigation, and the money I got for it I buried in the rapids of the Susquehanna.' 'Yet for that crime,' said the other stranger, who had till now laid silent and apparently asleep, 'by virtue of a State's warrant, and in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we arrest you, Dubois Rolland, to answer at the bar of your country.' and as he said it he deliberately rose, drew a pair of double barreled pistols from his cloak, and calmly laid them on the table before him, while the other throwing aside his loose garments, stood before the astounded man, in the garb of an officer of justice, completely armed with dirk and pistols.

Resistance was in vain; the murderer was seized and carried to the skirts of the adjoining wood, where he was mounted on horseback, secured, carried thirty miles, and lodged in jail before ten o'clock the next morning.

This was the plan adopted and executed by the members of a weak village police, in a country where the supremacy of the law had often been maintained rather by stratagem than by open force, and by which was brought to justice and the scaffold, one of the most bloody villains that ever hung upon a gallows: a man who had murdered, according to his own confession, afterwards made, a mother and her orphan family, for price paid him by a relative, who was the next heir to a small petty estate.

THE VILLAGE BELLE.

Doubtless many a pretty Miss expects in this story, to read a career of glorious conquests; and her blue eyes brighten, and her little heart beats quicker at the thought of being, one day, the heroine herself of some legendary prose, and of having her own victories recorded. Well, the desire to be loved may reign in an amiable bosom, may possess a kind and virtuous heart. But power is dangerous, there are so many temptations to its abuse. These things I would have my fair readers remember, as they go along with me; and it may be, we shall be the wiser, and therefore better, before we part.

If ever you come to Alsbury, you will see a sweet little cottage in the meadows towards the river valley, half hid away amid a cluster of black alders, with its white chimney, and snowy palings, peeping through the foliage, and they will tell you that Annette Morton once lived there, for all the villagers remember her. It was one of those terrestrial paradises which the sick heart, disgusted with the wrongs of men, so often pictures to itself—so often longs for. And she, oh, she was a beautiful creature—my heart, even now, beats quicker as her image rises before me.

She was a gay, lively girl, with the polish of a summer in the city, and a good education; and whatever her talents might have been, she at least possessed the power of pleasing—the act of winning hearts in a most copious measure. I never could divine exactly how she did it; but there was a free, frank, friendly air about her that inspired confidence; and gifted thus, at all points, she played a most masterly game among the village beaux. Every body was glad to gallant her—was emulous which should pay her the most attention—and every gentleman in the village who could afford to spruce up a little, once in twenty-four hours, paid her an afternoon or evening visit.

It would have been amusing to one who went as a mere spectator, to have attended a Saturday evening levee at the Alder Cottage—amusing to see the address practised by the complimentors for her smiles, in eliciting some distinguished mark of her favor. They gathered round her in the little parlor; and if she spoke, it was a strife as to who should most approve what she said; if she dropped her handkerchief, two or three heads came in contact in the united effort to restore it to her; and if she walked, they were happy who got by her side, and all the rest were miserable. There were to be seen every variety of countenance, and every description of temper; and such a spectator might have been edified, though the principal impression made upon his mind would have been, that courting, under such circumstances, was a most particular foolish kind of business.

But Annette sang, 'the moon had climbed the highest hill,' and told boarding school stories; and talked eloquently about love and poetry, music and painting—was witty, sentimental and good natured; was invincible, always, absolutely always the conqueror. The young ladies of the village saw themselves undeservedly deserted; looked month after month on the success of their general rival; and prayed, probably, if young ladies ever pray about such matters, that Annette might speedily make her choice among her worshippers, and leave them the remainder. It was a forlorn hope—she intended to do no such thing. She was the village belle—and the village belle she meant to be.

So it happens, however, that great beauties, like all other great folks, who have to take their common chances in with fortune, sometimes in the end outwits themselves. In process of time, one and another, and again

another wedding too place in the village; the girls, whose names were seldom spoken—whose modest pretensions and retired habits were perfectly eclipsed by the brilliancy of the reigning star—secured their favorites; were wooed, and won, and married, and Annette still coqueted with all, and was still admired by all.

How many good offers she refused or slighted, were only recorded in her own memory. Hope 'deferred,' said the prophet, 'makes the heart sick.' Those who were sincere in their addresses, one after another, were rejected or put off, and fell into some easier road to matrimony. She was at last left with her courtiers as heartless, in love matters, as herself; who sought her company because it was agreeable; flirted with her because she was the belle, and romped with, and kissed her, whenever they had an opportunity, because it was always worth some pains to win such a favor from a beautiful girl. We never, never get too much of the bachelor for this. Well might Byron say:

'Who can curiously behold The smoothness and the sheen on beauty's cheek, Nor feel the heart can never all grow cold!'

But time rolled on; and the grass at length began to grow in the path that led over the meadows to the cottage. Annette became alarmed at these symptoms, and, seizing the last chance that was left, engaged herself to her only remaining beau. He was, at the time, about going to spend a season in the city. They were to be married on his return. She accepted him, not because she thought him the best of all her suitors, but because he was the only one left, and had always held himself at her services. Her part of the play was ended; she became domestic, sedate, and studied housewifery.

The time finally arrived—her old beau came back to the cottage, and in a day or two strolled over to the village with his pipe, in appearance an antiquated man. But he said nothing about matrimony. Annette at last took the liberty of reminding him of his engagement. He stared. 'Indeed, madam, you surprise me.'

'Surprise you, why sir!'

'Because,' said he, 'I never dreamed that you could be serious in such a thing as a matrimonial engagement, and, meeting with a good opportunity, I got married before I left the city.'

Fortune had finished the game, and Annette was left to pay the forfeit. She never married, because she never had another chance. And her's is but the history common to hundreds of fair ladies, who, trifling with the power that beauty gives them over the minds of men, sacrifice everything at the shrine of ambition, and aim only to enjoy the title and triumph that lights for a little while the sphere of the village belle.

A SKETCH.

To call to mind the scenes of childhood and youth; to look back, as it were from an eminence, upon some of the verdant spots on 'the waste of memory,' is one of the most delightful resources from the cares of maturer years, which the mind possesses. And among these, the recollection of early friendships is, perhaps, the most productive of enjoyment. There is a peculiar melancholy accompanying this direction of thought, that pleases, while it saddens; and seems to call into action the best and purest feelings of the heart. The pleasure, we once enjoyed, is recalled, mingled with the reflection, that its source is drained—that the time, the place and the occasion will never again cooperate to its reproduction.

In reviewing the scenes that are past, my mind dwells, with peculiar pleasure, upon the period, comprising a few months after my first acquaintance with Henry Fitzwarren. Memory is still true to his worth, his agreeable manners, and the advantages I derived from his friendship. Formed in one of nature's happiest, if not most beautiful, moulds, his eye beamed intelligence, that spoke to the heart. His countenance was the unfailing index of his mind, equally susceptible of the smile of benignity, and the frown of indignation, at insult or injustice. He had visited Europe, and had viewed the world, not with the superficial glance of an indifferent observer, but with the eye of philosophy. After having long struggled with poverty, he, at length, had risen above its depression. He then turned his attention to literature, and hoped, one day, to fulfil the high expectations, which his friends had so reasonably formed.

For some months I was happy in his society. We pursued the same studies; we rambled in the same grove; our feelings and friendships were the same. At length, the period for the commencement of his collegiate life arrived. On the evening before his departure, we visited our favorite walk, and occupied, for the last time, our accustomed seat. We sat sometime in silence, and both were observing the beauty of the evening star. Said Henry 'I cannot but reflect, that the rays of that star, which can now wake us to solemn thought, must soon fall upon our graves.' I noticed the observation at the time, but the event, which shortly followed, fixed it more firmly in my mind. We had never met before, when less interchange of language took place; and on that spot, we never met again.

The next day, I walked with him some miles toward the place of his destination. At last, having reach the summit of an eminence, I stopped. He took my hand, and with a friendly pressure uttered, 'God bless you,' and hurried onward. I stood, till a turning of the road, was about to hide him from my sight, when he cast his eyes towards me. I waved my hand;—he passed on—I saw him no more.

One year afterward, I visited his grave. While journeying alone, ignorant that I was in his native place, I heard his name mentioned, and upon inquiry, learnt that he had been consigned to earth, three weeks before. I asked a direction to the spot. It was at the distance of three miles. I arrived there in the edge of the evening. I stood by the newly raised mound, and looking toward the heavens, saw the evening star shining sweetly upon it.

I pity the man, who cannot enter into my feelings at that moment. His must be a callous heart; and no one, will, at his grave, experience the emotion I felt at Henry's.

In a small burying ground, but lately appropriated to that purpose, one side of which is bounded by a dark grove of forest trees, lies all that remains of Henry Fitzwarren. He possessed all that honorable enthusiasm, which prompts to greatness, and ensures its attainment. But his

'Scheme of wealth, or power, or fame, The wish of noble minds,'

are buried with him; and oblivion is fast encroaching on the memory of him, who was capable of being an honor to his country, and one of the instructors of mankind.

While mysterious are the ways of Providence. While ignorance and stupidity are often seen crowned with gray hairs, and bending under the weight of years; the young, active and intelligent are placed in the 'narrow house,' when existence is just dawning, and the bud of promise has scarcely opened. Such events are calculated to excite our sensibility and serious reflection, and if rightly improved, to mend the heart; since from every situation, and in every stage of life, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?

INDIAN CORN.

All, or nearly all, the accounts that are published of great products of Indian corn, agree in two particulars, viz.: in not using the plough in the after culture, and in not earthing, or but very slightly, the hills. These results go to demonstrate, that the entire roots are essential to the vigor of the crop; and that roots, to enable them to perform their functions as nature designed, must be near the surface. If the roots are severed with the plough, in dressing the crop, the plants are deprived of a portion of their nourishment; and if they are buried deep by killing, the plant is partially exhausted in throwing out a new set near the surface, where alone they can perform all their office. There is another material advantage in this mode of cultivating the corn crop—it saves a vast deal of manual labor.

There is another question of interest to farmers, which relates to the mode of harvesting the crop, that is, whether it is best to top the stocks, or cut the whole at the ground when the grain has fully ripened. According to the experiments of Mr. Clark, of Northampton, one of the best practical farmers of our country, and of other gentlemen, grain suffers a diminution of six or eight bushels the acre, by topping the stocks; and there seems to be no counterbalancing benefit in the fodder, unless at the expense of carrying the stocks to the borders of the field, that they may be secured before they become blighted and half ruined. And it is no protection against early autumnal frosts, but rather exposes unripened grain to be more injured. Hence, so far as regards these two modes, all who have made a comparison, seem to concur in the opinion, that stripping the corn of its tops and leaves is a bad practice. William Carmichael, of Virginia, has given us in the Farmer's Register, his experiments in this matter, which go to corroborate the conclusion we have drawn. He took, promiscuously, one hundred ears from corn that had been topped, and one hundred ears from that which had not been topped, growing side by side. The first weighed, on the cob, fifty pounds—shelled, forty-one pounds, and measured twenty-one quarts one pint. The other, fifty-four pounds—shelled, forty-six pounds, and measured twenty-six quarts—showing a difference of nearly one fifth in favor of unstripped or untopped corn. The fact is, that topping not only prevents the further elaboration of the sap, which can only take place in the leaves, and which is necessary for the growth of the corn, but it deprives the grain of much that is already elaborated, and on its way to the grain. If a fruit-tree is deprived of its leaves, before the fruit has attained its growth, or mature flavor, the fruit will no longer grow, nor will it attain high flavor, for its supply of elaborated food, or vegetable blood, is cut off by the loss of leaves. We have noticed this particularly in the plum.

Satisfactory experiments have not been made to determine, whether it is most advantageous to cut the crop when the grain is merely glazed or to wait till it is perfectly ripe. This will depend upon the amount of loss, if any, in the grain, by early harvesting—the relative value of the grain and fodder, and the prospect of both being injured by early frosts—for neither are liable to suffer from frost after the crop has been cut and put into shocks. It is to be noticed, that, in early cutting, the stalks are succulent, and abound in elaborated sap, on its descent from the leaves to the grain, and that this supply of food to the grain continues to flow probably for some days after the corn is in the shock, and if so, the grain itself continues to improve, though we think it likely that the corn undergoes some trifling diminution. But if frost is likely to intervene before the complete maturity, there is no doubt but the corn will suffer less in shock than it will standing, while the fodder will be materially injured by frost. Admitting that there is a small loss in grain by

early cutting, though it is undoubtedly less than when it is topped, the difference in the value of the fodder, under the two modes of management, is vastly in favor of early harvesting. We do not pretend to calculate to a nicety the difference in nutritious properties, of cornstalks cut in a succulent state, early in September, well cured and well housed, and those left standing till October or November in the field, but we should think to fifty per cent.

Well cured cornstalks afford an excellent winter food for neat cattle; and when fodder is likely to be in demand, they may be made to contribute largely to the profits of the farm. Several of our acquaintances have kept their neat stock almost entirely upon this fodder during the past winter, and we have done the like, having first cut ours in a cutting machine; and so far as we can learn, the cattle kept upon them are in excellent condition.

The preceding considerations justify us in recommending, that in the management of the Indian corn crop, the following rules be observed, at least partially, so far as to test their correctness:

1. That the corn harrow and cultivator be substituted for the plough in the culture of the crop.
2. That the plants be not killed, or but slightly so—this not to prevent the soil being often stirred and kept clean. And.
3. That in harvesting, the crop be cut at the ground as soon as the grain is glazed.—*Albany Cultivator.*

BEETS.

Beets furnish from a given surface of ground, a greater quantity of nutriment for horses and cattle than any other kind of forage. Wherever its cultivation is understood, it has the preference over all other roots. It succeeds in almost all soils, is but little affected by the vicissitudes of seasons, and prepares the ground very well for succeeding crops.

Throughout Belgium and Germany, the leaves are from time to time stripped off and given to the cattle, which eat them with avidity and easily fatten upon them. Fowls are also fed upon them. They are first hashed up, and then mixed with bran. Pigs eat them with a good relish. Milch cows, when fed upon them, fatten at the expense of their milk. The leaves are equally valuable in the fattening of cattle and sheep.

Beets should be gathered when the weather is dry, and put away in a dry state; and when prepared for cattle, they must be cut up fine with some suitable instrument, and may be given either alone or mixed with straw or hay.

They are equally fit for horses, with the precaution of adding a variety of cut straw and hay well mixed together. This food will preserve them strong and vigorous, as is well ascertained in Germany, where beets are much cultivated for this purpose.

For the fattening of a bullock, forty or fifty pounds of beets per day, mixed with five or six pounds of dry fodder, will accomplish the objects in the space of four months. Care must be taken to give it in three separations, since by feeding often and in small quantities at a time, the same amount of nutriment goes farther.

Finally—by facilitating the means of stable fattening, throughout the year, beets furnish a very important addition to this means of augmenting the mass of valuable manure.

They may serve also, on occasion, for the food of men; they are less subject to the vicissitudes of seasons than turnips, and their leaves supply for several months an excellent food for cattle. The root may be easily preserved during eight months of the year. They give milk an excellent taste and quality. Cattle eat them with avidity, and are never tired of them. The culture of no forage root can compare with that of the beet in the number of advantages which the industrious cultivator may derive from them. We cannot too strongly recommend the introduction of them into places where they are not already in vogue.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The patriotic Ex-President, the champion of liberty, the unflinching *Friend of the People*, who nobly dared to assert the *people's right to petition*,—and who, single handed, fought our battles and nobly sustained our cause in Congress,—was visited, whilst in this city, on his way home from Washington, by a number of our citizens, who were proud of the opportunity thus afforded them of paying their respects to the man who so triumphantly maintained their rights. It was gratifying to see the hearty salutation, the cordial reception he met with from every one; but from none more so than from our warm hearted mechanics—men of all parties. It was the spontaneous tribute of grateful hearts to acknowledged worth. We had the pleasure of witnessing the interview. The modest, unassuming, truly republican deportment and appearance of the great man, were in good keeping with the manly, open-hearted salutation of the hard-handed and independent mechanics, who, at a moment's notice, left their workshops, to welcome to their own Philadelphia, the man who, knowing their rights, had dared to defend them. He will be remembered by the people.—*National (Phil.) Enquirer.*

TARIFF.

The first list of articles subjected to duty was drawn up at Tariffa, an old Moorish town, and hence the word tariff became applied to all subsequent lists of a like nature.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

TORNADO.

The town of White Plains, N. Y., was on Saturday last visited by a most destructive tempest which destroyed a large amount of property. The following details are from the Poughkeepsie Journal.

A barn of H. C. Myers was destroyed, and his fine orchard of fruit trees torn up root and branch. A large barn and sheds of J. Booth were felled and his dwelling much injured. The dwelling of John Decker was blown to atoms, some of the rafters and clapboards were carried nearly one hundred rods; himself and family much injured. A large new Baptist church, almost completed, was literally piled into a heap of promiscuous rubbish; even the wall of its foundation was torn up several feet; fortunately, Mr. Northrop, master builder, and four or five of his workmen, and three or four masons, left a few minutes before. Many of the buildings were unroofed. The premises of Captain Jacob Best, a mile and a half west of us, consisting of a large new barn, forty by fifty feet square, and a shed twenty by forty feet, attached to it, and other small buildings were entirely prostrated, even the foundation timbers were thrown several rods, split and broken in every possible manner; his house exhibited a melancholy aspect, unroofed, sliding torn off and buried amid timbers, trees and other promiscuous lumber; his wagons, carts, and sleighs, were found wrecks, from thirty to forty rods whence they were taken, and one cart wheel was carried nearly one fourth of a mile up a hill; large apple trees were hurled thirty and forty rods, and one was carried more than a half mile by measurement; he had some cattle killed. Anthony Simmons, near Best's, was on the road with his team, loaded with a hog's head of sugar (1250 lbs.) horses, wagon and sugar were hurled over a stone wall into a perfect wreck; himself blown in an opposite direction about fifteen rods, against a gate post and stones, where he clung fast. Isaac Crandall, Samuel Crippam and Daniel Sherwood, had their barns destroyed and houses injured. Jeptah Wilbur had three large barns, cider-mill, sheds, etc. torn away, so that one stick lay not upon another; his dwelling, three stories high, was stripped, except the floors; on the floor of the third story was found a cart wheel and axle-tree; his wagons and all his farming utensils were strewn about his fields in pieces; even hams that were in the smoke house were found in divers places, some carried more than sixty rods distant; had horses, cattle, sheep and hogs killed. Much other destruction of buildings has come to our knowledge.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1837.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

HUDSON RIVER LETTERS. NO. IV.

Hudson, May 20th, 1837.

Description of Hudson—North Bay—South Bay—View from South Prospect Hill—Steam Boats—Hotels—Columbia County—Banking Capital.

BROTHER G.—The compact portion of Hudson lies upon argillaceous marl, in horizontal strata, containing a considerable portion of sulphate of magnesia. In front of the principal street is a promontory of siliceous slate, projecting in the Hudson in a bold cliff, whose summit, more than sixty feet from the surface of the water, has been formed into an agreeable promenade, by the corporation, and commands a beautiful view of the river, and the country on the opposite shore, bounded by the towering Kaatsberg; being planted with trees and shrubs, and furnished with a house for refreshment; it has become a pleasant resort during the summer, and will repay the visitor for his pains at all seasons. Upon either side of this promontory is a bay of considerable extent with a low and approachable shore, with ample depth of water for all vessels that may ascend the river. The North Bay, in particular, forms an unrivalled harbor, and I have been surprised, that it has not ere this been devoted to business purposes. The sites for building on the banks above, are equal, if not superior to any in the city. The bay on the South is locked in by a lofty hill, anciently called Rorabach, but which received the name of Mount Morro, in consequence of the establishment of a sheep farm here, some years since, containing five hundred acres of land. The streets of the city are regularly laid out, intersecting each other at right angles, except near the river, where they conform to the shape of the ground. From the promenade on the River Warren, the main street extends southeast more than a mile, with a gentle ascent to Prospect Hill, and there unites with others which subvert its base. This beautiful eminence commanded by Bearat Mountain, furnishes a fine view of the river, the Catskill Mountains, and an extent of country for grandeur and variety, scarcely unsurpassed in any part of our land. Portions of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, are seen from this singularly located hill. It also affords an almost entire view of Columbia County. The hill is about two hundred feet high, rising with a uniform smooth surface, and falls off in the southeast to a low meadow, which divides it from the north end of the mountain. It is composed of a solid mass of hard clay (or pan) not stratified, containing round pebbles of quartz, gneiss, granite, etc. with pebbles of slate, chlorite, jasper, basaltic, etc. The mass of the mountain is graywacke, supporting a blue compact limestone. The upper strata of both rocks contain a great variety of petrifications. The limestone affords a fair marble which is used for flagging the streets, and for architectural purposes.

The day and night boats of the 'New York, Albany, and Troy Line,' and the 'People's Line,' going up and coming down, land and receive passengers at the dock. Two steamboats ply between Hudson and New York for passage and towing; and a steamboat departs daily for Albany, touching at the intervening places. There are three hotels, and several taverns. I found very comfortable accommodations in my visits to this place at Bouté's. Mr. B., or friends, contemplate the erection of a new and spacious house for the better accommodation of travellers. Nothing, perhaps, adds more to the reputation and advantage of a place, than commodious and well-managed houses of entertainment. Columbia County ranks among the five wealthiest in the state, and yet it has but one bank located at Hudson, with a capital of but \$150,000; a sum altogether inadequate to furnish accommodations to the business community of a county whose manufacturing, and other business operations will compare with almost any section of the state.

SCRIPTURE EXPOSITION.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In your paper of May 27th, is the following:

In the eleventh chapter of this book we read of Barnabas, who was a preacher of the gospel, that he was a 'good man and full of the Holy Ghost,' or as is undoubtedly meant by the phrase, full of the *divine influences*. We are not of the number of those who hold to the personality of the Spirit, that there is really a being called the Holy Ghost or the Holy Spirit, and who constitutes one of the three persons in what is styled the Trinity. The personality of the spirit is maintained by Trinitarians, and is indeed a necessary article in that mysterious and incomprehensible doctrine which they profess to maintain. With Unitarians there is no difficulty in understanding all the passages where the Holy Ghost or Holy Spirit is mentioned in Scripture, as denoting only the assistance, or aid, or influence of the supreme Jehovah. With the doctrine of the Trinity, which is losing its hold on the minds of men, and giving place to more rational and consistent views of the subject, will also be given up a belief in the personality of the Spirit, and Christians will no doubt unite in affirming an intelligent construction to all those passages of the sacred writings, where mention is made of the Spirit, as intending only the divine power or influence; and will be ready to acknowledge that there is but one God, the Father; and but one undivided object, to whom the prayers and the adorations of all his creatures are to be offered.

Contrary to W., we are of the number of those who hold to the Personality of the Holy Spirit. We believe there is a real being called the Holy Ghost, and who constitutes one of the three persons in what is styled the Trinity. Some of our reasons for holding this doctrine, which is so 'mysterious' to W., will appear in the sequel.

We have said in a former communication, that, in the revealed fact of the doctrine of the Trinity, there is no mystery. It is as plainly revealed as any other fact in the Bible. The only mystery attending it, *how* Father, Son, and Holy Ghost can be the one Jehovah. And this mystery we can explain as fully as we can the eternal existence of God or the union of soul and body in one man.

1. If the Holy Ghost is 'only the *divine power* or *influence*,' as W. explains it, the Scriptures are *unintelligible* and *meaningless*. Take the following passages, Acts, x. 38: 'God anointed Jesus with the Holy Ghost and with power.' Read this passage as W. illustrates the Scriptures, and it will run thus: 'God anointed Jesus with the Holy Power of God, and with power.' It reduces the passage (if not to nonsense) to mere tautology. Rom. 15. 3: 'Now the God of peace fill you with all joy, and peace, in believing; that ye may abound in hope, through the power of the Holy Ghost.' Read according to the 'Biblical Illustrations,' it stands thus: 'That ye may abound in hope through the power of the Holy Power of God.' In the 19th verse of the same chapter is the following: 'Through mighty signs and wonders, by the power of the Spirit of God:' that is, 'mighty signs and wonders, by the power of the power of God.' 1 Cor. 2. 4; 'In demonstration of the Spirit and of power;' that is, 'in demonstration of power and of power.' These are only a few out of a multitude of similar passages. We only ask your readers to let common sense decide, whether such unintelligible, unmeaning, and tautological statements are the true sense and meaning of the Bible?

2. We believe the Holy Ghost is not an attribute, but a *real person*—because he is represented as such in the Scriptures, *by having all the attributes and actions of a person ascribed to him*. Is he not represented as a real being, as God himself, in the following text? 'And Peter said, Ananias, why hath Satan filled thy heart to lie unto the Holy Ghost? Thou hast not lied unto men, but unto God'—Acts, 5. 3. 'What is a lie? A willful deception. To whom can he be told? Only to an intelligent being.' Who ever heard of a person's lying to a tree, or a stone, or a house? And yet might he not be as properly said to lie to these, as to a mere attribute? Would not any man be thought to discard reason who should talk about lying to the mere attributes of power and love? And, besides, the Apostle charges Ananias, in lying to the Holy Ghost, of lying to God. Was not the Holy Ghost then a real being? Or is God only an attribute? 1 Cor. 2, 10, 11: 'The Spirit searcheth all things, even the deep things of God. For what man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of a man which is within him? Even so, the things of God knoweth no one, but the Spirit of God.' Now, suppose we admit W's illustration to be correct, and grant that the Holy Spirit is but 'the divine power or influence,' we are not then asking, if knowledge, which is one of the essential attributes of God, is, simply, an attribute of power, which power is itself, but another of God's attributes? Or can power or influence merely, in any words that have meaning, be said to know any thing? Is not then the Holy Spirit, which knows all the deep things of God, a real being?

3. *Is speaking the act of a person?* The Holy Spirit is said to *speak*—'The Spirit said unto Peter, (Acts, 10, 19) Let him that hath an ear, hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.' Rev. 2. 7. 'The Spirit and the bride say, come.' Rev. 22. 17. 'Is the bride, the church, a real existence, why is not the Spirit a real being?

Are guiding, and leading, and helping, and testifying, and revealing, and searching, and prophesying, and giving gifts, and performing miracles, and sanctifying, and being pleased, and vexed; are these characteristic of a real person or being? The Holy Spirit is said in Scripture to do, or be, or have all these things to him. 'We will guide you into all truth,' John, 16. 13. 'For as many as are led by the Spirit of God,' Rom. 8. 14. 'The Spirit helpeth our infirmities,' Rom. 8. 26. 'The Spirit beareth witness,' Rom. 8. 16. 'As it is now revealed unto his holy prophets and apostles by the Spirit,' Eph. 3. 5. 'The Spirit searcheth all things,' 1 Cor. 2, 10. 'He shall show you things to come,' John, 16, 13. 'Ye are sanctified by the Spirit of God,' 1 Cor. 6, 11. 'It seemed good to the Holy Ghost,' Acts, 15, 28. 'They rebelled and vexed his Holy Spirit,' Isa. 63, 10. After all this, and much more of the same import that might be added were it deemed necessary, we confess it is difficult for us to see how 'Unitarians,' in the language of W., 'find no difficulty in understanding all the passages where the Holy Ghost or Holy Spirit is

mentioned in Scripture, as denoting only the assistance, or aid, or influence of the supreme Jehovah.' It seems to us to require an uncommon degree of credulity to believe that all these things are said of a mere attribute of God. How the scriptural language in all other cases, save those which relate to the Deity of Jesus Christ, and the personality and deity of the Holy Ghost, should be the plain, artless language of nature and of common sense; why, the writers of the Bible, when they came to speak of these subjects, should desert their common style, and adopt one totally new and singular, is to us unaccountable.

3. We believe the Holy Ghost is a real person, because Christ represents him as such, when he speaks of the blasphemies against him.

Matt. 12. 31. All manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men; but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men.

Can blasphemy be directed against a mere attribute? Is this possible? To speak evil of a character, must there not be a real character—a real being? Can any man read this passage, and suppose the blasphemy here spoken of, to be directed against the power of God? Why against his power? Is there any good, any moral excellence in mere power? Surely not. One would think it would be much more natural and consistent to say, that blasphemy against the holiness of God should never be forgiven, than that blasphemy against his power should not be forgiven—blasphemy against an attribute, which is not, and cannot be, an object of love or praise, is more heinous than blasphemy against all the moral perfections of God. How absurd. We do not wonder that W. should have stated some time since in his 'Illustrations' that the sin against the Holy Ghost cannot be committed in our day. We do not see how it could ever have been committed. We cannot see, in the first place, how a man could ever sin against the mere power of God; and secondly, we cannot see how he could ever sin against the Holy Ghost, when there is not, and never was, any such real being.

We read of some, of whom it is said, 'they had not so much as heard whether there was any Holy Ghost.' And, it seems, there are those in our day who do not believe there is any such being. This, certainly, seems to be a subject worthy the careful examination and prayerful consideration of every man. May we all be convinced of the real existence of the Holy Spirit by his saving work performed in our hearts.

4. We believe the Holy Spirit is a real being, because Christ united him with the Father and the Son in the baptismal service.

'Go and teach all nations,' said the Lord Jesus, 'baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.'

Is it possible that an attribute, with any meaning or propriety, could be joined with persons or real beings, in this commission of Christ to his Apostles? Is baptism a solemn act of worship? Is it an ordinance of Christ? And does God the Father share it with the Son, (who, as the Unitarians believe, is only a created being) and with the *divine power* or *influence*? Could any thing be more manifestly absurd, than such a commission—'Go, baptize in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the *divine power* or *influence*?' If Unitarians can so easily explain upon their system all the passages where the Holy Ghost is named, consistently with his being a mere attribute, we wish they would explain this commission. We wish they would show us the propriety of such a formula of baptism as their views of the Holy Ghost must necessarily frame. To us it seems nothing short of impiety for a creature to be associated with the ever blessed God in such an act, and nothing short of absurdity that Christ should direct his Apostles to baptize in the name of the divine power, when he had already told them to baptize in the name of the Father, who comprises all the divine attributes and divine power among the rest. I have often thought if I were a Unitarian I would give up the formula of baptism, as directed by Christ, and either not baptize at all, or baptize in the name of the Father only. This would be consistent with their belief, for if the Son is only a creature, and not God, it is manifestly wrong to make him equal with God in this ordinance; and if the Holy Ghost is only the divine power, when they have baptized in the Father, they must have baptized in the name of the divine power, if the Father is almighty.

5. We believe the Holy Ghost is a divine person, because the Apostle Paul associated him with the Father and the Son, in the blessing which he pronounced upon Christians. He says to the Corinthians and through them to all Christians—'The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.'

Could the Apostle Paul be supposed to have united either a creature or an attribute with the eternal God, in this solemn benediction? Both these he must have done, if the Lord Jesus Christ is only a creature, and the Holy Ghost only the divine power or influence. This form of blessing is, also, a prayer, and is addressed equally to the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Did this apostle address a prayer either to a creature, or an attribute? Believe it, who can? To be continued.

PHILEAS.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

Much obscurity is thrown over the third chapter of the epistle to the Romans from the manner of the apostle's writing. It is properly a dialogue between a Jew and the apostle. I will recite a few of the first verses according to the present version, and then the illustration of them by Dr. Macknight, which appears to me to set the passage in a very clear and intelligible point of view. It will show us at the same time the necessity of great attention in comprehending the full scope of the apostle's meaning. The chapter begins thus: 'What advantage then hath the Jew, or what profit is there of circumcision. Much every way; chiefly because that unto them were committed the oracles of God. For what if some did not believe? Shall their unbelief make the faith of God without effect? God forbid. Yea let God be true, but every man a liar, as it is written that thou mightest be justified in thy sayings and mightest overcome when thou art judged. But if our unrighteousness commend the righteousness of God, what shall we say? Is God unrighteous, who taketh vengeance? I speak as a man, God forbid. For then shall God judge the world? For if the truth of God hath more abounded through my lie unto his glory, why yet am I also judged as a sinner? And not rather as we be slanderously reported, and as some affirm that we say let us do evil that good may come, whose damnation is just. What then, are we better

than they? No in no wise. For we have before proved both Jews and Gentiles that they are all under sin. As it is written there is none righteous, no, not one.'

The illustration of this passage by Dr. Macknight is as follows. It is in the form of a dialogue between a Jew and the apostle. The Jew begins with this inquiry: 'if our privileges will procure us no favor at the judgment, and if the want of these privileges will be a disadvantage to the Gentile, what is the pre-eminence of the Jew above the Gentile, and what is the advantage of circumcision? The apostle next replies. It is great in every respect, but chiefly indeed because the Jews were entrusted in the oracles of God, especially that concerning the blessing of the nations in Abraham's seed. The Jew then asks, but what benefit have we received from the oracles of God, if the great part of us have not believed on him, whom we call the seed, and are to be cast off? Will not their unbelief destroy the faithfulness of God, who promised to be a God to Abraham's seed in their generations? By no means replies the apostle, the faithfulness of God will not be destroyed by the rejection of the Jews. But let God be acknowledged true to his covenant, although every Jew be a liar in affirming that Jesus is not the promised seed, and be rejected on that account. For as it is written, in all cases God 'will be justified in his threatenings, and will appear just as often as he punishes. But if our unrighteousness, the Jew again inquires, in rejecting and crucifying Jesus establisheth the faithfulness of God in casting us off from being his people, what shall we infer? Is not God unrighteous who likewise destroyeth us as a nation, for that sin? I write this in the character of an unbelieving Jew. By no means, replies the apostle, for if no sin can be righteously punished which is attended with good consequences, how shall God judge the world? How shall he render to every man according to his works? Your account, says the Jew, is not satisfactory. For if the truth of God in casting off and punishing our nation hath been manifested to his great honor through our lie in affirming that Jesus is not the promised seed, why am I, an individual, further punished also as a sinner? My being involved in the rejection and destruction of the nation is punishment sufficient. To this the apostle replies: And to carry your objection further why not add as we be slanderously reported by you Jews to practice, and as many affirm we apostles order, certain, let us do evil that good may accrue to God from our pardon. Of these persons who teach and practice such things, the condemnation is both certain and just. Well then, the Jew continues to ask, since the pre-eminence of the Jews above the Gentiles consists in their superior advantages, do you acknowledge that we excel the Gentiles in piety. I acknowledge no such thing replies the apostle; for I have formerly proved both Jews and Gentiles to be all guilty of sin. With respect to the Jewish common people, they have been wicked in all ages as it is written in the Psalms, there is not a righteous man, no, not one.'

From this view of the passage we perceive the difficulty of comprehending the force of the apostle's meaning upon a mere cursory reading of this epistle. Even the immortal Locke with all his acuteness of mind and almost intuitive perception declared that it was not till after repeated reading and the closest attention to the subject, he was led into a full view, and as he thought, a right understanding of this part of St. Paul's writings. It ought however to be remarked that much, which is contained in this epistle is of very little consequence to Christians at the present period. It was no doubt fully understood by those to whom it was addressed; and so far as anything in this epistle is essential for us to believe and practice in order to our acceptance with God it must be clearly stated.

Let it not then be any objection to the truth of the sacred writings that there are some things of difficult interpretation. This is no more than is reasonably to be expected in writings of so ancient a character and containing references to customs, and manners, and modes of speech, so different from what prevail at the present period. As has been already remarked, all that is essential to duty and happiness, is most clearly taught. And where difficulties and obscurities occur in any passages we should be careful not to decide immediately upon their true import; nor to deduce any inferences from them in support of our own system of faith, to which perhaps when rightly understood they might not give the remotest countenance.—To be continued.

CALM THOUGHTS.

UPON OUR MONEY AFFAIRS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I never in my life could be much of a partisan politician—and for this reason find it so difficult to suit partisan newspapers that I have given up the attempt to write for them. Your paper seems to be quiet, impartial, and well disposed to receive the truth from whatever quarter it may come; hence, I feel inclined to offer through your columns such views as have occurred to me of the present state of our money affairs. The people have somewhat recovered from the shock inflicted by the failure of all our Banks, and have not yet been poisoned by the false stories which both the great political parties will set going as soon as an election comes, so that some chance seems to be open to let in a little light upon this very important subject. I shall not venture to promise how much I shall do, and then if I succeed at all, that success, as far as it goes, will be clear gain.

It is very well known at this moment, that the times are hard and this for the best of reasons, because people find it hard to get work to do. There is no money about but paper money, and not so much of that as is wanted to pay debts already owing. What is the reason? One party, the Democratic or Administration, or Government party, tells us that it all comes of so many Banks. The Banks lend money and the people borrow it under a hope of making something out of it by improving their property, or speculating, or enlarging their business—but presently when pay day comes the property does not turn out good, or the speculation fails, or there are losses in business, so that the Bank cannot get back the money. The Bank, in the mean time, sends out printed promises to pay in silver or gold so much money, and people take it and pass it from one hand to another just like silver and gold, but if the Bank cannot get back in silver and gold what it has lent, how can it pay in silver and gold what it owes?

But it is said in answer, that the Bank ought not to lend and the people ought not to borrow. The whole thing is bad from the beginning. If we had no Banks, we should have no debts, and therefore none of these printed promises which we call paper money, and then we

should have nothing but real gold and silver, about which there can be no mistake. How happy we should be then!

If any man was to ask me what I thought of the Banking System, I should answer him by another question—and that should be, What was his opinion of steamboats and gunpowder? If he was to tell me that we should be much better off if we had no boats, excepting sail-boats and row-boats, rafts and mud-scows, because steam boilers often burst and kill people, and also if we had no powder, because men sometimes use it to shoot one another with, I should then tell him that gold and silver, copper and iron, was the only true thing to use as money, and that I was as complete a loco loco (as they are called) as he or any body upon the danger of the Banking System.

In the mean time, however, it may be as well to consider Banking, as practised among us, a little more profoundly than some of these same loco locos appear as yet to have done—for if I am not much mistaken it will appear that there is more democracy in it, and more of the republican nature of our institutions, than people are apt to imagine.

Who make the Banks? The People make the Banks—through their Representatives in General Court assembled.

For whom are the Banks made? Not for the men who have capital certainly—because they can employ their capital just as well out of Banks as in them, and if there were no Banks, those who wanted to borrow would be more certainly compelled to go to them to get money than they are when there are Banks.

Banks are made to accommodate two kinds of persons—1. Those who have not money enough to make a business of lending it, and yet have some upon which they desire to procure interest. 2. Those who have a living to make by their occupation, whatever it may be, and who wish to make something more than day wages. The first of these classes make the proprietors of the Bank and the second make the borrowers, who furnish the profit of the business. Neither of them are of the wealthy classes of the community. Neither of them can have any pretence to be called capitalists, aristocrats, or any of the other names, it is the pleasure of some to give them.

I am myself no Bank man in any sense of the word. I care nothing for them, either as owner or borrower, and I desire no more intimate connexion with them at any time. The argument of interest can therefore not be made to apply to me when I declare my belief that the truth is, Banks are democratic institutions because they furnish capital to the poorer classes without their incurring a heavy obligation to rich individuals. They deprive capitalists of all chance of oppressing the poor.

As a Bank is commonly organized in this State, about one third of the stock is in the hands of Charitable Corporations, or trustees for special purposes, one third more belongs to women and children in shares varying from one hundred to one thousand dollars, and the other third is divided between the active men who borrow and manage the institution and those who are commonly called capitalists and are rich. How small, then, is the share of the last class!

An enterprising man in this town once told me that in former times when he went to Brighton and made a purchase which he had not quite ready money enough to pay for, he was obliged to go round among his neighbors and borrow ten dollars of one and twenty of another, just as they happened to have it lying by, for which he paid perhaps fifteen or twenty per cent a week as interest until repaid. Sometimes he could not get it at all. Sometimes he could get it at an exorbitant interest from a rich man. But now he can get a credit at a Bank at once for a time long enough to turn his money and get pay at the rate of only five or ten cents a week for the same sums.

Here is a clear benefit to a working man. And though not a working man myself, I advise the working men to look sharp before they are juggled into the belief that the Banks do me good and them harm, when the fact is just the reverse.

I shall amuse myself by writing to you again if you like to hear from me.

THE LICENSE LAW.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In your paper of June 3d, are some remarks by D., on the following clause in the License Law, passed April 20th, 1837: 'Any person who shall have been three times convicted of a breach of this act (the selling of ardent spirits) or of the forty-seventh chapter of the Revised Statutes shall, upon third conviction in addition to the penalties in this act and said chapter provided, be liable to be imprisoned in the Common Jail for a time not exceeding ninety days, at the discretion of the Court before whom trial may be had.' In the humble conviction of D., the equity, policy, or constitutionality of this law is, to say the least, extremely dubious. I am constrained to say that my views of this act of the Legislature are different from those of D. I have no doubt as to the equity, policy, or constitutionality of the law. I believe it to be a good law—a law highly necessary. The arguments in favor of my belief might be here stated, but as D. has promised to resume the subject in a future number, and as it seems unnecessary to adduce arguments in favour of an act already passed by the legislature before any have been brought against it, I shall wait for D. to resume the subject, when I expect he will show in what respect the law is unjust, impolitic, or unconstitutional.

I would further state, that no fears are entertained as to the practical results of such a law. D. says, 'Drive men to reform.' Most assuredly, if they will not reform by other means. 'Threaten them, if they do not abstain from the use or sale of ardent spirits, that the strong arm of the law shall punish them.' Certainly; why not? If moral suasion will not induce a man to desist from theft, robbery, extortion, injustice, &c., must he be let alone? Must he be allowed to continue scattering fire-brands, arrows, death, &c.? Must the arm of the law never arrest him? However preposterous this may appear to D., whenever it shall be the case in our community, then farewell laws, farewell liberty, and all the social ties which society is united. In this short piece of D's, there is, in my opinion, much that is untenable and sophistical, which I have not leisure at this time to expose. I may possibly resume the consideration at some future period, when this friend to temperance societies shall have laid the whole subject before us.

CISIS.

ROBERT. We learn that a dwelling house was entered in this town, on Wednesday morning last, and a box of jewelry, valued at ten or fifteen dollars, stolen from the front room.

NORFOLK ANGERS. In our last number we alluded to the charges of the editor of this paper in his preface. Since then the first number has made its appearance. The articles, from a cursory review, appear to be the spirit of genuine democracy. The mechanical appearance does credit to the printer, Mr. H. H. Leux. We hope Mr. Spear will do us justice as to the assertions made in his prospectus. As to the course of the other two papers, county, on political subjects, they are able to themselves if they are not guilty. The Lynn gives the flagon editor of the Dedham Patriot, a sensible pill as to his political consistency.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We shall be glad to hear from you as often as you may be induced to contribute columns of the paper. We trust he will improve opportunity to lay his own free opinions before the public, on this and every other great subject—which has been denied to him by papers and trammels. Whatever may be the views of a we are always willing to give him a privilege to them known. Every unprejudiced person will be enabled to judge of their correctness. A look will appear in our next paper.

THE SPARKLING FLAGON. The editor of the Patriot informs his brother editor of the Dedham Patriot, that present appearances indicate some better, and no doubt more palatable to the thirst of the Dedham man, than the sparkling. Our correspondent is informed that he is including the company and a fair share allotted to him. We fear if he is not punctual to the time that I scarcely get a taste out of a hoghead of the real 'tain dew.'

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. Two young ladies, of place, in order to enjoy themselves, proposed to ride on horseback, which has become quite a lent fashion. One of them was somewhat acquainted with the management of a horse, but the other never before placed in a similar situation. The proceeded but a short distance before the horse and one was thrown from her seat. Injured but a she sent for another horse, and was again seated. The horse quickened his pace, and in descending the horse quickened his pace, and she was thrown with such violence as to render her insensible for some time. Although not dangerously injured was considerably bruised in her fall and injury of her body. We hope this accident may serve as a caution to young ladies never to ride without a tleman, and to those unaccustomed to the practice exercise to procure a gentle horse.

RIOT IN BOSTON.

From a collection and comparison of all the accounts published in the city papers, we have arrived at the following conclusions as to the causes and results of late riot, on Sunday last, which may be considered substantially correct:

The primal cause of the difficulty may not be traced to any occurrence of Sunday, but to a fracas on Saturday night, between some of the members of the Company No. 29, and some Irishmen, in which the Company were considerably wounded in the hands. We know not the sources of the quarrel, but of course it led the members of the Company to be on their guard against a second attack. They had, on Sunday afternoon, returned from the fire, and were the most numerous at the engine house, when Mr. Fay, the street keeper, following on a horse, encountered, at the corner of East and Broad streets, a number of Irishmen, who were waiting to form a procession. Some difficulty ensued as he was attempting to pass through them, and in turning from Sumner street, at the corner of East and Broad streets, a number of Irishmen, who were waiting to form a procession, suddenly encountered the fire engine house, and another member returned with it and a fight was commenced, in which the officers were soon engaged. One of the officers succeeded in separating them, and the members were proceeding to the engine house, when a large body of Irishmen followed them, and the engine men finding themselves greatly outnumbered, raised the cry of fire. This led to their aid Engine No. 9, the members of which were entirely ignorant of the riot that had already occurred, and in turning from Sumner into Broad street (formerly Sea Street), suddenly encountered the fire engine house, and the procession was unintentionally disturbed. The Irishmen who were following the hearse—who had been concerned in the previous riot with the Company—thinking the firemen had come purposely to assault them, commenced an attack on No. 9's men with sticks. They were at first repulsed, when they rushed to the wood-wharf, armed themselves with cudgels from the wood pile and returned upon No. 9, who were in their turn driven back, when they came to a pile of stones, which they used as missiles of defence, and again drove back their assailants, who were soon reinforced by their countrymen, as were No. 9's men. Other members of the Department, sailors and citizens until there were from eight hundred to a thousand men and boys engaged in this disgraceful fight.

Handcuffs were employed to convey ammunition, the shape of bricks to the scene of action. The women and children were shrieking and wringing their hands—and this, together with the oaths, and menaces and ferocious aspect of the combatants, the cries of victory and the groans of defeat, presented a spectacle of confusion, of riot, and bloodshed, which was never before witnessed in the city.

A large brick house near the bottom of Broad street, where, unfortunately, the riot occupied—Mrs. Welch some of the fugitives took refuge—the cellar and the garret was laid in ruins, and scarcely an article of furniture was left untouched. Mrs. Welch has been a resident in this country for thirty years, and although herself an Irishwoman, has for many years kept a boarding house for American and English sailors. She has a little grocery on the street, which was also demolished, and we regret to say four hundred dollars in specie besides much other money, was taken and thrown in the street.

A young man was struck in the head by a brick, which his skull was badly fractured, and he is not expected to survive. A seaman was also very badly bruised. Two watchmen and two members of the Fire Department, were dangerously injured.

An Irishman, who was confined to his bed by sickness, was seized and dragged through the streets. The principal scene of the riot presented the most day a dismal aspect. The street was covered with mud with feathers and straw from the beds of houses which had been sacked, and the furniture destroyed and thrown from the windows. Loose stones at brickbats covered the pavement in masses. Loose stones and the city cartmen were busily engaged in sweeping the streets and carrying off the 'wreck of matter' which encumbered them. Many houses are left without pane of glass in a window sash, and much glass is broken in the houses each side of Purchase street, from the Rev. Mr. Ripley's church to Broad street. Every door and window in the house on the corner of Purchase and Broad streets, which was occupied by several Irish families, is dashed out. It was entirely sacked, and every bed and every article of furniture thrown into the street and destroyed, the occupants having previously abandoned it.

All the persons arrested—thirty-eight—were brought before the Police Court. Nineteen of the number were being identified were discharged. Those detained were severally bound over in the sum of three hundred dollars for their appearance.

* Gordon's Gazetteer of New York.

† It will be seen by the map that the Berkshire Rail Road will pass over this section of the City of Hudson. It is decidedly the best location.

POETRY.

THE EXILE OF SCIO.

BY MRS. W. H. COX.

A blight like the frost
Hath pass'd o'er her cheek,
And breath'd of woe
She disdained to speak—
And changing and fading,
As victims of frost,
A blanch'd and unknown
O'er the shadow is cast.

As the leaf is the brightest
In the spell of decay,
And starlight is sweetest
When fading away—
Thus now the red flash
In beauty, may burn—
And other day's brightness
To her dark eye return.

As music is dearer
As faintly it dies,
And Friendship is gentler
As homeward it lies—
Thus we know that the rose
Of the coming spring-tide,
Will bloom in the home,
Where the young Scioite died.

From the New York Mirror.

OH, DO NOT WEEP.

Weep not, my dearest; do not weep:
Those tears you shed are thorns to me,
Which pierce and wound my bosom deep,
Though soothed by your kind sympathy.

Fresh tears, like rivers, deep have flow'd,
And drenched in sorrow my pale cheek,
And quenched the youthful flame that glow'd
For one most lovely, mild and meek.

But death hath faded her fair brow,
And dimm'd her eye's sweet smiling eyes!
Her form, once fair and lovely, now
In the cold grave for ever lies!

But, dearest, now I fondly long
On you, with anxious, strong desire:
For you, from smouldering embers, shook
Again my youthful love and fire.

And may your bosom glow like mine,
Till life's dim taper fades away;
And while my heart's with thee, may thine
Bless me, until my dying day.

May heaven's high hand its blessings shed
In sweet profusion on your breast,
Till you and I among the dead
Shall mingle, and for ever rest!

ANECDOTES.

ARCHBISHOP USHER. There is a story of Archbishop Usher, that he went about and visited his clergy unexpectedly, and saw how they were employed, and how their flocks fared. It is said that on one occasion he went in disguise, and begged alms at the curate's house. The curate was out upon his duty; but his prudent wife kindly lectured the old man, though she gave him relief. "For shame, old man, at these years to go begging. These are not the usual fruits of an honest, industrious, and godly life. Tell me, old man, how many commandments are there?" "The old man, with seeming confusion, stammered out, 'Eleven.' 'I thought so,' said she; 'go thy way, old man; and here, take this book with thee, and learn thy catechism; and the next time you are asked, say ten.' The archbishop took his departure, and had it formally announced that he should preach the next day in the parish church. The morning came; little thought the good woman that the archbishop was the old alms-beggar, till he gave his text and comment—'A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another.' 'It would seem,' begins the sermon, 'by this text, that there are eleven commandments.' The old man was recognised, and the curate's wife acknowledged, with some shame to herself, that there was another and a new commandment.

ORIENTAL SCHOOLBOYS. A schoolmaster taught his boys whenever they heard him sneeze, to rise with solemnity, cross their hands on their bosom, and ejaculate, 'God preserve our venerable tutor!' One day he took them out for a walk, and they being fatigued he proposed they should stop at a well to rest—the well was deep—so the master made them join their turbans together for a rope, and descending to the bottom, handed them up their drink one after another. The refreshment over, he made them draw him up again, and having nearly reached the top, when the coldness of the well made him sneeze. The whole posse instantly let go the rope, threw themselves into their accustomed attitude, and exclaimed with great fervor, 'God preserve our venerable tutor!' who fell and broke his neck.

JEU D'ESPRIT. "How can you, my dear, prefer punch to wine." "Because, my dear, 'tis so like matrimony—such a charming compound of opposite qualities." "Ay, my lord, I am the weak part, I suppose." "No, my love, you are the sweet, with a dish of the acid, and no small portion of the spirit."

A PURITAN REBUKE. "Ah, Eliza," cried a Puritan preacher to a young lady who had just been making her hair into beautiful ringlets, "ah, Eliza, had God intended your locks to be curled, he would have curled them for you." "When I was an infant," replied the damsel, "he did; but now I am grown up, he thinks I am able to do it myself."

SPLITTING THE DIFFERENCE. Two Irishmen having travelled on foot from St. Alban's to Dartmoor, were much fatigued with their journey, and were still more so when they were told they had still ten miles to London; "by my soul and St. Patrick," cried one of them, "it is but five miles apiece, so that's even let's walk on."

A CLERICAL JOKE. An old gentleman of eighty-four, having taken to the altar a young damsel of about sixteen, the clergyman said to him, "The fount is at the other end of the church." "What do I want with the fount?" said the old gentleman. "Oh I beg your pardon," said the clerical wit, "I thought that you had brought this child to be christened."

A CALF. "Who made you?" asked a gentleman, to which the boy replied, "Moses," and in turn asked the gentleman who made him. To which he replied, "Aaron." Whereupon the boy laughed, saying, "Then, sir, you are the cursed calf which Aaron made."

AN EMBLEM. A physician was called to attend an Irishman, and after examining his case, recommended an emetic. "An emetic it is you say, doctor?" said the patient, "oh, that'll never do; I took one of the same in old Ireland, but the devil a bit would it stay down at all!"

VARIETY.

TO SHAVE WITHOUT RAZOR, SOAP, OR WATER. Mix one pint and a half an ounce of cochineal, a quarter of an ounce of turmeric-root (made into powder), an eighth of an ounce of salt of tartar, and an eighth of an ounce of cream of tartar, together; boil them for one hour at least (stirring up the mixture during the whole time of boiling, and be careful not to let it boil over.) clear it through a sieve; then add two pounds and a half of pumice-stone, finely pulverized; mix the whole together with the hands, into one cake, by the assistance of the white of two eggs, well stirred up. Then dry the cake, so made, into twelve smaller cakes; dry them in the open air for three days; put them into an oven of moderate heat, for twenty-four hours, when they will be completely dry and fit for use. Apply them, with a gentle friction, to the beard, and they will produce the complete effect of shaving, by rubbing off the hair.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURISTS. The names of those who have enriched our gardens with useful and valuable plants are deserving of record and remembrance. Sir W. Raleigh introduced the cabbage in this country—a cabbage appears at his feet on his monument; Sir Richard Weston brought over clover-grass from Flanders in 1645; figs were planted in Henry the Eighth's reign at Lambeth, by Cardinal Pole—it is said the identical trees are still remaining. Spilman, who erected the first paper mill at Dartford, in 1590, brought over the first lime trees, which he planted, and they are still growing. Thomas Lord Cromwell enriched the gardens of England with three different kinds of plums. Yet such is Evelyn, whose patriotism was not exceeded by his learning, who largely propagated the noble oak in this country, so much so that the trees he planted have supplied the navy of Great Britain with its chief proportion of that timber.—English paper.

VALUABLE INVENTION. It is remarkable that an invention far more valuable to all who travel on the seas, lakes, and rivers of this great commercial country, and more important, on the score of humanity, than any other devised by human ingenuity, should remain in comparative oblivion and neglect. We allude to that beautiful preparation of pulverized cork, for seamen's and passenger's mattresses and beds. Will it be believed that a mattress made of this material, weighing only twenty-five pounds, cannot be sunk by the weight of seven men? and that one or two persons might float on it in the midst of the ocean, with as great security from drowning, as if he were on board a ship. Yet such is a fact, as demonstrated by experiment. The beds, cushions, &c., made of this preparation of cork, are more elastic, soft and comfortable than those of the best hair, and have the superior advantage of never becoming matted. Every ship and steamer should immediately substitute them for all others, and every passenger going to sea should purchase one.—New Era.

PATENT BETTER. We learn from the Silk Cultivator that the Emperor of Russia has issued a patent to one of his subjects, for a new method of making butter. It is thus: simmer the milk, while still sweet, fifteen minutes, taking care not to burn it, then churn it. The butter comes very soon, and is of a quality much superior to that made in the common mode. It is richer and preserves its flavor much longer; and the milk, being left sweet, retains its value for ordinary uses. The experiment is so easy, and promises so much, both in respect to saving of labor and superior results, that it invites trial very strongly. It is now sometime since we were a boy but our arms ache even yet, to think of an old style churn.

REMEDY AGAINST ANTS. Accident has furnished an excellent recipe for destroying ants. A merchant whose ware houses were infested by these insects, remarked on a sudden that they had deserted one particular room; and observation having convinced him of the circumstance was caused by a barrel of fish oil, which had been placed there, he tried the experiment of placing some of the oil round the plants in his garden, when he found it produced the effect of driving the ants from the place in a few hours.—French paper.

SALT OR CORNED BEEF. One peck of coarse salt, four ounces of saltpetre, one and a half pound of coarse brown sugar. Add to the above ingredients, four gallons of spring water, boil and skim in until it is quite clear; when cold it is fit for use. The meat, either beef or pork, should be salted a few hours before it is put in the pickle. Hams and tongues are very fine cured with the same pickles.

HUNG AND DRIED BEEF. Take eight ounces of common salt, two ounces of saltpetre, made into brine. This quantity to be applied to ten pounds of beef. It should lay in the brine four weeks; and then hung up in the kitchen or some warm apartment to become dry. In order to preserve it from insects, in summer, it should be tied up in a linen cloth.

WORTH KNOWING. It frequently happens that the stopper of a glass bottle or decanter becomes fixed in its place so firmly that the exertion of force sufficient to withdraw it, would endanger the vessel. In this case if a cloth wet with hot water be applied to the neck of the bottle, the glass will expand, and the neck will be enlarged, so as to allow the stopper to be easily withdrawn.

HOUSEHOLD SOAP. Put fourteen pounds of potash to twenty pounds of good grease, for one barrel. Put the potash into two pails of water over night; put the grease into a kettle and pour the potash over it; let it boil moderately, filling it up with cold water until it thickens; then put it into the barrel, and fill it up (a pailful at a time) stirring it about until the barrel is full.

A Good Chance. ONE or two persons are wanted to procure subscribers to the Quince Patriot. Liberal inducements will be given. Apply at this office. Quincy, Feb. 18.

Oven Mouths, &c. JENNY BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly on hand a large assortment of OVEN MOUTHS, ASH AND BOILER DOORS, of the most approved kinds. For sale by JENNY BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, June 10.

Seythes. JENNY BRIGHAM & Co. have for sale Hale & Whipple's SEYTHES. These Seythes are considered superior to any in use. Quincy, June 10.

Elmer Fulton. RECEIVED and for sale AT THIS OFFICE, Elmer Fulton, a Sequel to the Three Experiments of Living. Quincy, April 1.

Carpeting and Rugs. JENNY BRIGHAM & Co. have constantly for sale a good assortment of CARPETING and RUGS, at the lowest Boston prices. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Linniment Opodeldoc. FOR Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, and Stiffness of Joints; also, most efficacious for Green Wounds. Invented and prepared only by Dr. GORDAK. Price, 25 cents. For sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Boston Crown Glass. NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufacturer's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents, JENNY BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Notice.

E. BENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the shop, on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his wharf, Weymouth Landing.)

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, and all other kinds of Panel Work, upon reasonable terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public favor.

TURNING AND SAWING, by steam power, with despatch. Persons trading at this establishment can have their Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra expense to them for transportation from factory to paint shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, and SASHES of all sizes.

Also—A good assortment of seasoned LUMBER.

Call and see. J. A. HOBART. Weymouth, March 4.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citizens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Washington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS, on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, AND WAGON COVERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Fire Insurance Only. THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 29, State Street, in Boston—give notice that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to Law; and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a distance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk. They will also insure buildings and other property in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth part of the net income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President. S. G. ROGERS, Secretary. Boston, Jan. 7.

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers. THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the public on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS—of good quality—cheap.

ISAAC L. BLANCHARD. Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woolen Goods. JENNY BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS—colours—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colours—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colours—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcellis and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Quincy Livery Stable. SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, Coaches, Chaises, Carryalls, etc, with good horses.

Parties furnished with carriages and horses, on short notice, and as desired, with careful and experienced drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Patent Drawing Knife. THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor the exclusive right of making and vending, for the State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS' PATENT CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have used them to be valuable and of great utility.

Quincy, March 4.

Prints. A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, warranted fast colors, for sale by JENNY BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Harvey Field, AUCTIONEER, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he would be pleased to attend upon all those who may require his services in the disposal of property. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Mixed Woolen Yarn. JENNY BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an assortment of Blue Mixed Woolen Yarn, two and three threaded, of superior quality, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Perisaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the beneficial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprietor in presenting it to the public as a successful remedy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, flatulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the digestive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will experience permanent relief from the use of these Lozenges. To females in particular, as well as all persons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from constipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to relieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, having suffered from indigestion for years previous to using these Lozenges. Physicians who have been made acquainted with the properties of this remedy, and observed its effects, have signified their decided favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the complaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and various certificates of their efficacy might be published, but for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and mild in their operation, that children may be induced to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, and need not interrupt the usual course of business or pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed Agent for this town and vicinity.

JOHN A. GREEN. Quincy, April 8.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the full and exclusive right of making, using, and vending to others to be used, John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc, within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, Stoughton, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Weymouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commends itself to the attention of all persons within the above-mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of either of the subscribers.

JOSIAH SAVIL, GEORGE VEAZIE, Quincy, March 25.

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp, CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the above firm, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRYALLS, OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, &c. They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and BLOCK-MAKING.

All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINTING, in their line of business, will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice. THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support which he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage.

He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his establishment, all articles in his line of business.

ALL ORDERS FOR PILOT BREAD

will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of this article can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

LLOYD G. HORTON. Quincy, March 13.

Notice. THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy Point, a general assortment of

ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY. Quincy, Jan. 14.

Blacksmithing. THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calculates to keep ready made from one to three thousand Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work executed with despatch.

Quincy, Feb. 18.

Notice. THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANNIA WARES, and almost every other article usually carried by others in the same line of business; and that he intends making the circuit of the town once in a month or six weeks, during the season, commencing the first of April, when he would be happy to supply his friends and customers with articles in his line on reasonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, old pewter, brass, etc. at fair prices.

Quincy, March 13.

Payson's Indelible Ink; Used without Preparation.

WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with common ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest canvas, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be effaced either by time or art. For sale by JENNY BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Children's Books. PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. Keene, M. A., of London.

For the amusement and instruction of their tender minds. Just received and for sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 22.

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an effectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 Washington Street, opposite 264, up stairs, entrance in the rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above place. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within two years.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses made in four different ways; and Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marsh's Improved; Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral; Randall's; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Furs's; Sherman's Patent; French Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory Turned Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Trusses for Children, of all sizes.

He makes and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for children and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. FOSTER, at their places of residence, or at the above place.

Boston, Feb. 11.

Valuable Periodicals. JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) beg leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, facsimiles, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biographies, and that novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The superior cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Professor E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and popular writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion.

The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations, of immense value to mechanics.

For the above new patterns for \$13 and \$15. These Bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE. Boston, April 29.

Florence Bonnets, JUST OPENED.

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Wrought Muslin Collars, A GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JENNY BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7.

New Publications. ESTATES and Business, Houses and Furniture, Equipment and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, and Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Guide. Third edition.

An Essay on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO upon Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D.

THE PRIMATE, OR THE LIFE OF THE MOONSHINE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Marryatt, with a portrait.

Received and for sale at this office. Quincy, April 15.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.'s STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—and THREE DOLLARS if not paid till the close of the year.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at the customary rates.

Business letters and communications, addressed to the editor, postage paid, will meet with immediate notice.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and to obtain subscriptions.

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CHARLES BRECK.	Milton.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY.	Weymouth.
JUSTIN SPEAR.	Hingham.
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GEORGE SPEAR, Travelling Agent.

MISCELLANY.

THE BRIDE.

Among the crowds who were hastily promanaging the streets on Christmas eve, was Charles West; and if his step degenerated into a stride, and then a run, he might be pardoned. Charles West was a new made bridegroom. The transition from the dirty, cold streets, to the warm parlor, was in itself pleasurable; and added to that, to be welcomed home by a bright eyed girl—all smiles and blushes, (for the honey-moon was barely passed) was absolutely something too paradisaical for earth. Emma had wheeled the sofa in front of the fire, and as Charles had seated himself beside her, he was certainly a very happy man. Alas! he had as yet only drunk the bubbles on the cup. Emma looked lovely, for the glow of the warm coal fire had given a bloom to her usually pale cheek which heightened the lustre of her dark eyes. But there came a shade of thought over Emma's brow, as if her husband instantly remarked it. It is strange how soon husband's see clouds on their leige lady's brow. It was the first Charles ever saw there and it excited his tenderest inquiries. Was she unwell? Did she wish for anything? Emma hesitated, she blushed and looked down. Charles pressed to know what had cast such a shadow over her spirits. 'I fear you will think me silly, but Mary French has been sitting with me this afternoon.' 'Not for that, certainly,' said Charles, smiling. 'Oh! I did not mean for that, but you know we began to keep house nearly at the same time, only they sent by Brent, to New York, for carpeting. Mary would have me walk down to Brent's store this evening, with her, and he has brought two—and they are such loves. Charles bit his lip. 'Mary,' she continued, 'said you were doing a first rate business, and she was sure you would never let that odious Wilton lay on the parlor, if you once saw that splendid Brussels—so rich and so cheap—only seventy-five dollars.'

Now the 'odious Wilton,' had been selected by Charles' mother and presented to them, and the color deepened on his cheek, as his animated bride continued, 'suppose we walk down to Brent's and look at it—there are only two, and it seems a pity not to secure it.' 'Emma,' said Charles gravely, 'you are mistaken, if you suppose my business will support extravagance. It will be useless to look at the carpet, as we have one which will answer very well, and is perfectly new. Emma's vivacity fled, and she sat awkwardly picking her nails. Charles felt embarrassed—he drew out his watch and put it back—whistled, and finally spying a periodical on Emma's table, began to read aloud some beautiful verses. His voice was well toned, and he soon entered into the spirit of the writer, and forgot his embarrassment; when, looking into Emma's eyes, how he was surprised, instead of the sympathetic feeling he expected to meet, to see her head bent on her hand, evident displeasure on her brow, and a tear slowly trickling down her cheeks. Charles was a sensible young man—I wish there were more of them—and he reflected a moment before he said, 'Emma, my love, get your bonnet and cloak on, and walk with me, if you please.' Emma looked as if she would like to pout a little longer, but Charles said 'come' with such a serious gravity on his countenance, that Emma thought proper to accede, and nothing doubting but that it was to purchase the carpet, took his arm with a smile of triumph. They crossed several streets in the direction of Brent's until at last they stood before the door of a miserable tenement in a back street. 'Where in the world are you carrying me?' inquired Emma, shrinking back. Charles quietly led her forward, and lifting a latch, they stood in a little room, around the grate of which, three small children were hovering closer as the cold wind swept through the crevices in the decayed walls. An emaciated being, whose shrunk features, sparkling eyes and flushed cheek, spoke of deadly consumption, lay on a wretched low bed, the light covering of which barely sufficed to keep her from freezing, while a spectral babe, whose black eyes looked unnaturally large from its extreme thinness, was vainly endeavoring to draw sustenance from the dying mother.

'How are you, Mrs. Wright?' quietly inquired Charles. The woman feebly raised herself on her arm. 'Is it you, Mr. West? Oh how glad I am you are come—your mother?'

'Has not been at home for a month, and the

lady who promised her to look after you in her absence, only informed me to-day of your increased illness.' 'I have been very ill,' she faintly replied, sinking back on her straw bed. Emma drew near, she arranged the pillow and bed clothes over the feeble sufferer, but her heart was too full to speak. Charles observed it and felt satisfied. 'Is that beautiful girl your bride? I heard you were married.' 'Yes, and in my mother's absence she will see you do not suffer.' 'Bless you, Charles West—bless you for a good son of a good mother—may your young wife deserve you—and that is wishing a great deal for her. You are very good to think of me,' she said, looking at Emma, 'and you are just married.' Charles saw Emma could not speak, and he hurried her home, promising to send the poor woman coal that night. The moment they reached home, Emma burst into tears. 'My dear Emma,' said Charles, soothingly, 'I hope I have not given you too severe a shock. It is sometimes salutary to look on the miseries of others, that we may properly appreciate our own happiness. Here is a purse containing seventy-five dollars, you may spend it as you please.'

It is unnecessary to say the 'odious Wilton' kept its place, but the shivering children of want were taught to bless the name of Emma West, and it formed the last articulate murmur on the lips of the dying sufferer.

FARMER'S WORK.

Stable and barn yard manure is rendered of little value by the exposure to the air, sun and wet weather. Indeed, every moment of such exposure takes away from such manure some part of its fertilizing principles.

'He who is within the sphere of the scent of a dung-hill,' says the celebrated Arthur Young, 'smells that which his crop would have eaten, if he would have permitted it. Instead of manuring the land, he manures the atmosphere; and before his dung-hill is finished, he has manured another parish, perhaps another country.' Stable and barnyard manure should be kept as carefully from the sun and rain as grass which has been cut for hay. When cattle have been yarded over night, it will be well to throw their manure into heaps, and cover them with a little loam or marsh mud, previously prepared for that purpose.

Earth is a powerful absorber of all the gasses which arise from putrefaction. Put a layer of common soil along the top of a fermenting dung-hill from twelve to eighteen inches thick, and allow it to remain there while the process is carrying on with activity, and afterwards separate it carefully from the heap, and it will have been impregnated with the most fertilizing virtues. The composts, which of late have attracted so universal attention, and occupied so large a space in all agricultural publications, originated in the discovery of this absorbing power of the earth, and in the application of it to the most beneficial purposes. A skillful agriculturist would no more think of allowing a violent fermentation to be going on in his dung-hill, unmixing with earth or other matter to fix and secure the gaseous elements, than the distiller would suffer his apparatus to be set at work, without surmounting his still with the worm to cool and condense the rarified spirits, which ascend in evaporation. In both the most precious matter is that which assumes the evil form state; and to behold it escaping with indifference, is a demonstration of the most profound ignorance.—N. E. Farmer.

RETALIATION.

'I cannot omit mentioning one singular employment in which the monkeys of Dhuboy are engaged. I believe among the higher castes of Hindoos, duelling is every where unknown, and the lower classes are equally ignorant of the art of boxing; but as even Hindoos quarrel, though they do not often lose their temper, one principal mode of offence is that of abuse; not by calling a man a rascal or villain, for that would neither lessen him in his own opinion, nor in that of society; but to abuse his mother, his wife, his sister, or his daughter, would be esteemed the grossest insult, and only to be reconciled by a more abusive retaliation. If that is not accomplished, it remains a subject for future revenge, which brings me to the point in question respecting the Dhuboy, who are the innocent agents.

Previous to the commencement of the periodical rains, about the middle of June, it is customary to turn the tiles on the roofs of all the houses in the towns and villages in Hindostan, both of Europeans and natives. These tiles are not fixed with mortar, but regularly laid one over the other, and by being adjusted immediately before the setting in of the rains, they keep the roof dry during that period; after which, their being misplaced is of little consequence, in a climate where not a shower falls for eight months together. At this critical juncture, when the tiles have just been turned, and the first heavy rain is hourly expected, the injured person who has secretly vowed revenge against his adversary, repairs by night to his house, and contrives to strew over the roof a quantity of rice, or other grain: this is rarely discovered by the monkeys, who assemble in a large body to pick up this favorite food: when finding much of it fallen between the tiles, they make no ceremony of nearly unroofing the house, when no turners of tiles are procurable: nor can any remedy be applied to prevent the torrent of rain from soaking through the cowering floors, and ruining the furniture and depositories of grain, which are generally formed of unbacked earth dried, and rubbed over with cow-dung.'

ARCHBISHOP SHARPE.

To the editor of the Patriot:

The following anecdote, taken from the Herald of Peace, an English publication, relating to Archbishop Sharpe and the robber, is very interesting. It shows the importance of a Christian temper and spirit, not only in preserving the life of the Archbishop, but also in saving the robber from the shocking deed he was about to commit, and restoring him to his beloved wife and children, to unfeigned penitence, we trust, and the hope of heaven.

It was his Lordship's custom to have a saddled horse attend his carriage, that in case of fatigue in sitting he might take the refreshment of a ride. As he was thus going to his episcopal residence, and was got a mile or two before his carriage, a decent, well looking young man came up with him, and with a trembling hand and a faltering tongue presented a pistol to his Lordship's breast, and demanded his money. The Archbishop, with great composure, turned about and looking steadily at him, desired he would remove that dangerous weapon, and tell him fairly his condition. Sir! sir! instantly! Hear me, young man, said the Archbishop: you see I am an old man, and my life is of very little consequence. Yours seems far otherwise. I am named Sharpe, and am Archbishop of York: my carriage and servants are behind. Tell me what money you want, and who you are, and I will not injure you, but prove a friend. Here, take this, and now ingenuously tell me how much you want to make you independent of so destructive a business as you are now engaged in. Oh, sir, replied the man, I detest the business as much as you. I am: but—but; at home there are creditors, who will not stay. Fifty pounds, my lord, would do what no tongue besides my own can tell. Well, sir, I take it on your word; and upon my honor if you will in a day or two call on me at —, what I have now given shall be made up that sum. The highway man looked at him, was silent, and went off. At the time appointed, the robber actually waited on the Archbishop, and assured his lordship his words had left impressions, which nothing could ever destroy.

Nothing more transpired for a year and a half or more, when one morning a person knocked at his Grace's gate, and with a peculiar earnestness desired to see him. The Archbishop ordered the stranger to be brought in. He entered the room where his lordship was, but had scarce advanced a few steps before his countenance changed, his knees tottered, and he sank almost breathless on the floor. On recovering he requested an audience in private. The apartment being cleared—my lord, said he, you cannot have forgotten the circumstances at such a time and place. Gratitude will never suffer them to be obliterated from my mind. In me, my lord, you now behold that once most wretched of mankind; but now by your inexpressible humanity, rendered equal, perhaps superior in happiness, to millions. Oh, my lord, (tears for a while preventing his utterance) 'tis you, 'tis you that has saved me body and soul. 'Tis you, that have saved a dear and much loved wife, and a little brood of much loved children. Here are the fifty pounds; but never shall I find language to testify what I feel. Your God is your witness; your deed itself is your glory; and may heaven and all its blessings be your present and everlasting reward. I was the younger son of a wealthy man; your lordship knows his name was —. My marriage alienated his affections and my brother withdrew his love, and left me to sorrow and penury. A month since my brother died a bachelor and intestate. What was his has become mine; and by your astonishing goodness I am now at once the most penitent, the most grateful, and happiest of my species.

MAKING PORK.

The business of fattening pork for sale, is practised to some extent by most of our farmers, and when performed economically, or when the most is made of the materials given them, it is undoubtedly a source of handsome profit. Yet all will admit, that when carried on in the manner it sometimes is, the process of pork-making drains, instead of replenishing, the farmer's pocket.

To make fattening hogs profitable, it is necessary first of all, that the breed selected for feeding should be a good one. There is a vast difference in hogs, in respect to easy fattening, proper proportion of bone, weight, etc., and the farmer who thinks to make money by feeding the long-snouted, humped-backed, slab-sided animals, which disgrace the very name of swine, will find in the end that he has thrown away both time and money.

There are several good breeds of pigs now in the country, mostly introduced by crossings of other kinds with the Chinese, and of course having different degrees of aptitude to fatten; and these breeds have been so disseminated over the country, that any farmer who is willing to make the effort may have some improved animals in his pen. The time has gone by when a hog should be kept four years to weigh four hundred; the business of fattening is but little understood where hogs of a year and a half do not reach that amount, and some pigs have even exceeded that weight.

Next to selecting good breeds, it is requisite that they should be kept constantly growing. There must be some foundation for fattening, when the process commences, or much time will be lost in repairing errors, and much food consumed in making carcass that should be employed in covering it with fat. Hogs should

be kept in clover pasture, a field being allowed to them for their exclusive use, so large in proportion to their numbers that the feed may always be fresh, yet not so much so as to run up to seed, or grow coarse or rank. They should have the slops of the kitchen, the whey or buttermilk of the dairy, unless this is required for young pigs, and, in general, everything they will eat to advantage, or which will promote their growth.

The manner in which the material intended for fattening pork is prepared and fed has a decided influence on the rapidity of the process, and of consequence on the aggregate profits. If given out raw, much of the value of the article is lost; grain is much improved by grinding, but the full effect of all kinds of feed is only brought out by cooking. Corn is without doubt, the very best article ever produced for making pork; and though other good substances may occasionally be used with advantage, and may produce pork of fair and good quality, yet experience has proved that the real corned meat is on the whole superior to all others. Hogs will fatten on corn given to them in any state, yet it is far preferable when soaked, ground, steamed, or boiled. A farmer of our acquaintance, who is celebrated for the weight of his hogs and the excellence of his pork, is in the habit of mixing oats with his corn before grinding, in the proportion of about one-fourth, and thinks that if he had not the oats of his own, he should be a gainer in exchanging corn, bushel for bushel, for oats, rather than not have them to mix with his swine feed. He thinks that they eat the mixture better than the clear corn meal, are much less liable to surfeit, and of course will fat much faster with the oats than without them. Peas have generally been ranked next to corn as an article for making good pork, and they are probably the best substitute that has yet been found, hogs feeding well on them, fattening rapidly, and the pork being of good quality. It is almost indispensable that peas should be ground or soaked previous to feeding. Potatoes are probably the best of the whole for this purpose. Unless they are boiled, however, they are of little value comparatively, but when soaked, they will give the hogs a fine start in feeding, and they may then be easily finished off with corn or peas.

The fattening of hogs on apples may be considered as one of the successful innovations of the age, it being certain that this fruit possesses a value for that purpose which but a few years since was wholly unknown. The success of this experiment has given a new value to orchards, and will probably check their destruction, which in some sections of the country had already commenced to a considerable extent. The various reports from gentlemen of intelligence, of the practical results of apple-feeding, are most gratifying, and we have no doubt the system will be fully approved wherever fairly tested. Where convenient let the hogs lie in the orchard from the time the fruit begins to fall, till it is time to gather apples for winter or cider, and they will in most cases be found respectable pork. When it is necessary to put them in the pen, boiled apples mixed with a small quantity of corn, oats, peas, or buck wheat meal, will fill them up rapidly, make them lard well, and fill the farmers barrels with sound, sweet pork of the first quality. If any, however, are doubtful, they can easily finish off their apple fed pork, as is generally done with potato feed, with corn or peas, and with similar results.—Genesee Farmer.

TURNIP CULTURE.

The turnip culture is unquestionably rapidly increasing among us. There will probably be quadruple the quantity grown this year, in the northern and western parts of the State, that was ever before produced in a season. We entertain this opinion from the unusual quantity of seed which has been sold at the seed-shops. This augurs well; for we are satisfied from fifteen years' experience, that there are few crops that make more for this for the interest of the farmer. As but few persons among us have as yet had experience in the culture of this root, we subjoin some brief directions founded upon personal experience, in particular ruta baga crop.

The soil for turnips should be such as will grow good Indian corn. It should be rich and dry, and, with these qualifications, the more that sand preponderates the better. Clay is the worst, and wet soil does not answer much better.

Preparation. Our general practice has been to manure well a piece of pasture, or a clover lay from which the hay has been just cut, the last of June, plough it handsomely and harrow it well. A clover lay is preferable, as old sod does not rot, especially in a dry season as was the case last year, in time for the wants of the crop. It is the practice of many to lay the ground in ridges of two and a half or three feet, and to cover the manure in these with a plough. This plan cannot be readily adopted upon a sward, but upon grounds under previous tillage, and to correct a wet soil, or economize manure, it is often the preferable mode.

Sowing, &c. The seed may be sown broadcast or in drills. The latter is far the best mode, and the drill-barrow is an important aid in the process. The sooner the operations of manuring, ploughing, harrowing, and sowing, succeed each other the better, as seeds germinate soonest in fresh-ploughed ground. If the drill-barrow is employed, a trace-chain may be passed round the coulters, and the ends suffered to drag after it, which will cover the seeds sufficiently. Sometimes a small roller is attached to the bar-

row, to press the earth upon the seeds. We allow a pound of seed to the acre, though half this quantity well distributed, is enough. The seed should be sown from the twentieth of June to the fifth of July. If sown earlier, the turnip is apt to become hollow before harvesting, the water gets in and induces rot. We have never succeeded well in transplanting.

Culture. We use a cultivator, that may be graduated to the space between the rows, drawn by a horse, as soon as the plants can be distinguished. This is repeated in a few days, twice in a space, and the implement carried so close as to leave only strips of from two to six inches, which are then thoroughly cleansed with a skim-hoe, and the plants thinned to eight and ten inches distance. The cultivators soon follow for a third time, and if necessary, the skim-hoe, when the crop is generally left till harvest; the great aim is to extirpate the weeds, to do this while they are small, and to pulverize the soil.

Harvesting is postponed as long as the season will permit. The roots are then pulled up, and laid on the ground, the top of two rows toward each other. The pullers are followed by a man or boy with a billhook, who, with a light blow, cuts the tops as fast as three or four can pull. Three men will in this way harvest, of a good crop, three hundred bushels in a day. Another, and we think a better mode, is, for the puller, with a billhook or heavy knife in his right hand, to grasp and draw the turnip with his left, to strike off the tap-root as soon as it is raised a little above the ground, and then with another quick stroke at the crown, sever the top from the root. This is done with great expedition, by an expert hand. The tap-root is acrid, and loaded with earth, and not worth preserving. The tops are gathered into heaps and taken to the yard in carts, daily, for the stock, until they are consumed. An acre will give from five to ten loads of tops. The roots are buried in the field, if dry—the pits, two, or two and a half feet broad, covered with straw and earth, and as cold weather approaches, with manure, to prevent frost. With a crowbar, make one or more holes on the crown of the pit into which a whisp of straw may be inserted, so as to let off the rarified air, and prevent the roots from heating.

Use. The tops serve for autumn. As soon as the mild weather of spring will justify, we break through the frost, and take the contents of a pit to the barn, and cover the roots with straw or hay. From thence they are fed to our stock, being first chopped up with a snick, (Dutch meat-chopper,) or spade. They are excellent for sheep, especially for ewes that have young, and hogs and horses eat them freely. Steamed, they are used in the north of England for horses as a substitute for grain. We have fattened sheep and bullocks upon them with profit. They constitute, particularly from February to June, an excellent culinary vegetable for the table. A bullock will thrive fast upon two bushels a day, and will consume hardly any hay, and require no drink.

Produce and cost. Our average crop has been six hundred bushels per acre, though others have raised much heavier products. The costs in manure and labour, when they are secured for winter, has been from two to three cents per bushel.

Cattle or sheep, fattened upon this root, should be kept from eating them for eight or ten days before they are slaughtered; otherwise the meat will have an unpleasant flavor.—Albany Cultivator.

CARRIAGES.

The luxurious habits of modern society are strongly exhibited in the increasing numbers of carriages of all descriptions. Mankind are becoming, every day, less dependent on the locomotive powers that nature gave them. The ladies desert their houses to live in carriages, like the Sythians of old, in their wagons—and the gentlemen, in imitation of the ancient Lapithae, are identified with their horses.

It is a singular fact, mentioned by David Hume, in his life of Charles I., that there were not more than twenty hackney coaches in London at that period. The historian states that they had increased in his day to near eight hundred. And it is calculated that not less than from fourteen to fifteen thousand carriages are maintained in London at the present day. A modern French writer, speaking of the revolution of fashion, of which there may be yet found living witnesses, says, that towards the middle of the last century, there were only six or seven hundred private coaches in Paris—but that now there are four thousand. The hacks have been multiplied in the same proportion; their present number is at least two thousand.

The increased use of carriages in the United States shows what successful imitators we are of the luxurious habits of our transatlantic models.

CURIOSITY.

Peeping into letters—looking over another when he is writing, and officiously reading what he has written, etc., are vulgar breaches of decorum, of which very many are guilty. These habits will soil the fairest reputation, and shows a prying, meddling, curiosity, derogatory to the character of a gentleman and subject to the imputation of being possessed of more impudence than honor and good breeding. A written paper carries with it a privacy and sanctity which no one of correct principles will violate, even though chance should throw the document open before him.

Truss Manufacture.

F. POSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an efficient remedy for the dangerous and distressing use of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 HANCOCK STREET, opposite 254, up stairs, entrance in rear, where he is in constant attendance to adapt Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All persons can see him alone, at any time, at the above address. Having, for eighteen years past, been engaged in manufacture and making use of these instruments, and has applied six hundred to persons within years.

Wearing worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufacturers, he would decide, after examining the rupture, what of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until it is well suited, without extra charge.

F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel pads—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improved Huge and Prolapsed Hernia Spring Trusses made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints. Trusses for apoplexy, by wearing which persons troubled with pain of the rectum can ride on horseback with ease and safety. He also makes Trusses for the apoplexy which have answered in cases where others have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, Black Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, he will keep and the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a trial, they can exchange for any of them: Marshall's Patent; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral; Randal's; Salter's Ball and Socket; Farr's; Sherman's Patent; Smith Patent; Bateman's; Shaker's Rocking; Ivory lined Pad; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made Philadelphia; Stone's, double and single; also, Truss for Children, of all sizes.

Trusses and keeps on hand, SHOES, for crooked and deformed feet; and is doing this every week, for men and infants in and out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory. Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. POSTER, at their places of abode, or at the above place.

Quincy, Feb. 11. 1y

Valuable Periodicals.

JOHN A. GREEN having been appointed an Agent for the following, among other valuable publications, (published by W. H. S. Jordan, of Boston,) he leaves to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual price of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the kind in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, voyages, facts, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDE'S SELECT LIBRARY, of the best, new, entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and best novels, with criticisms, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this publication is shown in the fact, of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE, edited by Prof. E. A. Andrews, aided by the Messrs. Abbott, and other popular and valued writers. This work is designed to inculcate, by every variety of precept and illustration, the great principles and truths of religion. The Reprints of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster REVIEWS.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous colored illustrations, of immense value to mechanics. The above works will be forwarded on the same conditions as can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28. 1f

Florence Bonnets,

JUST OPENED.

ONE case of very clear Florence Bonnets is offered at the very low price of \$5 and \$10. Also, a case of superior new patterns for \$12 and \$15. These bonnets, together with a large assortment previously on hand, are selling at prices corresponding with the present in the money market, at 45 Hanover Street, by JAMES C. WHITE.

Quincy, April 29. 2m

Wrought Muslin Collars,

GOOD assortment, for sale low, by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

New Publications.

ENTERTAINING AND BUSINESS, Houses and Furniture, page and Servants, Dress, Food and Drink, Medicine, Books and Schools, Customs and Habits, Society, Examples—by the author of the Young Man's Friend. Third edition.

LESSON on the INFLUENCE OF TOBACCO on Life and Health, by R. D. Mussey, M. D. THE PIRATE, THREE CUTTERS, and MOON-NE, or Tales of the Sea, by Capt. Maryatt, with front.

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EXTENSIVE INUNDATION.

By far the most extensive and destructive calamity with which the city of Baltimore has ever been visited was experienced on the night of the 14th inst. The heavy showers of rain which descended on that night caused a sudden and extraordinary rise of the waters of Jones's Falls, tearing up the mill dams and other bridges which cross the upper parts of that stream, and bringing them down against the stone bridges within the city limits. The arches of the latter being thus obstructed, and rapidly choked up by the timber, plank and other wooden fragments swept away from above, the waters rose with a fearful rapidity about one o'clock in the morning, spreading over a large space of the lower parts of the city to a greater or less height, and doing most extensive injury as well to those districts as to the improved property binding on each side of the Falls.

A calamity so sudden, so unlooked for, and so wide-spread in its effects, occurring too at the dead hour of night, was not, we regret to say, confined to the loss of property only;—a number of lives were also lost, including among other cases, a whole family of five persons—father, mother and three children—who were awakened from their sleep to meet at a moment's warning a simultaneous death. The precise number of those who perished is not ascertained at the time we are writing.

The damage within the city, as we have already stated, was caused by the obstruction of the passages of the stone bridges, of which there are three, viz., at Gay street, Baltimore street, and Pratt street. That at Gay street has a single arch, that at Baltimore street has two arches, and that at Pratt street three arches. The last named was the first to become obstructed by the descending timbers, and that at Baltimore street was soon after in the same condition. The bridge at Gay street apparently passed all the smaller fragments until the new wooden bridge at Centre street was swept, bodily, from its abutments and lodged against it. These obstructions forced the waters into new channels, and consequently rendered the destruction of property greater in the vicinity of those bridges.

Beginning with our details, for the sake of clearness, at the upper line of the Falls, we have to state that for some miles up that stream, the banks on both sides were overflowed. In many places large portions of the banks have fallen in, and great damage was done to the turnpike. Where the land lies low, fences and sheds were carried away, and whole fields of grain entirely inundated and destroyed. Many persons residing near the stream, narrowly escaped with their lives, while others, it is said, were drowned before they could leave their houses, or being swept off in them, were swallowed up in the waters.

The first bridge of any consequence over the Falls is about two miles from the city, where the road crosses the stream, at the first turnpike gate. The gate-keeper, roused by the noise of the waters, left his house with his family and immediately awakened the occupants of three frame dwellings adjoining his own. He had scarcely succeeded in getting all the families out before the bridge was swept off, carrying with it the four dwellings. At the Lanvaie Cotton Factory much damage was done by the rise of the water, and the mill dam swept away, but the bridge itself sustained no injury. The small mill at Madison street, and several small tenements adjoining, were immersed, but little damage was sustained. Adjoining them, is the extensive Mail Coach Factory of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes; the fences around them were carried away, and a large amount of property, such as wheels and other parts of coaches, lumber, etc., carried off. The extensive tannery of Mr. George Appold was inundated, but sustained, we learn, but little injury. The wooden bridge at Madison street is injured, and the abutments on each side have been so much damaged that it is not considered safe to cross it. More or less injury was done to the large Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory, and indeed to all the property binding on the Falls, by having the fences and out-houses carried away.

We now come down to the more improved and thickly settled parts of the city. At Centre street the Falls take a somewhat abrupt turn, and here the work of devastation began to assume its most serious aspect. The large wooden bridge recently erected here was swept off entire. The torrent here left its accustomed bed, and coming down in a direct line over the wall which ordinarily confines it, forced its way through some small tenements on the north side of Centre street, and thence directly across the street into the extensive distillery premises of Messrs. J. C. White & Sons. Considerable damage was done to the works, and some of the numerous buildings were prostrated, but the greatest items of loss, we learn, are in the live stock, no less than thirty to forty valuable horses and fifty to sixty cows have been drowned. The waters rose to the floors of the second story, and in the Falls the flood was here about twenty feet above its bed. At the intersection of Centre and North streets a small wooden house standing by itself, was swept away. The inmates, an elderly Irishman and his wife, were both drowned. The waters from Centre street spread themselves over the low grounds as far west as Calvert street, inundating all that part of the city formerly known as the Meadow, and doing an immense deal of damage. The new Universalist Church at the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets had a foot or two of water in its basement story. The City Spring was inundated about a foot above the paved footways within the enclosure. In the Gas House the water was about six feet high. No material damage was sustained here, the workmen had taken the precaution to discharge the gas before the water rose and came in contact with the red hot retorts that were in full action. The African Protestant Episcopal Church at the

corner of North and Saratoga streets had about five feet of water above the floor. The City Hall was visited with water in the offices on the first floor. The Presbyterian Church at the corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets, was materially damaged in the interior. The water rose to the cushioning on the pulpit desk, and a part of the pews were removed from their places. The Sexton of the Church, a German, named John Wiest, lived in a small house adjoining it. The whole family, consisting of Wiest, his wife, and three children, were asleep in a lower back apartment, and sad to relate, were all drowned. The water rose to the ceiling of the room. An immense quantity of timber and fragments of bridges, which came down the stream, collected at Baltimore street Bridge and so choked up the arches that water rose to within a few feet of the pavement—the accumulation became so great that the structure was unable to resist the tremendous pressure against it, and a portion of the upper side of the centre pier gave way and fell to the distance of six or eight feet from the edge, and carrying away the whole of the stone parapet and iron railing. The timber, planks, etc., which were carried down the current of Harrison street, made a lodgment in large quantities against the railing of the Centre Fountain, and finally tore away a portion of the railing and overturned the marble fountain from which the spring water flows. In Swan street, a short avenue running from the Space to the Falls, are several livery stables, from which it was impossible to extricate the horses. These animals, when the water rose so high as to lift them off their feet, sustained themselves by swimming until they could again stand on the ground. Of all of them one horse only was drowned. The stone bridge at Pratt street, being below all the wooden structures which were carried away, and being composed of three arches, intercepted every thing brought down by the current, until an immense mass, consisting of fragments of mill-dams, bridges, fences, sheds, etc., was piled up against it. Like the stone bridge above, it could not resist the immense pressure, and nearly one half of the structure gave way and fell.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1837.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

HUDSON RIVER LETTERS. NO. V.

Poughkeepsie, June 14th, 1837.

BROTHER G.—This is one of the most beautiful, thriving, prosperous and enterprising villages on the banks of the noble Hudson. It is, you are aware, the capital of Dutchess County—a county in many respects second to none in the State. It contains a population of fifty thousand, and the village seven thousand. The farms of Dutchess County are, perhaps, the most fertile in the State, and some in this village are altogether unrivalled. Major Hatch, of the Poughkeepsie Hotel, is the owner of a farm—the Georgeville—which, for location and fertility, will vie with the highly cultivated farms of England. It produced last year something like sixty bushels of corn per acre, and other produce in proportion. The same may be said of many other farms in this county and village, but I have alluded to this as coming under my more immediate observation. I am somewhat surprised to find people emigrating to the West when there are farms that could be purchased, and would in a few years, with skill and attention, render the proprietors independent. The county is rich in iron ore, and that too as free from dross as in other parts of the country. Poughkeepsie holds out inducements to ingenious mechanics of a character altogether unrivalled. There is scarcely a branch of manufacturing business that is not carried on here extensively. There are steam engine, cotton, woollen, carpet, paper, screw, stock frame, factories; and encouragement is held out to all new comers. They are taken by the hand and led on to wealth. The banking capital of the county is \$100,000. The banks are perfectly sound and managed with great wisdom and liberality. I have made these remarks for the benefit of my 'down east' 'Yankee' friends. If, perchance, any should have an 'itching palm,' to establish themselves on farms, or in almost any branch of lucrative manufacturing business; to such, I would say, 'Come and see.' The facilities of travelling, at the present time, are such that you may leave Boston at one o'clock to-day and be in Poughkeepsie at one to-morrow; and you will find at the Poughkeepsie Hotel, of which Major Hatch is the agreeable landlord, every luxury and comfort you may wish, and experience the polite attentions of his intelligent son, GEORGE M. HATCH, a gentleman whose affability is always pleasing because it is freely extended. F. H.

Major Hatch is not alone in the gift of an intelligent and courteous son, as those who have visited this place can testify to equal affability in George H. French, the son of the enterprising host of the Quincy Hotel.—Editor Patriot.

BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

In the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth verses of the third chapter of the epistle to the Romans we read, 'being justified freely by his grace or favor, through the redemption, that is in Christ Jesus; whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation,' &c. The Greek word here rendered propitiation does not mean, as some learned critics have remarked, an atonement, but a propitiation, or mercy seat, in reference to the cover of the ark, which in Exodus is called a propitiation cover. In allusion to that, Christ is here styled a propitiation, or mercy seat, through whom God dispenses pardon and eternal salvation to all sincere penitents. In the last verse of the fourth chapter, the Apostle remarks concerning Christ, 'who was delivered for our offences and was raised again for our justification.' Different explanations have been given by different persons of this text. What I understand myself by the passage is this: Who was permitted by God to suffer death in testimony of the truth of his mission, to deliver us from ignorance and sin; and was raised again by the power of God to assure us of our own resurrection to eternal life, which is the consequence of our being justified or accepted of God upon our faith in the gospel and obedience of its commands.

The seventh verse of the fifth chapter is not, perhaps, immediately understood by every reader. 'For scarcely, says the Apostle, for a righteous man will one die; yet peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die.' In the preceding verses, the Apostle makes mention of the love of God in the mission of Christ to die for us when we were involved in a state of sin and exposed to death. And in order to illustrate this love of God observes, that scarcely is it to be found that any one will die for a just man, one who is merely honest, though perhaps one should dare to die for a good man. 'But God commendeth, or manifests his love to us, that even while we were sinners, Christ died for us.'

In the eleventh verse of this chapter the Apostle remarks, 'We also joy in God through our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have now received the atonement.' This is the only place in the New Testament where the word atonement occurs in our translation. In the original Greek it is the same word, which the translators have rendered in all other places, reconciliation. And this is its only proper meaning in the passage we are considering. By whom we have now received the reconciliation, or, as Dr. Macknight renders it, by whom we have now received an opportunity of being pardoned.

In the third and two following verses of the sixth chapter, the Apostle's meaning is not easily comprehended. 'Know ye not, says he, that so many of us as were baptized into Christ, were baptized into his death. Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death, that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life: for if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection.' The passage is highly figurative, and may admit perhaps of different constructions. My own views of the Apostle's meaning I would express in the following exposition. Are you ignorant, my brethren, that as many of us as have been baptized into Christ, and thus become members of his kingdom, have been baptized also into the likeness of his death. We did acknowledge by baptism that we are dead in sin, which the Apostle in another part of his writings declares to have been the case with the whole Gentile world; and this acknowledgment of our being thus dead in sin was to signify that as Christ was raised from the dead to a glorious life in heaven by the power of God; so we also being raised from that state of sin and death, in which we were involved before our baptism should lead a different life, even a life of purity, agreeably to our Christian character and hopes. For if we have become the disciples of Christ by baptism, and in consequence of this lead a new and holy life, we shall also be raised, as he was, to a glorious and happy immortality.

In the seventh chapter the Apostle addresses himself solely to the Jewish converts, shewing them that the law of Moses, under which they had been living, was obligatory upon them so long only as the law was in force. This law being now superseded by the Christian dispensation, they were released from the observance of its rites and ceremonies. Keeping this in mind, no great difficulty will be found in comprehending the Apostle's meaning in the chapter. There is, however, some obscurity in the concluding verses of this chapter arising out of the present translation. The Apostle exclaims, 'Oh wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death? I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord.' 'Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?' Or more properly from this body of death; that is from those lusts, and passions, and inclinations, which are leading me continually into sin, and consequently subjecting me to death, the wages of sin. The answer, according to our version, is—I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord. This answer is without meaning. The reply should have been only this, which, it is said, is found in some ancient manuscripts. 'The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.' The passage, with this emendation, will then read thus and be very intelligible: 'Who shall deliver me from this body of death? The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.'

In rightly understanding the epistles, we cannot but be impressed with the importance of considering them, as they really are, letters directed to individuals, or churches, or to the whole body of Christians, nearly two thousand years ago, and adopted to the character, condition, and circumstances of those to whom they were directed at that remote period; and consequently in many parts of them inapplicable to the present state and character of the Christian church. They are, however, considered by many readers as having the same bearing upon us as upon those who lived in the days of the Apostles, and every thing which the writers advanced in relation to the then existing state of the world, and the character of those recently converted from Paganism to Christianity, is made to apply with equal force to all, who are born and live under the light and advantages of the gospel. Hence the many irrational and absurd conclusions that have been drawn from them. When the writers introduce doctrines, as they often do, in accordance with those taught in the gospels, we are to receive them without hesitation. Thus, when St. Paul observes in one of his epistles, 'we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether good or bad,' we know that we have the same eternal interest in the doctrine as they had, to whom he wrote. But when in another part of his writings he observes to his converts that 'they were by nature children of wrath,' we may very reasonably hesitate in our application of the remark to ourselves, and inquire into the circumstances which led the Apostle to make the observation. Upon inquiry, we shall find he is addressing himself to those recently converted from Paganism to Christianity; and he tells them they were by nature, or before their conversion to the faith of the gospel, 'children of wrath,' exposed by their depravity and guilt to the just displeasure of their Maker and Judge. The same remark may be applied to many other observations of the writers of the epistles.

Our duty then is to come to the reading of the epistles with correct views of their character and the design of the writers; and with minds disposed to receive the truth and the truth only. Let us not seek so much to find support for the particular faith we profess, as to determine whether the articles of our faith have any support in the rational exposition of the sacred writings. Seeking in the spirit of devotion for divine illumination and guidance in our inquiries after truth, we may hope to be directed into all necessary truth, and be made 'wise unto salvation.'—To be continued.

DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY.

To the editor of the Patriot:

As to the statement in the following sentence, 'with the doctrine of the Trinity, which is losing its hold on the minds of men, and giving place to more rational and consistent views of the subject, will, also, be given up a belief in the personality of the Spirit, &c., we have a few words to say. We have no doubt as to the truth of the prophetic part of this statement, to wit, that when the doctrine of the Trinity is given up, the personality of the Holy Spirit will be given up also, for we never saw or heard of a man who denied the one that did not discard the other.

But as to the matter of fact part of it, viz., that 'the doctrine of the Trinity is losing its hold on the minds of men,' &c., we must beg leave to demur. We must be allowed to inquire where Unitarianism is so fast gaining ground? As Arianism and Socinianism, (which now combined constitute modern Unitarianism) are of comparatively recent origin in this country, perhaps it is in England where it has had time to produce its legitimate effects, that it is so fast increasing. Perhaps a few quotations from Bogue & Bennett's history of Dissenters, may throw some light on this subject: 'The second period in this history extends from the death of Queen Anne to the accession of George III. Before the conclusion of this period,' say the writers just named, 'Arianism was not only embraced, but openly acknowledged by not a few of the Presbyterian ministers. The heresy polluted some of the London pulpits. During this period, error was the destroying angel of dissenting congregations. In the ordinary course of things, in proportion as dissenting ministers have departed from those religious principles which were held by the men ejected from the establishment for non-conformity, they have reduced the number of their audience. Whenever they have departed from what is called Calvinism, the congregation has evidently felt the change; it has been arrested in its growth, and, after a time, visibly decayed.'

In whatever communion Arminianism may have crowded places of worship, it never had this effect among Dissenters; but, almost without an exception, was the cause of the congregational decline. Arianism may be called the second stage of the disease, and where it filled the pulpits, invariably emptied the pews. This was the case not only where a part of the congregation, alarmed by the sound of heresy, fled from the polluted house to a separate society; but where no opposition was made, and all remained without a murmur in the original place. Where Socinianism found an entrance, its operations were quicker than those of the Arian creed, and more effectual; flourishing societies were reduced to a few families, which, being animated with zeal for the new opinions, or indifferent about any, chose to continue to support the modes of worship, to which, from education, or use, they were attached. In many places Socinianism was the abomination of desolation, and consigned, what had been formerly the house of prayer, and of the assemblies of the saints, an undisturbed abode to the spiders and the bats.'

'Devonshire, the cradle of Arianism, has been the grave of the Arian Dissenters; and there is not left in that populous county, a twentieth part of the Presbyterians which were to be found at the time of her birth. More than twenty of their meeting houses, it is said, are shut up; and in those which remain open, there are to be seen the skeletons only, of congregations which were full and flourishing before error had banished prosperity.'

Such, we are told, upon this high authority, has been the effect of Arianism and Socinianism, or of what is now called Unitarianism, in England.

But, perhaps, it is in America that this new theology is so fast gaining ground. Perhaps it is in New England, or in our own Massachusetts, that the doctrine of the Trinity is so swiftly crumbling away. It may be profitable for us to look at this subject.

Who is there that does not know, that so long as Unitarians practiced concealment, and did not acknowledge their sentiments openly, they gained ground in this State? And who does not, also, know that wherever they have come out from behind the curtain, and openly declared their belief, and the orthodox part of the community have separated from them, that they have declined?

How has it been in Boston? The time was when evangelical religion was, indeed, low there; when there was but one of the original congregational churches in the city which was not Unitarian, and that one strongly tainted with the heaven. But how is it now? Unitarianism does, indeed, exist there still, but what progress has it made during the last ten or fifteen years? What new churches have been formed, or meeting houses erected? Alas! we look in vain for them. If any have been organized, they are like the gleanings of the olive, two or three upon the topmost boughs. But how has it been with the Unitarian churches? Though Unitarians strove hard to get possession of the Old South church, yet they did not succeed. That remained sound in the faith. Park street church was the first new evangelical congregational church organized in the city after Unitarianism began to show itself. From these two (Park street and Old South) have since been organized Essex, Salem, Green, Pine, Franklin street churches; the Seamen's Free church, and the Unitarian churches in South and East Boston. Here are ten new Unitarian churches organized within a few years, and all in a flourishing condition. Besides, the Baptists, Episcopalians and Methodists, all of whom believe in the doctrine of the Trinity, have, during this time, been on the increase, and all erected new houses of worship. How much then, during the last twenty years, has the doctrine of the Trinity lost in Boston? Every one knows that orthodoxy has more than trebled its strength within twenty years there, while Unitarianism has been constantly crumbling and mouldering away.

Perhaps it is in the country that the old-fashioned doctrine of the Trinity has been giving place to the new theology of Unitarians.

How is it then in the country towns in this State? In the numerous cases where the society, a few years since, became Unitarian, and took the meeting house, and the funds, and the communion furniture, and even the records of the church, when none, or next to none, of the church went with them, and the church, thus driven from the place where their fathers worshipped, were compelled to erect a new house; how has Unitarianism flourished in these places? Do not a great proportion of these societies either have Unitarian preaching a part of the year, and close their houses the rest of it, or have no preaching during the whole year, or Unitarian preaching a part or all of the time? What proportion of these societies regularly support Unitarian preaching? We venture to say, in the towns in this State, remote from Boston, not one third. And where it maintains a meagre existence, what are the congregations in proportion to what they once were? Are they more than the mere remnants?

And if we look into Connecticut, what trophies of Unitarianism do we find there? But a single Unitarian Society in the whole State and that a small one. The doctrine of the Trinity fast giving way! Orthodox Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, all crumbling before Unitarianism! Pray tell us where? The cause of truth is so strongly maintained by these evangelical denominations in all our cities and towns, that Unitarians might as well think to escape the influence of truth. The human intellect is so constituted, that when truth is brought to bear on it, it will see, and the conscience will feel; and the time hastens on, and is already come in many places, when mere caricatures of orthodoxy will not satisfy the public mind. They will read, and examine, and hear, and like the Bereans, compare what they read and hear with the Bible. And then truth must and will prevail, for it is great.

PHILEMON.

STRANGE THINGS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I have lived in this world between twenty and thirty years, and have always been accustomed, when awake, to keep my eyes open. The result has been that I have seen many strange things. I have seen menageries of rare animals, and museums full of curiosities, collected from all parts of the world. But the strangest animal I have seen, is, after all, the one with which I first became acquainted, and have been most familiar, viz: man. And the greatest curiosity I have seen, is the conduct of my own countrymen. Of all people on earth, Americans are most jealous of their rights, and at the same time, most apt to abuse them. One or two illustrations of their strange conduct I shall now give. A few years since, the famous John Bull sent over a ship load of paupers to New York, to be housed, fed, clothed, &c., by Uncle Sam. The New Yorkers regarded this as a glaring outrage upon their rights, and sent the helpless outcasts directly back, to draw the 'milk of human kindness' from the breasts of their mother land; taking for their motto, the maxim 'charity begins at home.' All this was well enough. It is certainly the duty of every country to tax its own wealth and energy to relieve the wants and woes of its own poor and helpless. Nor can it, with propriety, impose the burden of its paupers on another body politic. But I have seen the same people, while they rejected with disdain the foreign import, carefully patronize the manufacture of the same article at home. At this strange monopoly of a business wholly evil in its results, I have been filled with amazement. If foreign paupers have been shaken off, as leeches, from our republic, why rear them at home to drain off the life's blood of its wealth? If we have a redundancy that must be extracted, why not accept the services of the operators graciously tendered us, without taking our own citizens from higher callings, and cramping them down to this ignoble business? That the preference should be given to home manufacture in this case, I confess seems strange to me, much as I am in favor of internal improvements. Yet New York alone, (other places in proportion) licences annually her three thousand dram shops, the best manufactory for making paupers ever tried; and, in addition to this, converts at the same time two million four hundred thousand bushels of bread stuffs into the magical instrument by whose paralyzing touch the able-bodied citizen is changed into the bloated, disgusting, helpless pauper. Is this wise? Is this politic? What! to waste annually in one city enough to sustain the entire population of Illinois? And at a time too, when provisions are so scarce and high? And, above all, can it be politic to convert this amount of bread into a potent engine, by which thousands are unable to earn a subsistence, and cast upon the commonwealth? To withhold bread from famishing strangers laid at our gates, and send them back to experience the tender sympathies of an unnatural mother, who had banished them in their distress to seek charity in a foreign land, while we destroy our provisions, and license the maiming of thousands of our citizens, that they may impose upon those charitable offices which were denied to suffering strangers! By a similar process, the price of provisions is raised everywhere in our country, and paupers created to drain off, through the sluices of benevolence, immense sums of our national wealth. Many thousands are expended annually in our country in erecting and sustaining almshouses and hospitals to mitigate the sufferings of paupers, made such by the general consent of a free and enlightened people. Nearly all the pauperism in our country, can be traced, either directly or indirectly, to intemperance. Is he a patriot, who maims himself that he may eat the fruits of other men's labors? And can he be accounted one who is in any way accessory to such conduct?

Take another illustration of the strange conduct of the Americans, when a few years ago, it was announced that the cholera, that 'scourge of the nations' as it was emphatically called, had reached our shores, I saw the people everywhere in great alarm, every method that could be devised was adopted to prevent it from raging, all was bustle and preparation for the evil day which was anticipated. When it made its appearance in a city or village, many of its inhabitants fled in the utmost trepidation. No wonder—it was an awful disease, the best physicians lost half their patients, and many thousands were its victims. At the same time there was a disease, more destructive in its effects, ravaging the country, which created no alarm. It laid in the grave more than thirty thousand of our inhabitants every year, besides destroying the constitutions of multitudes more, and acting the part of a pioneer for the other disorders. It was much more to be dreaded than the cholera, because it destroyed more of life and health, and it added to this, great destruction of property, intellect, morals, reputation, and worst of all, souls. While the other left all but life and health untouched, and was to many a passport from earth to heaven. And while the less baffled skill of the ablest physicians, the cure of the greater was so simple that even a little child could prescribe, in all cases, with certainty of success, except where other diseases incurable in their nature, had been superinduced. It was a remedy, free from everything disgusting, and within the reach of all. It was this: Total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and of a free use of pure, cold water. This disease still rages with the same fatal effects, although the cure is so simple, and at the same time infallible.

The reason is, that men instead of avoiding it, jecting its cause, go to seek after it, and not cure as they would a choice and wholesome one and when threatened with its awful train of evils not be persuaded to make a trial of the remedy. This, I have thought strange—passing—

A LORNER.

THE WAY TO DO GOOD.

To the editor of the Patriot:

It need not be said that there are at the time many indigent people, who have little or no employment, and who have families that must be fed. Now the way we would propose to do good, not to give alms to these persons, but to set them to work. It frequently happens that it is no help to make him a present; as it may only encourage to cherish a spirit of indolence. But he who gives employment, though he pay him but small wages, him a real favor. He not only helps the poor man to enable him to help himself.

We would recommend, then, to all who have to be performed, (and there is enough to be done) employ those persons who have nothing to do, them such wages as you can afford; and such can be afforded as will enable them to subsist comfortably through the present 'hard times.' And they will not dig, though they are not ashamed to let them beg in vain. Then, the means of success will be put within their own power, and if they not use them, let them take the consequences.

We say, the man of business who thus employs working men, is doing great good. He is bestowing a great favor upon the community, and for the worthy commendation, the esteem, and veneration of the people.

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realist preaching a part or all of the time? What proportion of these societies regularly support Unitarian preaching? We venture to say, in the towns in the State, remote from Boston, not one third. And here it maintains a meagre existence, what are the aggregations in proportion to what they once were? Are they more than the mere remnants?

And if we look into Connecticut, what trophies of Unitarianism do we find there? But a single Unitarian society in the whole State and that a small one.

The doctrine of the Trinity fast giving way! Orthodox Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, all crumbling before Unitarianism! Pray tell us where? The cause of truth is so strongly maintained these evangelical denominations in all our cities and towns, that Unitarians might as well think to dodge the hundred and nineteenth Psalm as to escape the fluence of truth. The human intellect is so constituted, that when truth is brought to bear on it, it will, and the conscience will feel; and the time hastens, and is already come in many places, when mere trappings of orthodoxy will not satisfy the public mind. They will read, and examine, and hear, and see the Bibles, compare what they read and hear with the Bible. And then truth must and will prevail, for it is great.

PHILEAS.

STRANGE THINGS.

To the editor of the Patriot:

I have lived in this world between twenty and thirty years, and have always been accustomed, when awake, to keep my eyes open. The result has been that I have seen many strange things. I have seen menageries of animals, and museums full of curiosities, collected from all parts of the world. But the strangest animal I have seen, is, after all, the one with which I first became acquainted, and have been most familiar, viz: man. And the greatest curiosity I have seen, is the conduct of my own countrymen. Of all people on earth, Americans are most jealous of their rights, and at the same time, most apt to abuse them. One or two illustrations of their strange conduct I shall now give.

A few years since, the famous John Bull sent over a ship load of paupers to New York, to be housed, fed, clothed, &c., by Uncle Sam. The New Yorkers regarded this as a glaring outrage upon their rights, and sent the helpless outcasts directly back, to draw the "bank of human kindness" from the breasts of their mother land; taking for their motto, the maxim "charity begins at home." All this was well enough. It is certainly the duty of every country to tax its own wealth and energy to relieve the wants and woes of its own poor and helpless. Nor can it, with propriety, impose the burden of its paupers on another body politic. But I have seen the same people, while they rejected with disdain the foreign import, carefully patronize the manufacture of the same article at home.

At this strange monopoly of a business wholly evil in its results, I have been filled with amazement. If foreign paupers have been shaken off, as leeches, from our republic, why rear them at home to drain off the life-blood of its wealth? If we have a redundancy that must be extracted, why not accept the services of the operators graciously tendered us, without taking our own citizens from higher callings, and cramping them down to this ignoble business? That the preference should be given to home manufactures in this case, I confess seems strange to me, much as I am in favor of internal improvements. Yet New York alone, (other places in proportion) licenses annually her three thousand drain shops, the best manufactory for making paupers ever tried; and, in addition to this, converts at the same time two million four hundred thousand bushels of bread stuffs into the magical instrument by whose paralyzing touch the able-bodied citizen is changed into the blighted, disgusting, helpless pauper. Is this wise? Is this politic? What! to waste annually in one city enough to sustain the entire population of Illinois? And at a time too, when provisions are so scarce and high? And, above all, can it be politic to convert this amount of bread into a potent engine, by which thousands are unable to earn a subsistence, and cast upon the commonwealth? To withhold bread from famishing strangers laid at our gates, and send them back to experience the tender sympathies of an unnatural mother, who had banished them in their distress to seek charity in a foreign land, while we destroy our provisions, and increase the maiming of thousands of our citizens, that they may impose upon us those charitable offices which were denied to suffering strangers? By a similar process, the price of provisions is raised everywhere in our country, and paupers created to drain off, through the sluices of benevolence, immense sums of our national wealth. Many thousands are expended annually in our country in erecting and sustaining almshouses and hospitals to mitigate the sufferings of paupers, made rich by the general consent of a free and enlightened people. Nearly all the pauperism in our country, can be traced, either directly or indirectly, to intemperance. Is the patriot, who maintains himself that he may eat the fruits of other men's labors? And can he be accounted the who is in any way accessory to such conduct?

Take another illustration of the strange conduct of the Americans, when a few years ago, it was announced that the cholera, that "scourge of the nations" as it was euphemistically called, had reached our shores. I saw the people everywhere in great alarm, every method that could be devised was adopted to prevent it from raging. I was busied and preparation for the evil day which was anticipated. When it made its appearance in a city or village, many of its inhabitants fled in the utmost trepidation. No wonder—it was an awful disease, the best physicians lost half their patients, and many thousands were its victims. At the same time there was a disease, more destructive in its effects, ravaging the country, which created no alarm. It laid in the grave more than thirty thousand of our inhabitants every year, besides destroying the constitutions of multitudes more, and acting the part of a pioneer for the cholera. It was much more to be dreaded than the cholera, because it destroyed more of life and health, and it added to this, great destruction of property, intellect, morals, reputation, and worst of all, souls. While the other left all but life and health untouched, and was to many a passport from earth to heaven, and while the less baffled the skill of the ablest physicians, the cure of the greater was so simple that even a child could prescribe, in all cases, with certainty of success, except where other diseases incurable in their nature, had been superinduced. It was a remedy, free from everything disgusting, and within the reach of all.

view this: Total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and of a free use of pure, cold water. This disease still rages with the same fatal effects, although the cure is so simple, and at the same time infallible.

The reason is, that men instead of avoiding it and rejecting its cause, go to seek after it, and imbibe the curse as they would a choice and wholesome beverage, and when threatened with its awful train of evils, cannot be persuaded to make a trial of the only sure remedy. This, I have thought strange—passing strange.

A LOOKER ON.

THE WAY TO DO GOOD.

To the editor of the Patriot:

It need not be said that there are at the present time many indigent people, who have little or no employment, and who have families that must be supported. Now the way we would propose to do good, is not to give alms to these persons, but to set them to work. It frequently happens that it is no help to a man to make him a present; as it may only encourage him to cherish a spirit of indolence. But he who gives him employment, though he pay him but small wages, does him a real favor. He not only helps the poor man, but enables him to help himself.

We would recommend, then, to all who have labor to be performed, (and there is enough to be done) to employ those persons who have nothing to do. Give them such wages as you can afford; and such wages can be afforded as will enable them to subsist comfortably through the present "hard times." And then if they will not dig, though they are not ashamed to beg, let them beg in vain. Then, the means of support will be put within their own power, and if they will not use them, let them take the consequences.

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REPLY.

The Norfolk Argus says, "the Quincy Patriot appears greatly offended with our prospectus, and has kindly condescended to bless us in advance." We did, indeed, bless them (if they choose to receive it as a blessing) in advance; but in advance of what? Not in advance of their circular, in which an unjust charge was preferred against us, for that was published and circulated before we gave them our blessing. It is, indeed, a blessing to be set right, when we have done wrong; and we hoped the editor of the Argus would have received our correction as such, and been disposed to do us justice. But he has done so only in part.

"No charge," says the Argus, "of any kind or description is contained in either the prospectus or circular against the Patriot." Why, then, did the editor of the Argus, in attempting to show the necessity of such a paper as his own in this county, state "that the three professionally neutral papers" would come out against them? Were there three other papers besides the Patriot then in this county? Surely not. He did, then, prefer charges against us. And it did not require a "mord sensibility" to see it, much less to "suspect" it. The charge was not against the neutral papers generally, as he states in his reply to our "blessing in advance," but against the three papers of the county. The charge was specific, and left no loop-hole for escape.

"The editor of the Patriot says his paper is an independent, not a neutral sheet—how then could our remarks respecting neutral papers apply to his journal?" Manifestly, because he had called no papers by name, and there were not so many papers besides ours, as he had named, in the county.

The plain matter of fact seems to be this. In the prospectus the charge is against the neutral papers generally, but in the circular it is against the three papers of the county. This is accounted for, from the fact that the one was designed to meet only the eye of his confidential friends—the other, the eye of the public. Now, we consider this not a little *testical*. And we think his attempts to get out of the ditch by generalizing his charge, have only sunk him deeper in the mire.

We are very willing he should sit in the "chair editorial" and wear all the laurels he can honestly gain, but a reputation won by blasting the fair fame of others, we do not envy him.

"To err is human," and if he had simply said, he inadvertently named the three papers of the county, and taken back the charge, which he acknowledges he had no reason to make against us, we should not have troubled him farther.

We shall hereafter take no further notice of this charge, but go on and maintain our independence, as we have heretofore done, in defending the great and good cause of truth, happy to enjoy the co-operation of the Argus, if we may have it, and entertaining no fears, if we are denied it.

SELLING LIQUOR IN BOSTON. It seems by the Police Reports that the friends to the new law, prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits on the Sabbath, are determined to ascertain and prosecute every violator. On Thursday last, complaints were made against Mr. Jones, keeper of Park Hall, and Mr. Bride, keeper of the Lafayette Hotel. The former was fined twenty dollars and costs, but he took an appeal to a higher court. The case of the latter was postponed to another day. In the afternoon of the same day, similar offences were charged against Mr. Cummings, keeper of the Jefferson House—Mr. Locke, keeper of the Franklin House—Mr. Chick, keeper of the Globe Hotel, and Mr. Tilton, keeper of a public house in Ann street. Cummings paid his fine; Locke appealed to a higher court; Chick went to jail, and Tilton took an appeal.

FIRE IN ROCHESTER. The large block, known as the Globe Buildings, in Rochester, N. Y., was entirely consumed by fire on the 18th inst. The amount of property destroyed will not probably exceed forty thousand dollars; a large portion of which is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it originated in an unoccupied room.

THE PLAGUE. The plague at the last accounts was making great ravages in the Barbary States, except Tunis, and caused great alarm in Spain, Italy, and the other European kingdoms bordering on the Mediterranean. A cordon of three thousand men had been drawn around Tunis, to prevent all communication with Tripoli, where the pestilence was most active.

BALLOON ASCENSION. Mr. Lauriat, who after repeated attempts, made his ascension at last, in good style. After performing a journey of ten miles, he safely landed a short distance from Davenport's Hotel, in Lynn. He states that he had a full view of the mountains in New Hampshire and Vermont, of Cape Cod, Nantucket, and the cities and towns under and around him.

INDIAN WAR. Contrary to expectation, the Indians have again resumed their bloody work and appear to be "still for war." Gen. Jesup is satisfied that a part of the Indians will not remove from their present abode, and for the safety of the inhabitants recommends their extermination.

CENSUS OF NORFOLK COUNTY. The following table will show the present population of each town in this county. The census of 1810, 1820, and 1830 is also appended, by which their increase or decrease may be ascertained.

	1810	1820	1830	1837
Quincy,	1281	1623	2193	3049
Dorchester,	2330	3684	4064	4564
Roxbury,	3669	4135	5250	7493
Weymouth,	1889	2407	2830	3587
Dedham,	2172	2492	3057	3532
Braintree,	1350	1466	1752	2237
Medfield,	726	822	817	820
Dover,	548	548	497	518
Milton,	1264	1502	1505	1772
Wrentham,	2478	2801	2699	2817
Brookline,	784	900	1041	1083
Needham,	1097	1297	1420	1492
Medway,	1223	1523	1766	2050
Bellingham,	766	1034	1101	1159
Walpole,	1098	1366	1442	1592
Saugton,	1134	1313	1591	1993
Sharon,	1090	1010	1024	1033
Canton,	1353	1868	1517	2185
Cohasset,	1494	1099	1227	1331
Franklin,	1393	1630	1602	1696
Foxborough,	870	1004	1118	1416
Randolph,	1170	1546	2200	3041

22 towns, 31,249 36,470 41,901 50,389
Increase from 1810 to 1820, 5221, or 16 per cent.
do do 1820 to 1830, 5431, or 15 per cent.
do do 1830 to 1837, 8495, or 20 per cent.

To CORRESPONDENTS. We are necessarily compelled to omit the favors of 'A. A. F. A. W.,' 'Somnus,' and 'Vox Populi,' in this number. They will appear in our next paper.

FATAL ACCIDENT. As the Albany stage was passing up a steep hill in Russell, near the toll gate, it was overturned, and one of the passengers, Miss Ann Morton, Brookfield, about nineteen years of age, instantly killed. The stage in ascending the hill, struck a large stone which stopped its progress, and the horses instantly backed—and the stage descending and turning partly round, and being much cramped, immediately turned over into the road below it. Miss Morton, it is supposed, while the stage was going back, and just as it was overturning leaped out of the window, and was killed by the fall of the carriage upon her head—no other part of her body being injured. None of the other passengers (nine in number) were at all injured. No blame is imputed by any one to the driver.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The New York papers contain extracts from London papers to the 23d of May, and Liverpool to the 24th. They furnish some interesting news items.

On the 19th the House was engaged upon the several bills introduced by Lord John Russell, to diminish the number of crimes punished with death. Mr. Ewart moved to abolish that punishment for all crimes except murder. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hume, and supported by Mr. Buxton, Dr. Bowring, Mr. O'Connell and others, and opposed by Lord John Russell, and the attorney and solicitor general. Lord John Russell stated the object of the government to be, to limit the punishment of death to offences against person and life. His bills proposed to repeal punishment of death in twenty-one out of thirty-seven offences, to which it is applied by the existing law. He looked forward to the possibility of abolishing it altogether, but thought it best to proceed gradually. Mr. Ewart's motion was lost by a bare majority, the vote being for the motion seventy-two, against it seventy-three. The House then went into committee on the bill, as brought forward by Lord John Russell, and the preamble was 102 to 40. The bill was to be taken up again early the next week. On the same day, a measure of a rail road bill, a clause prohibiting travel thereupon on Sunday, was negatived by a vote of one hundred and fifteen to eighty-three.

The following houses in Liverpool had failed—Waddington, Holt & Co.; Walsh & Hudson; Phelps, James & Co. Mr. G. Thompson's bank at Appleby, England, had stopped payment. It had been in operation forty years.

It is stated positively, in the London papers of the 23d, that the directors of the Bank of England have resolved to give no more aid to the American and East India houses at present.

The King was suffering from an attack of asthma—that "embarrassment of the breath" of which his brother died.

The bankruptcy of Madame Vestris has already been announced on this side of the water. One of the London papers says that some of her admirers on the Stock Exchange raised, in a few hours, the sum of five thousand pounds (nearly twenty-five thousand dollars) which will be presented to her as soon as the donors are assured that it will not be appropriated by her creditors. So much for the power of beauty.

Mrs. Lockhart, only surviving daughter of Sir Walter Scott, died on the 17th of May.

The news from Ireland related to riots, murders, burnings, &c., etc.

The Paris advices are to the 21st inclusive, but not important. The five accomplices of Col. Vaudrey, in the Strasburg affair, had been tried and acquitted. The operatives of Paris were still suffering from want of employment, and government was doing what it could for their relief. The recent acts of clemency appear to have much increased the French King's popularity. He has gone out, as formerly, without guards, mingling presently among the people, and everywhere greeted with hearty acclamations.

There has been much fighting in Spain, with alternate success. The Christians had repossessed themselves of Hernani, and taken Irun, after a desperate resistance. It was thought that the Carlists were about to make a dash at Madrid, with all their force.

On the 1st of May, Gen. Evans captured the town and redoubt of Irun. The town was pillaged, and two hundred prisoners massacred by the baguet. The British officers were obliged to form a guard to protect the survivors. The defence was obstinate and violent.

The English Money Market continued to be very dull, and the bankers and business men were looking anxiously to this country.

The Sultan of Turkey, is on a tour of inspection, and patronizing his lawless in a state of defence. A great meeting has been held in Dublin to express their confidence in their Viceroy, Lord Mulgrave. A hundred thousand persons were gathered together; Lord Charlemont in the chair. The Dublin papers say that they were of all ranks and denominations, animated by one determined spirit of peaceful and constitutional resistance to bad government and tyranny. There is no use in concealing the fact that American credit is at its lowest ebb. The word in every one's mouth is "The Americans mean to pay us off by a general insolvency."

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr. William Kingman, of Weymouth, to Miss Sarah Bramhall, daughter of Benjamin Bramhall, Esq.

In Sharon, Mr. Elijah H. Shepherd, Jr., to Miss Susan C. Hewins.

In Dorchester, Mr. Willard Shumway, of Boston, to Miss Susan Parker.

DIED.

In this town, Jacob Henry, only son of Mr. Jacob H. Hunt, of Boston, aged 6 years.

In Worcester, Capt. Robert Blair, aged 81. He has been married nearly fifty-four years, reared eight children, and his death is the only one that has occurred in the family during that long period.

NOTICE.

The Old Colony (Plymouth County) Anti-Slavery Society will hold its next annual meeting, at Hanover, in the Episcopal Church, on Tuesday, July 4, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Rev. S. J. May, of South Scituate, will, by leave of Providence, be present and address the meeting. It is very desirable that large delegations should be present from each Society in the County, whether auxiliary to this or the State Society; also, that each town in the County be represented at the meeting, whether there exist any Anti-Slavery Society or not.

Friends of the friendless! Lovers of that liberty for which our "pilgrim sires" left their native land! Come and help, in the great contest between liberty and despotism; come, and by your approving voice, cheer the heart of the venerable man, who, true to the interests of the descendants of the pilgrims, has so nobly defended the sacred right of petition guaranteed to them by the Constitution, when that right was trampled on by a majority of the representatives of this free republic.

GEORGE RUSSELL.

Secretary O. C. (P. C.) J. S. S.

Kingston, June 5, 1837.

Boston Crown Glass.

NEW ENGLAND CROWN WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes, and at the manufactory's lowest prices, may be had of the Agents,

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Jan. 7.

Granite Bridge Corporation.

THE subscribers to the Stock in the Granite Bridge Corporation, and all others who may feel disposed to take shares, are hereby notified, that their meeting stands adjourned to WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Railway House, in Milton, for the purpose of organizing according to law, by the choice of officers, and also for the transaction of such other business as shall regularly come before them.

OTIS SHEPARD, Secretary of the Meeting.

Milton, June 24.

For sale or to be Let.

FIVE PEWS are offered for sale, or will be let, in the Unitarian Meeting House, on the most reasonable terms.

Also, one PEW in the Episcopal Church. The above property belongs to the subscriber, to whom application may be made.

Quincy, June 24. HARVEY FIELD.

Grass at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction the GRASS standing on fifteen acres of land owned by Edward Miller, Esq., on FRIDAY, July 7th, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The above grass is very stout and good; and those who wish to buy would do well to be punctual at the time.

Quincy, June 24. HARVEY FIELD, Auct.

Fashionable Tailoring, &c.

ALFRED S. MARSH,

DRAPER & TAILOR.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Milton, and Quincy, and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business over the store of Mr. Josiah Babcock, Jr., at the Railway.

A. S. Marsh would solicit the patronage of the neighborhood and vicinity to his stock of GOODS, having purchased them at one of the first wholesale houses in Boston, as he warrants them to be of the best quality and to consist of a great variety. His stock comprises the most fashionable colored BROAD-CLOTHS; figured cut VELVETS, the most fashionable and richest article that can be purchased for vests; also, fancy SILKS, SATINS and QUILTINGS. He has also a fine assortment of BUCKSKINS, both light and dark, very genteel for summer wear. CASSIMERES, all qualities and prices, constantly on hand.

All orders will be promptly executed at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. He pledges himself to give perfect satisfaction both as to workmanship and price. All favors gratefully acknowledged.

As improvements are constantly making, and the fashion of cutting garments frequently changing, the subscriber will avail himself of the opportunity he possesses of receiving the latest London and New York fashions in season, and trusts by strict and unremitting attention to his business to merit the approbation and patronage of a liberal community.

Milton, April 29. ALFRED S. MARSH.

Curtis, White & Co.,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, WOOD, COAL, LIME, &c.

At the head of the Quincy Canal.

FEELING grateful for past favors would render their sincere thanks, and respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity a continuation of sales at the lowest Boston prices; and having now on hand a general assortment of BOARDS, TIMBER, SHINGLES, CLAPBOARDS, COAL, &c., and proposing to restock their wharf in the spring, would solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Contracts furnished to advantage.

Quincy, April 15. BELA WHITON, Agent.

Commissioner's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the county of Norfolk, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

NATHANIEL PENNIMAN,

in said county, cordwainer, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from the fourth day of March, A. D. 1837, are allowed by the said Judge to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and they will attend to that service at the house of the late Nathaniel Penniman, in Braintree, on the fourth Thursday of July and August next, from two to five o'clock, in the afternoon, on said days.

ASA FRENCH, } Commissioners.
NATHANIEL E. THAYER, }
Braintree, May 13, 1837. 6w*

Quincy Stone Bank.

BANK HOURS from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

Directors meet for Discount, Tuesdays and Fridays.

IBRAHIM BARTLETT, Cashier.

Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Broadcloths & Cassimeres,

SELLING CHEAP.

A LARGE assortment of Broadcloths and Cassimeres, comprising almost every variety of color and quality, suitable for the spring trade, is now offered at prices corresponding with the pressure in the money market, at

JAMES C. WHITE'S,

45 Hanover Street.

Boston, April 29. 2m

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE EMIGRANT TO THE ACACIA.

BY MRS. W. H. COX.

"Thou loved and lone Acacia tree."—Byron.

Emblem of forest pageantry!
And yet exempt its doom—
In pride of vernal brilliancy,
How lovely is thy bloom—
Acacia tree—we all love thee—
A shade for the emigrant's dwelling.

We came from the eastern land—
O'er the dark ocean's sweep,
And we left the vale of Languedoc
Calm as the wearied sleep;
And thy green wave—o'er the still grave,
Reminds us of the Chaitaigner.*

The Indian's step hath gone—
His war-whoop on the lake,
And on the prairie's sward hath died
No more to ever wake:
And thou hast bent—their monument
Our graceful, fair Acacia!

* The French term for Chestnut.

PENSION ACTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Pension Office, July 9, 1836.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 4th of July, 1836, entitled "An act granting half pay to the widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," the following rules have been prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War; and they are now published for the information of applicants under that law.

1. Applicants under the first section of the act must produce the best proof of the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or soldier; the time when he died, and the complaint of which he died, and the supposed cause of his death. It must be clearly shown in what company and regiment, or corps, he served, and the grade he held. Such proof must be had, either from the records of the War Department, the muster-rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. From similar sources evidence must be derived as to the period and cause of the death of the officer or soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children, who may have been under sixteen years of age at the time of the father's death, with the State or Territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated. The widow, at the time of allowing the half pay, or placing her on the list for relief, must specify the period of her marriage, and must, moreover, repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof; because, in case of her marrying again, the half pay to her ceases, and the half pay for the remainder of the time shall go to the child or children of the deceased. This may be done by the affidavit of respectable persons having knowledge of the case.

3. In cases where there are children and no widow, their guardian will of course act for them, establish their claims as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive their stipends for them. The second section of the law will make a declaration before a court of record, setting forth, according to the best of her or their knowledge or belief, the names and rank of the field and company officers, the day (if possible), and the month and year when the claimant's husband or father (as the case may be) entered the service, and the time when he left the same; and if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the period of each, and the rank and names of the officers under whom the service was performed; the town or country, and State, in which the claimant's husband or father resided when he entered the service; whether he was drafted; was a volunteer or substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched; with such further particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim.

5. The same description of proof as to the relationship of the claimant to the deceased officer or soldier will be required, as the rule under the first section points out.

6. Claimants under the third section of the law must not only produce such proof as the foregoing regulations direct, in relation to widows' claims, but they must, in all cases, as an indispensable requisite, show when they were legally married to the deceased officer or soldier, on account of whose services the claim is presented, and that the marriage took place before the last term of service of the husband expired. They must also prove that they were never afterwards married.

7. In case where the service of the deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved by record or documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showing the grade and length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimant's declaration, except so far as to show that the claimant or claimants is, or are, the widow or children of the deceased.

8. The claimant must, in every case where there is no record or documentary proof of the revolutionary service of the deceased officer or soldier, produce the testimony of at least one credible witness. Traditional evidence will be deemed useful in every such case.

9. Applicants unable to appear in court, by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of the court of record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

10. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a court of record, or by a justice of the peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge or justice of a court of record, or a justice of the peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

11. The widows of those who served in the Navy, or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformably to the preceding regulations, and may be authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service may require.

12. The form prescribed for claimants under the third section of the act will be observed by every other description of claimants, so far as the same may be applicable to their cases. The judge or justice who may administer an oath, must, in every instance, certify to the credibility of the affiant.

13. In every case in which the deceased officer or soldier was a pensioner, the fact should be so stated, and the deceased pensioner so described as to enable the Department to refer immediately to the evidence upon which he was pensioned, and thus facilitate the investigation of the claim of his widow or children.

JAMES L. EDWARDS,

Commissioner of Pensions.

Form of a declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the third section of the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR DISTRICT } ss.
of } personally appeared before me the }
the } of } A. B., a resident of }
the } and State, Territory, or District }
of } years, who, being first duly sworn }
of } according to law, doth, on her oath, make the follow- }
ing declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the }
provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 4, }
1836: That she is the widow of } who was a }
[here insert the rank the husband held in the army, }
navy, or militia, as the case may be, and specify the }
service performed, as directed in rule number four of }
these regulations.]

She further declares that she was married to the said }
on the } day of } in the year seven- }
teen hundred and } that her husband, the afore- }
said } died on the } day of } and }
that she has remained a widow ever since that period, }
as will more fully appear by reference to the proof }
hereto annexed.

Sworn to, and subscribed, on the day and year above }
written, before

An Act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where }
their husbands and fathers have died of wounds re- }
ceived in the military service of the United States, }
in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa- }
tives of the United States of America in Congress }
assembled, That when any officer, non-commissioned of- }
ficer, musician, or private of the militia, including rang- }
ers, sea fencibles, and volunteers, shall have died }
while in the service of the United States, since the }
twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, or }
who shall have died in consequence of a wound re- }
ceived while in the service, since the day aforesaid, }
and shall have left a widow, or, if no widow, a child or }
children under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if }
no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to }
receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased }
was entitled at the time of his death, or receiving such }
wound, for and during the term of five years; and in }
case of the death or marriage of said widow before the }
expiration of said five years, the half pay for the re- }
mainder of the time shall go to the child or children }
of the said deceased. Provided, That the half pay aforesaid }
shall be half the monthly pay of the officers, non-com- }
missioned officers, musicians and privates of the infan- }
try of the regular army, and no more: Provided, also, }
That no greater sum shall be allowed to the widow, or }
the child or children of any officer, than the half pay }
of a lieutenant colonel.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That if any of- }
ficer, non-commissioned officer, musician, soldier, In- }
dian spy, mariner or marine, whose service during the }
revolutionary war was such as is specified in the act }
passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and }
thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act }
for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers }
of the revolution," have died since the fourth day of }
March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and before the }
date of said act, the amount of pension which would }
have accrued from the fourth day of March, eighteen }
hundred and thirty-one, to the time of his death, and }
become payable to him by virtue of that act, if he had }
survived the passage thereof, shall be paid to his widow; }
and if he left no widow, to his children, in the manner }
prescribed in the act hereby amended.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That if any per- }
son who served in the war of the revolution, in the }
manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of }
June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An }
act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain }
surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have }
died, leaving a widow whose marriage took place be- }
fore the expiration of the last period of his service, such }
widow shall be entitled to receive, during the time she }
may remain unmarried, the annuity or pension which }
might have been allowed to her husband, by virtue of }
the act aforesaid, if living at the time of his death.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That any pledge, }
mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, }
claim, or interest in any money or half pay granted by }
this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect: That }
any person acting for and in behalf of any one entitled to }
the money under this act, shall take and subscribe an }
oath, to be administered by the proper accounting officer, }
and retained by him and put on file, before a warrant shall }
be delivered to him, that he has no interest in said mon- }
ey by any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or }
transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the }
same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the Secre- }
tary of War shall adopt such forms of evidence, in ap- }
plications under this act, as the President of the United }
States shall prescribe. Approved, July 4, 1836.

An Act explanatory of the act entitled "An act grant- }
ing half pay to widows and orphans, where their hus- }
bands and fathers have died of wounds received in }
the military service of the United States, and for }
other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa- }
tives of the United States of America in Congress }
assembled, That the benefits of the third section of the }
act entitled "An act granting half pay to widows and }
orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of }
wounds received in the military service of the United }
States, and for other purposes," approved the fourth day }
of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall not be }
withheld from any widow, in consequence of her hav- }
ing married after the death of the husband for whose }
services she may claim to be allowed a pension or an- }
nuity under said act: Provided, That she was a widow }
at the time it was passed.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the widow }
of any person who continued in the service of the United }
States until the third day of November, seventeen }
hundred and eighty-three, and was married before that }
day, and while her husband was in such service, shall }
be entitled to the benefits of the third section of the }
aforesaid act. Approved, March 3, 1837.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Pension Office, March 15, 1837.

In a case where the claimant has married after the }
death of the husband, for whose services she may }
claim the pension, it cannot, under the explanation of }
March 3, 1837, be withheld on account of her last }
marriage: provided she was a widow on the 4th July, }
1836. The latter part of the sixth rule of the regu- }
lations of the 9th July, 1836, is not of course applica- }
ble to such a case. The facts in relation to the mar- }
riage of the last husband, and his death, should be fully }
set forth in the claimant's declaration. The following is }
the form of the declaration in such a case:

DECLARATION, in order to obtain the benefits of the }
first section of the act of 4th July, 1836, and of the }
third section of the act of 3d March, 1837.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR DISTRICT } ss.
of } personally appeared before me the }
the } of } A. B., a resident of }
the } and State, Territory, or District }
of } years, who, being first duly sworn }
of } according to law, doth, on her oath, make the follow- }
ing declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the }
provision made by the act of Congress passed July 4, }
1836, and the act explanatory of said act, passed March }
3, 1837: That she was married to C. D., who was [here }
insert the particulars respecting the service of the }
deceased husband, for whose services she may claim a }
pension, as directed in rule No. 4, of the foregoing regu- }
lations of July 9, 1836.]

She further declares, that she was married to the }
said C. D. on the } day of } in the year seven- }
teen hundred and } that her husband, the afore- }
said C. D., died on the } day of } and that she was }
afterwards married to H. B., who died on the } day of }
and that she was a widow when she died July 1836, and }
still remains a widow, as will more fully appear by re- }
ference to the proof hereto annexed.

Sworn to and subscribed, on the day and year above }
written, before.

Notice.

E. BENEZER B. HERSEY respectfully informs his }
friends and the public that he has taken the shop, }
on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain }
Benjamin Page, where he intends carrying on the }
HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL }
PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER }
HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD AND MAR- }
BLE done in a superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and }
put up to suit customers at as cheap rates as can be }
purchased elsewhere.

By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a }
share of public patronage. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Carpenters Attend!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, (on his }
wharf, Weymouth Landing.)

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, }
and all other kinds of Panel Work, upon reasonable }
terms. He flatters himself that his success may be a }
sufficient recommendation for the continuance of public }
favor.

TURNING and SAWING, by steam power, with }
despatch.

Persons trading at this establishment can have their }
Glass furnished at the lowest price, and Sashes glazed }
or Blinds painted, in good order, without any extra }
charge to them for transportation from factory to paint }
shop.

On hand, four or five thousand lights, first quality, }
and SASHES of all sizes.

Also—A good assortment of seasoned LUMBER. }
Call and see.

Weymouth, March 4. J. A. HOBART.

Notice.

ISAIAH G. WHITON respectfully informs the citi- }
zens of Quincy and vicinity that he has rented the }
upper part of the store of William V. Lincoln, on Wash- }
ington Street, near the Bridge, (Quincy Point,) where }
he will execute all orders in the

SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS, }
on liberal terms, with promptness and fidelity.

BED SACKINGS, BAGS, and WAGON CO- }
VERS, made and repaired, at short notice.

A liberal share of support is respectfully solicited. }
Quincy, Jan. 14. 3mo

Fire Insurance Only.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY— }
Office, No. 20, State Street, in Boston—give notice }
that their Capital Stock is

\$300,000.

which is all paid in and invested according to Law: }
and that they insure against LOSS BY FIRE, upon }
all descriptions of property in Boston and the imme- }
diate vicinity, not exceeding

\$30,000;

and on FACTORIES and other property at a dis- }
tance, not exceeding

\$15,000

on any one risk. }
They will also insure buildings and other property }
in the CITY OF NEW YORK.

Section 8th of the Charter of this Company provides }
that the Directors "shall annually set aside one-tenth }
part of the net income, over and above six per centum, }
to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston }
Fire Department, in such manner as they shall see fit."

THOMAS C. AMORY, President. }
S. G. ROGERS, Secretary. Boston, Jan. 7. 1mo

Furniture, Chairs & Feathers. }
THE subscriber wishes to acquaint the citizens of }
Quincy and its vicinity, that he keeps constantly }
on hand a complete assortment of fashionable

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, }
at his Warehouse, directly opposite the Union Bank of }
Weymouth and Braintree, which he offers to the pub- }
lic on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the }
city or elsewhere.

Also—A complete assortment of Live Geese and }
Common FEATHERS—of good quality—cheap. }
ISAAC L. BLANCHARD. 6m

Weymouth, Feb. 4.

Woollen Goods.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have received a prime }
assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, }
which they offer for sale at the lowest prices; }
—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American, BROADCLOTHS }
—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invis- }
ible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, }
black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, }
ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAM and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, }
brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar- }
seilles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret. }
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Quincy Livery Stable.

SIMON GILLET keeps constantly to let at his }
stable, adjoining Messrs Brigham & Co.'s Store, }
Coaches, Chaises, Carriages, etc., with good horses. }
Parties furnished with carriages and horses at short }
notice, and if desired, with careful and experienced }
drivers, on as reasonable terms as at any other estab- }
lishment.

A share of the public patronage is solicited. }
Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Patent Drawing Knife. }
THE subscriber having purchased of the inventor }
the exclusive right of making and vending, for the }
State of Massachusetts, RICHARDS'S PATENT }
CONCAVE DRAWING KNIFE; and having a good }
supply, offers them for sale, wholesale or retail.

The improvement is considered by those who have }
used them to be valuable and of great utility. }
THOMAS WHITE. Quincy, March 4. 1f

Prints.

A PRIME assortment of fine and low priced prints, }
warranted fast colors, for sale by }
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Harvey Field,

AUCTIONEER, }
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public }
that he would be pleased to attend upon all }
those who may require his services in the disposal of }
property. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Mix'd Woollen Yarn.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. have just received an }
assortment of Mix'd Woollen Yarn, two and }
three folded, of superior quality, which they offer for }
sale on the most reasonable terms. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Perisaltic Lozenges,

A REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS AND DYSPEPSIA. }
NUMEROUS and continued assurances of the benefi- }
cial effects of this medicine, warrant the proprie- }
tor in presenting it to the public as a successful reme- }
dy for COSTIVENESS, and the many troubles thence }
arising. Persons subject to oppression and pain at the }
stomach after eating, dizziness of the head, drowsiness, }
loss of appetite, dyspepsia or indigestion, headache, fla- }
tulence, liver complaint, and a bad state of the diges- }
tive organs generally, and especially costiveness, will }
experience permanent relief from the use of these Lo- }
zenges. To females in particular, as well as all per- }
sons of sedentary habits, who suffer so much from con- }
stipated bowels, it is especially directed.

This medicine may confidently be expected to re- }
lieve those distressing symptoms in dyspepsia, as many }
persons have obtained unwonted benefit from its use, }
having suffered from indigestion for years previous to }
making acquainted with the properties of this remedy, }
and observed its effects, have signified their decided }
favor and approval.

Masters of vessels and others, who have long resided }
in, or are about visiting the East Indies, would do well }
to procure these Lozenges, being suited to the com- }
plaints incident to that climate. Multiplied and vari- }
ous certificates of their efficacy might be published, but }
for obvious reasons. The proprietor, however, is at }
liberty to refer personally to numerous individuals who }
have experienced the most satisfactory benefit from the }
use of this remedy.

These Lozenges are so agreeable to the taste, and }
mild in their operation, that children may be induced }
to take them, after rejecting the usual nauseous reme- }
dies. They are put up in a convenient box, and may }
be carried by gentlemen either travelling or at home, }
and need not interrupt the usual course of business or }
pleasure. Prepared only by J. S. Harrison, Apothec- }
ary, Salem, Mass.

For sale by the subscriber who has been appointed }
Agent for this town and vicinity. JOHN A. GREEN. 1y

Quincy, April 8.

Patent Horse Power.

THE undersigned would inform the public that }
they have purchased the full and exclusive right of }
making, using, and vending to others to be used, by }
John and Luke Hale's improvement in a Machine for }
applying animal power to propel Machinery, Boats, etc., }
within the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Braintree, }
Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Foxboro', Milton, Sharon, }
Saugham, Quincy, Randolph, Walpole, and Wey- }
mouth.

This Machine, from its many advantages, commends }
itself to the attention of all persons within the above- }
mentioned towns, who may be constructing machinery }
of any description.

Information relative to the above may be obtained of }
the undersigned, who will also punctually attend to }
all orders for the Machine or rights of using.

It may be seen in operation at the shops of }
either of the subscribers. JOSIAH SAVIL, }
GEORGE VEAZIE, Quincy, March 25. 1f

Tirrell, Bartlett & Clapp,

CARRIAGE & WAGON MANUFACTORY. }
THE subscribers having formed a connection in }
business, under the above firm, would respectfully }
inform the inhabitants of Quincy and vicinity, that they }
are constantly manufacturing of good materials, in a }
workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, }
OX-CARTS, HAY CARTS, etc., etc.

They will also attend to all kinds of TURNING and }
BLOCK-MAKING. }
All orders for BLACKSMITHING and PAINT- }
ING, in their line of business, will be executed with }
fidelity and despatch.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully so- }
licited. Quincy, Jan. 7.

Notice.

THE subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and }
the public for the liberal support which he has re- }
ceived, and hopes by a strict attention to his business }
to merit a continuance of their favor and patronage. }
He manufactures and keeps constantly on hand at his }
establishment, all articles in his line of business.

ALL ORDERS FOR }
PILOT BREAD }
will meet with immediate attention. Those in want of }
this article can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at }
any other establishment.

LOYD G. HORTON. Quincy, March 18. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store, Quincy }
Point, a general assortment of }
ENGLISH & WEST INDIA GOODS, }
at Boston prices, for cash or approved credit.

JOHN WHITNEY. Quincy, Jan. 14. 1f

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants }
of Quincy and the neighboring towns, that he is }
carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, at his }
shop, near the Quincy Canal, where he intends to keep }
on hand a large assortment of STONE TOOLS.

He has in his employ first rate SHOERS, and calcu- }
lates to keep ready made from one to three thousand }
Shoes.

All orders for the different kinds of Blacksmith work }
executed with despatch. THOMAS DRAKE. Quincy, Feb. 18. 1f

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his }
friends and the inhabitants of Quincy, generally, }
that he continues to carry out TIN and BRITANIA }
WARES, and almost every other article usually car- }
ried by others in the same line of business; and that }
he intends making the circuit of the town once in a }
month or six week through the season, commencing the }
first of April, when he would be happy to supply his }
friends and customers with articles in his line on rea- }
sonable terms; and will take in exchange paper-rags, }
old pewter, brass, etc., at fair prices.

GEORGE SPEAR. Quincy, March 18. 1f

Payson's Indelible Ink,

Used without a Preparation. }
WITH this ink writing can be done on Linen and }
Cotton Cloth, in the same manner as with com- }
mon ink on paper.

It is warranted not to injure or corrode the finest }
cambric, and is so perfectly indelible as not to be ef- }
faced either by time or art. For sale by }
JOSEPH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Jan. 7. 1f

Children's Books.

PERSIAN FABLES, designed for old and young, }
containing many interesting stories, by Rev. H. G. }
Keene, M. A., of London. For sale by }
RHYMES FOR CHILDREN, written by a mother, }
for the amusement and instruction of their tender }
minds. Just received and for sale at this office. Quincy, Jan. 25. 1f

Truss Manufactory.

J. F. FOSTER, Agent, invites those who desire an }
effective remedy for the dangerous and distressing }
disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, No. 305 }
Washington Street, opposite No. 324, up stairs, entrance in }
the rear, where he